

1936



City and County of Kingston upon Hull.

---

# ANNUAL REPORT

UPON THE

# HEALTH OF HULL

FOR THE YEAR 1936.

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**NICOLAS GEBBIE, M.D., D.P.M., D.P.H.,**  
*Medical Officer of Health and  
School Medical Officer.*



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*Medical Officer of Health and School Medical Officer.*





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THE EX-LORD MAYOR.

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## Health and Public Assistance Committee, 1935-36 —Continued.

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### **ANLABY ROAD HOUSE SUB-COMMITTEE.**

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THE LORD MAYOR and the EX-LORD MAYOR.

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A. WHEELDON, THE LORD MAYOR and the EX-LORD MAYOR.

# Staff of the Health Department, 1936.

## Medical Officer of Health :

NICOLAS GEBBIE, M.D., D.P.M., D.P.H.

## Deputy-Medical Officer of Health :

\* R. RAINES, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. (Lond.), D.P.H.

## Senior Assistant Medical Officers of Health :

J. MORRISON, M.C., M.A., M.D., D.P.H.

HELEN STANDRING, M.D., D.P.H.

D. A. CADMAN, M.D., D.P.H.

D. DIAMOND, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.

## Medical Superintendent, Infectious Diseases Hospitals and Tuberculosis Sanatorium :

H. MASON LEETE, M.D., M.R.C.S., D.P.H.

## Assistant Medical Officers of Health :

LILLIAS HARDIE, M.D.

ELIZABETH J. FINDLAY, M.D., D.P.H.

ALICE STEVEN, M.B., Ch.B.

DORIS G. SHARVELLE, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.

R. H. MOYES, M.D., D.P.H.

W. F. LYLE, B.Sc., M.D., B.A.O., D.P.H.

J. F. GALPINE, M.D., D.P.H.

J. G. PALEY, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H. (from 4th January, 1936).

E. D. GORDON, M.A., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.T.M. & H., D.O.M.S. (from 20th April, 1936).

## Infectious Diseases Hospitals and Tuberculosis Sanatorium :

Medical Superintendent : H. MASON LEETE, M.D.

Deputy Medical Superintendent : A. C. MORRISON, M.D., D.P.H.

Resident Medical Officers, City Hospital : G. A. W. NEILL, M.B., Ch.B., B.A.O. (to 23rd March, 1936).

EDITH E. CROMB, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H. (to 3rd May, 1936).

P. SCIENCE, M.B., Ch.B. (from 1st March, 1936).

MARGARET M. GOUDIE, M.B., Ch.B. (from 4th May 1936).

Patron, Infectious Diseases Hospitals : JULIA ARMSTRONG, A.R.R.C. (to 15th September, 1936).

DORIS H. DRONFIELD (from 1st October, 1936).

## Tuberculosis Dispensaries.

Senior Tuberculosis Officer : D. DIAMOND, M.R.C.S.

Assistant Tuberculosis Officer : R. H. MOYES, M.D.

Tuberculosis Nurses and a Male Health Visitor.

## Maternity and Child Welfare.

Inspector of Midwives : HELEN STANDRING, M.D.

Clinic Medical Officers : ADA JACKSON, M.B., Ch.B.

JANET M. GIBSON, M.B., Ch.B., J.P.

ELIZABETH McVICKER REDFERN, M.B., Ch.B.

Resident Medical Officer, Maternity Home : GWYNETH D. GRIFFITH, M.D., F.R.C.S. (to 10th August, 1936).

ELIZABETH S. WALKER, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H., M.M.S.A. (from 8th August, 1936).

Junior Resident Medical Officer.

Patron, Maternity Home : KATHLEEN V. CONL.

Assistant Inspector of Midwives : MABEL HARRISON (to 2nd October, 1936).

MURIEL H. BEATTIE (from 7th October, 1936).

7 Health Visitors.

\* Part-time Officers.

# Staff of the Health Department, 1936—*Continued.*

## Venereal Diseases.

- \*Medical Officers : E. HARRISON, M.A., M.D., F.R.C.S.  
R. J. BARLEE, L.R.C.P.I. and L.M., L.R.C.S.I. and L.M.  
\*Pathologist : W. W. ADAMSON, M.Sc., M.B., M.R.C.P., D.P.H.

## Public Assistance :

### *Anlaby Road Hospital and Institution :*

Resident Medical Officer : D. L. MACRAE TOD, M.A., B.Sc., M.B., Ch.B.  
3 Assistant Medical Officers.  
Steward and Master : N. G. GUY.  
Matron and Superintendent Nurse : Miss E. A. DOWSETT.

### *Beverley Road Hospital and Institution :*

Medical Officer : D. V. MARSHALL, M.B., Ch.B.  
2 Assistant Medical Officers.  
Master : A. MARSHALL.  
Matron and Superintendent Nurse : Miss T. FERGUSON.

## Corporation Hospitals, Tuberculosis Sanatorium, Maternity and Child Welfare Clinics, etc. :

### Part-time Medical Staff, etc. :

Ear, Nose and Throat Surgeons	2	Radiologists	....	....	....	2
Orthopædic Surgeons	....	2	Dental Surgeons	....	....	2
Visiting Surgeons	....	2	District Medical Officers (all of			
Consulting Physician	....	1	whom are Public Vaccinators)			10

## Food Inspection :

Veterinary Surgeon and Chief Food Inspector : H. P. LEWIS, M.R.C.V.S.  
Assistant Veterinary Surgeon and Food Inspector : P. D. DUNN, M.R.C.V.S., F.Z.S.  
Four Assistant Inspectors.

## Sanitary :

Chief Sanitary Inspector : F. C. MARCHANT, M.R.San.I., M.S.I.A.  
35 Assistant Inspectors.

## Clerical :

Chief Clerk : W. MATANLE.  
57 Clerks.†

## SUMMARY :

Medical Staff (whole and part-time)	....	....	....	53
Veterinary Surgeons	....	....	....	2
Clerical	....	....	....	58†
Male Inspectors	....	....	....	40
Housing Enumerators (temporary)	....	....	....	26
Health Visitors, T.B. Nurses, etc.	....	....	....	52
Teachers	....	....	....	2
Nursing Staff (indoor)	....	....	....	318
Male and Female Attendants	....	....	....	115
Domestic Staff	....	....	....	131
Scrubbers	....	....	....	171§
Tradesmen (tailors, shoemakers, upholsterers, etc.)	....	....	....	14
Disinfecting and Ambulance Staffs, Hospital Porters, Gardeners, etc.	....	....	....	82
Remainder of Public Assistance Institutional Staff (whole and part-time)	....	....	....	30
				1094

\* Part-time Officers.

† Including staff at Institutions, Hospitals, etc.

‡ Including 7 engaged on temporary work in connection with the  
Overcrowding Survey under the Housing Act, 1935.

§ Excluding 14 on duty at weekends only.

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STATISTICAL SUMMARY  
AND INTRODUCTION.

# Summary for 1936.

Area of the City in Acres.....	14,433	
Population at Census of 1931 .....	313,544	
Number of structurally separate occupied dwelling-houses in the City at Census of 1931 .....	74,397	
Average number of persons in each inhabited building at Census of 1931....	4.2	
Number of families or separate occupiers at Census of 1931 .....	77,939	
	<b>1936.</b>	<b>1935.</b>
Estimated Population in July .....	321,500	322,200
Estimated number of inhabited houses (at 31st March, 1937 and 1936)	87,783	86,606
Live Births .....	5,918	5,927
1936— <i>Legitimate</i> : Male, 2,869 ; Female, 2,773 ; Total, 5,642.		
<i>Illegitimate</i> : Male, 150 ; Female, 126 ; Total, 276.		
Birth-rate per 1,000 of the population .....	18.4	18.4*
Stillbirths .....	227	246
1936— <i>Legitimate</i> : Male, 112 ; Female, 100 ; Total, 212		
<i>Illegitimate</i> : Male, 6 ; Female, 9 ; Total, 15		
Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births .....	36.9	39.9
Number of Deaths .....	4,094	3,912
Crude death-rate per 1,000 population .....	12.7	12.2*
Adjusted death-rate .....	14.0†	13.4†
Natural increase of the population during the year .....	1,824	2,015
Deaths from puerperal causes ;—		
Sepsis, 8 ; other puerperal causes, 12 ; Total .....	20	15
Maternal Mortality—Rate per 1,000 (live and still) births.....	3.3	2.4
Deaths of infants under one year of age .....	386	428
1936— <i>Legitimate</i> : Male, 224 ; Female, 139 ; Total, 363		
<i>Illegitimate</i> : Male, 11 ; Female, 12 ; Total, 23		
Death-rate of infants under one year of age :—		
All infants per 1,000 live births .....	65	72
Legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate live births .....	64	71
Illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births .....	83	94
Deaths from Measles (all ages) .....	68	28
Deaths from Whooping Cough (all ages) .....	9	27
Deaths from Diarrhoea (under two years of age) .....	58	88

\*In the births and deaths for 1935 are included those that occurred in the old area during the 3 months immediately preceding the extension of the City on the 1st of April of that year. Therefore, whilst the population of the area of the City as constituted at the end of 1935 was 322,200, the annual birth and death-rates for the same year have, at the request of the Registrar General, been calculated on an adjusted population of 321,325 to make allowance for the change of area.

†Calculated by multiplying the crude death rates (deaths per 1000 of the population) of 12.7 and 12.2 by the Registrar General's comparability factor of 1.10, to make it comparable from the mortality point of view with the crude death rate of the country as a whole or with the mortality of any other local area similarly modified by its own factor for the purpose. In 1936, such factor then styled the area comparability factor, applied at the request of the Registrar General to the crude death-rate for "all causes" only, and not to individual cause rates. For explanatory note hereon, see page 26.

## Summary for 1936—*Continued.*

	1936	1935.
Deaths from Pulmonary Tuberculosis.	256	244
Death-rate from Pulmonary Tuberculosis per 1,000 of the population ....	0.79	0.76
Deaths from all forms of Tuberculosis .....	310	305
Death-rate from all forms of Tuberculosis per 1,000 of the population ....	0.96	0.95
Deaths from Cancer .....	443	470
Death-rate from Cancer per 1,000 of the population .....	1.38	1.46

The rateable value of the City at 31st March, 1937 and 1936 respectively, £1,764,750 £1,740,270

Average rate in the £ (excluding Water Charges)..... 19/8 19/4

Sum represented by a 1d. General Rate ..... £7,251 £7,190

Average yield of a 1d. General Rate (after taking into account the differential rating in the added areas and deducting cost of collection) £6,579 £6,514

The expenditure of the Health Department during the Financial Year ended 31st March, 1937, was as under:—

	Gross. £	Income. £	Net. £
General Health, Maternity and Child Welfare, and Hospital Services .....	151,066	20,132	130,934
Sanitary Section (not including the cost of Refuse Collection and Disposal) .....	36,327	7,455	28,872
Public Assistance:—			
Institutional Relief .....	136,090	26,283	109,807
Out Relief—Ambulance Service and Drugs and Medical Appliances .....	5,702	10	5,692
TOTAL .....	£329,185	53,880	275,305

This expenditure represents a net charge on the ratepayers of 3/5.8d. in the £. The gross cost per head of the population is 20/6d. and the net cost 17/1d.

GUILDHALL,

HULL, July, 1937.

*My Lord Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,*

I have the honour to present to you my report upon the health, sanitary circumstances and vital statistics of the City of Hull for the year 1936.

The Annual Report of the School Medical Officer, which is addressed more particularly to the Chairman and Members of the Education Committee, is incorporated in this volume. Accordingly, particulars are furnished of the various measures adopted to secure and maintain a high standard of health amongst our citizens of all ages.

Public opinion in this generation has come to realise the importance of good health to the individual and to the community.

Whilst the efforts put forth to ensure a healthy environment have not been relaxed, increasing attention is now being paid to questions of personal hygiene. The volume of legislation concerning the social services during the present century provides a definite indication of the trend of public opinion towards the necessity of securing an improvement in the health standards as they affect the individual citizen. During the past few years such vitally important questions as Nutrition and Physical Fitness have been the subjects of detailed scientific investigation.

It is pleasing to record that the amelioration in the general economic position referred to in last year's report has been continued.

In 1936, the birth-rate per 1,000 of the population was 18·4, the same as in the previous year.

The death-rate per 1,000 of the population in the year under review was 12·7, and 12·2 in 1935. In 1934, the rate at 11·4 per 1,000 was the lowest ever recorded for the City.

Compared with the previous year, the infantile mortality rate showed a decrease of 7 in the number of deaths of infants under one year per 1,000 births, the rate for 1936 being 65, as against 72 in 1935 and 64 in 1934.

Women dying in or in consequence of childbirth numbered 20 in 1936, 15 in 1935 and 30 in 1934. Gratifying as it is to record that in 1935 and 1936 there was a marked decrease in the number of maternal deaths when compared with the corresponding figures of a few years ago, it must be remembered that 50 per cent. of these deaths are from causes which are preventable. The loss of a mother in childbirth is a very serious matter from every point of view—an irreparable loss as far as the home and the surviving children are concerned. It is believed that the new Municipal Midwifery Service to be established under the Midwives' Act, 1936, will have the desired effect of helping to make maternity safer for our mothers.

The maternal mortality rate for the City in 1936 was 3·4 and for England and Wales 3·8 per 1,000 live births.

From all forms of tuberculosis for the City the death-rate was 0·96 per 1,000 of the population—a fairly satisfactory rate for an industrial area. The corresponding rate for England and Wales was 0·69 per 1,000 of the population.

As far as the incidence of infectious disease is concerned the position locally was unsatisfactory in regard to scarlet fever and diphtheria. The total number of notifications of scarlet fever received was 1,136, the highest figure in any year since 1919, when the number was 1,371. The type in 1936 was mild and the death-rate low, namely, 0·26 per cent. There were 3 deaths from this disease in 1936, compared with 8 in 1919.

Unfortunately, there was an increase in the incidence and fatality of diphtheria in the year under review. 1,103 cases were notified—147 more than in the previous year. In 1936 there were 128 deaths, as against 34 in 1935. Further, in 1936, the City experienced a recrudescence of the severe type of diphtheria which has been prevalent since 1931. The occurrence of cases of the "gravis" type of this disease continues to give cause for anxiety, and emphasises the necessity for all parents to have their children Schick tested, and, if necessary, immunised without delay. The Committee has provided the facilities for these preventive measures, free of cost. It only remains for the members of the public to take advantage of them, and thereby insure their children against a fatal attack of diphtheria.

The new Clinic in Ellerburn Avenue, North Hull Estate, was officially opened on the 12th October, 1936, by the Rt. Hon. Sir Kingsley Wood, P.C., M.P., Minister of Health, in the presence of a distinguished company, presided over by

Councillor (Mrs.) Alderson, Chairman of the Maternity and Children Sub-Committee. At this Clinic facilities are provided for Maternity and Child Welfare and School Medical work to meet the needs of a rapidly developing residential district covering a wide area in the northern part of the City.

I would again take the opportunity of thanking the Chairmen and Members of the Committees concerned, the Chief Officials of the Corporation, and all the members of the staff of the Health Department for their valuable co-operation and help in securing and maintaining a high standard of individual and communal health in this City.

I have the honour to be,

Your obedient Servant,

NICOLAS GEBBIE,

*Medical Officer of Health and  
School Medical Officer.*

GENERAL AND  
SOCIAL CONDITIONS  
AFFECTING THE AREA.

## NATURAL AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA.

*Meteorology.* Meteorological records are kept by the General Superintendent of Parks at a Climatological Station in Pearson Park. Readings are taken twice daily, at 9 a.m. and 9 p.m. Hull has a lower rainfall than most parts of England, and in 1936 it was again low, being 24·88 inches, or 1·17 inches less than the figure for the previous year. There were 1,261 hours of bright sunshine, compared with 1,502 in 1935, or a decrease of 241 hours in the year under review. The number of days on which rain fell was 201 and there were 299 sunny and 67 sunless days. The prevailing wind was from the south-west.

Particulars of the meteorological readings will be found in Appendix I, pages 161 and 162.

*Population.* At the Census taken on the 26th April, 1931, the number of persons enumerated in the City was 313,544 (152,632 males and 160,912 females), as against 290,681 in 1921.

It is interesting to note that Hull ranks on a population basis as the eighth town in England and Wales.

The following return shows the Census populations of Hull and of England and Wales from 1841, and the intercensal periods since then.

### POPULATION OF HULL.

Year of Census.	HULL.		ENGLAND AND WALES.	
	Population.	Intercensal increase per cent.	Population.	Intercensal increase per cent.
1841	67,308	—	15,914,148	—
1851	84,690	25·8	17,927,609	12·65
1861	97,661	15·3	20,066,224	11·90
1871	121,892	24·7	22,712,266	13·21
1881	165,974	36·2	25,974,439	14·36
1891	*200,472	20·8	29,002,525	11·65
1901	†240,259	19·8	32,527,843	12·17
1911	277,991	15·7	36,070,492	10·89
1921	290,681	4·6	37,886,699	4·93
1931	‡313,544	7·9	39,947,931	5·5

Extensions of boundary and added population (in brackets) in \*1882 (12,376) ; †1897 (350) ; ‡1930 (7,600).

The following table brings up to date the information relating to population supplied last year.



## POPULATION OF HULL.

	Registrar General's Estimated Population, July.	Natural Increase during preceding year.	Insured Persons 31st December.	Average number of Parliamentary Voters.	Number on elementary school roll last week before Christmas holidays.
1925	297,300	2,659	111,173	144,843	46,911
1926	294,600	2,553	113,080	145,773	46,977
1927	296,600	2,584	113,310	147,128	47,234
1928	297,600	2,300	116,031	148,684	47,037
1929	299,900	2,303	115,452	185,783	46,705
1930	311,800	1,540	118,092	187,313	47,395
1931	315,200	2,455	120,321	188,728	48,171
1932	318,200	1,872	121,505	189,298	49,926
1933	319,900	2,346	120,868	187,266	49,844
1934	319,600	1,554	120,011	186,977	48,721
1935	*322,200	2,215	121,159	186,470	48,098
1936	321,500	2,015	124,510	184,453	46,974

\* Extension of city boundary in 1935.

## STATE OF EMPLOYMENT AND AMOUNT OF POOR RELIEF.

*Unemployment.* The Manager of the Employment Exchange has kindly furnished me with information which shows that unemployment, as recorded by his Department, was less prevalent in Hull in 1936 than in 1935. The average number of persons registered as unemployed in one week of each month during 1936 was 15,128, compared with an average of 16,531 in 1935. The average number of unemployed men was 12,692 in 1936, compared with 14,003 in 1935. The numbers of women and juveniles in 1936 were 1,588 and 847 respectively, against 1,676 and 852 in the previous year. The " peak " period in 1936 was in January, when the total was 17,249 ; the highest number in 1935 was in January, when the total was 19,119 ; the highest total in 1934 was in February, when it was 19,822. The lowest total in each of the last three years was 13,541, August, 1936 ; 15,012, December, 1935 ; and 16,255 August, 1934.

*Poor Relief.* The number of persons in receipt of poor relief on the 26th December, 1936, was 22,668 ; 1,542 were receiving institutional and 21,126 domiciliary relief.

The average number of persons in receipt of relief per 10,000 of the population during the last quarter of the year was 704 ; that considerably more relief was required in Hull than in many other places is shown by the corresponding figures for England and Wales (308) and County Boroughs (430).



VITAL STATISTICS.

## VITAL STATISTICS.

*Marriages.* The number of marriages solemnised in the City was 3,132, compared with 3,114 during 1935, and 2,988 in 1934. The marriage rate was 19·5 per 1,000 of the population, as against 19·3 in 1935, and 18·7 in 1934.

*Births.* The births registered numbered 5,918 ; this includes the births of the children of Hull parents which occurred at the Municipal Maternity Home or at places outside the City, and excludes those of children born of mothers who were resident in Hull only temporarily. The 5,918 births are equal to a birth-rate of 18·4 per 1,000 of the population, which compares with 18·4 in 1935 and 18·3 in 1934. The birth-rate for the previous 5 years (1931-35) was 18·6. The birth-rate for England and Wales was : 1936, 14·8 ; 1935, 14·7 ; or an increase of 0·1. The Hull rate for 1936 was the same as that for 1935.

Of the total births in Hull, 3,019 were of males, 2,899 of females. The births were spread over the year as follows :—

1st quarter.	2nd quarter.	3rd quarter.	4th quarter.	Total
1,443	1,541	1,428	1,506	5,918

The sub-joined figures show the number of births and the birth-rates for each of the last 10 years and at 10-yearly intervals from 1896.

<i>Year.</i>		<i>No. of Births.</i>		<i>Birth-rate.</i>
1936	....	5,918	....	18·4
1935	....	5,927	....	18·4
1934	....	5,859	....	18·3
1933	....	5,740	....	17·9
1932	....	6,108	....	19·2
1931	....	6,040	....	19·2
1930	....	6,288	....	20·6
1929	....	6,090	....	20·3
1928	....	6,103	....	20·5
1927	....	6,220	....	21·0
1926	....	6,360	....	21·6
1916	....	6,712	....	23·2
1906	....	7,806	....	30·0
1896	....	7,011	....	31·7

From the above table it will be seen that the birth-rate shows a slow and steady decline until 1933, for which year the rate is the lowest on record. The rates for the three succeeding years, however, show an increase over that for 1933 of 0·4, 0·5 and 0·5 respectively.

There were 276 illegitimate births; this is 4·7 per cent. of the total, which percentage is the same as that for 1935 and 1934 respectively.

*Deaths.* There were 4,094 deaths, equal to a rate of 12·7 per 1,000, compared with 12·2 in 1935, and 11·4 in 1934. The death-rate of England and Wales was: 1936, 12·1; 1935, 11·7, and 1934, 11·8. The total deaths in Hull in 1936 was 182 more than in 1935. In 1936, however, there were, compared with 1935, decreases in the numbers registered in some of the causes of death, those principally concerned being senility (69), acute and chronic nephritis (59), cancer (30) and cerebral hæmorrhage (25). The causes mainly responsible for the increased total deaths in 1936 were: heart disease (168), diphtheria (94), pneumonia (all forms) (50), and influenza (22).

The deaths recorded each quarter were:—

1st	2nd	3rd	4th	Total.
1,313	938	836	1,007	4,094

The number of deaths from the seven principal zymotic diseases, which are small-pox, measles, whooping cough, diphtheria, scarlet fever, diarrhœa and fever (including typhus, enteric and typhoid) was 272, or an increase of 88 on the total for 1935. From the table hereunder, it will be seen that in the period under review there was a decline of 24 in the number of deaths from diarrhœa and enteritis, of 18 from whooping cough, of 3 from scarlet fever, and of 1 from enteric fever, but an increase of 94 deaths from diphtheria, and of 40 from measles, compared with the mortality from the same causes in the year 1935. The zymotic rate for 1936 was 0·85 per 1,000 of the population, against 0·59 in 1935, and 0·47 in 1934.

	1936	1935
Small-pox ....	0	0
Enteric fever ....	9	1*
Measles ....	68	28
Scarlet fever ....	3	6
Whooping cough ....	9	27
Diphtheria ....	128	34
Diarrhœa and enteritis ....	64	88

\*This death occurred outside the City, but as it had regard to a former Hull resident, it was allocated to this area.

The following statement shows the number of deaths and the death-rate for each of the last 10 years and 10-yearly intervals from 1896:—

<i>Year.</i>		<i>No. of Deaths.</i>		<i>Death-rate.</i>
1936	....	4,094	....	12·7
1935	....	3,912	....	12·2
1934	....	3,644	....	11·4
1933	....	4,186	....	13·1
1932	....	3,762	....	11·8
1931	....	4,168	....	13·2
1930	....	3,833	....	12·4
1929	....	4,550	....	15·2
1928	....	3,800	....	12·8
1927	....	3,920	....	13·2
1926	....	3,776	....	12·8
1916	....	4,266	....	16·6
1906	...	4,436	....	17·0
1896	....	4,131	....	18·6

Full particulars as to the mortality amongst infants and children under 5 years of age appear in the Maternity and Child Welfare Section of this report. (*See page 140*).

*Age Distribution.* Only 1,682 deaths were of persons aged 65 years and upward ; there were 603 deaths under the age of 5 years ; 155 of school children, that is, between 5 and 15 years ; 159 of adolescents between 15 and 25 ; 398 died in the prime of life from 25 to 45 years, and 1,097 in middle life, from 45 to 65. When compared with the returns for the previous year, these figures show increases and a decrease in the age periods as follow : Increases : 45 to 65, 72 ; 65 years and upward, 59 ; 5 to 15, 41 ; under 5 years, 18 ; and 15 to 25, 9. Decrease : 25 to 45, 17.

*Ward Statistics.* Appendix 2, page 163, gives the vital statistics for the whole City from 1931 to 1936, and Appendix 3, page 164, gives the *ward statistics* for 1936. It will be seen that the highest birth-rates were in University (37·9) and Albert (23·7) Wards, and the lowest in Newland (7·6) and Paragon (10·8) Wards. The highest death-rates were in University (18·6) and Myton (17·0) Wards, and the lowest death-rates were in Marfleet (7·3) and St. Andrews (8·4) Wards.

Appendix 4 (page 165) compares Hull's vital statistics for 1936 with those of England and Wales. Whilst the death-rate for Hull is higher by 1·9 per 1,000 of the population than that for England and Wales, it is gratifying to note that the birth-rate is 3·6 above that for the country as a whole.

*Causes of Death.* Appendix 5 (page 166) gives the principal causes of death, divided into certain age groups and into the wards where the deceased resided.

heart disease caused 958 deaths and cancer was responsible for 443, bronchitis and pneumonia 434 and tuberculosis 310 deaths. Cirrhosis of the liver, generally the result of alcoholism, was recorded as the cause of death in 9 instances. There were 47 suicides, and 129 deaths from other violence.

*Male and Female Deaths.* There were 2,183 deaths of males and 1,911 of females: the death-rate being 13·9 per 1,000 of the male population and 11·5 per 1,000 of the female population. The diseases with heavier incidence in males were heart disease (489 males, 469 females), cancer (224 males, 249 females), pneumonia (190 males, 131 females), tuberculosis of the lungs (141 males, 115 females), and congenital debility and malformations, etc. (114 males, and 64 females). On the other hand, the following diseases were more fatal to females than to males: senility (128 females, 54 males), diabetes (25 females, 21 males), diseases of the liver, excluding cirrhosis, (13 females and 9 males).

### COMPARATIVE STATISTICS.

The following table compares the vital statistics of Hull with those of England and Wales, the aggregate figure for the 122 Great Towns, and the individual figures for the 17 largest towns.

	Estimated Resident Population Mid. 1936.	Birth-Rate per 1,000.	Crude Death-Rate per 1,000.	Adjusted Death-Rate.	Infant Mortality per 1,000 births.
England and Wales	40,839,000	14·8	12·1	-	59
122 Great Towns	20,937,128	14·9	12·3	-	63
London	4,141,100	13·6	12·3	-	66
Birmingham	1,038,000	15·8	11·3	12·4	62
Liverpool	867,110	20·1	12·9	14·8	75
Manchester	759,058	14·7	13·5	15·4	77
Sheffield	518,200	15·2	10·8	12·2	59
Cardiff	489,800	15·0	13·6	14·6	65
Bristol	413,900	14·2	12·3	12·0	48
<b>HULL</b>	<b>321,500</b>	<b>18·4</b>	<b>12·7</b>	<b>14·0</b>	<b>65</b>
Bradford	290,500	13·4	14·9	14·9	82
Newcastle	290,400	15·6	13·1	14·8	90
Nottingham	279,400	15·2	13·2	13·6	89
Leeds	273,100	16·8	12·4	15·1	74
East Ham	265,800	15·7	11·6	13·3	70
Nottingham	261,800	14·5	11·6	11·8	58
Portsmouth	251,400	15·6	11·8	11·7	49
Cardiff	221,500	15·1	12·6	13·3	55
Bradford	206,000	15·0	14·0	16·5	90

It will be seen from the foregoing comparisons that in 9 towns the infantile mortality is above that for Hull, whilst in 7 towns the adjusted death-rate at all ages is higher than that for the Third Port. Liverpool is again the only town in the table that has a higher birth-rate.

*Death-rates.* It should be noted that the local death-rates for 1931 to 1935 have been adjusted by multiplying the crude death-rate (deaths per 1,000 of the population) by the Registrar General's comparability factor of 1.10. In 1936, such factor, or as it is now styled, the areal comparability factor is, at the request of the Registrar General, applied to the crude death-rate for "all causes" only, and not to individual cause rates.

In connection with this adjustment the Registrar General points out that the average mortality rates experienced in England and Wales during the years 1930 to 1932 divided into 11 sex age-groups have been adopted as the standard and have been applied to the corresponding sex age-groups in the 1931 Census population of every Borough, Urban and Rural District in the country. The adjusting factor supplied in respect of a given area represents the ratio of the resulting death-rate for the national 1931 Census population to the similarly obtained hypothetical death-rate of the said area. The factor may be said to represent the population handicap to be applied to the area, and when multiplied by the crude death-rate experienced in the area, modifies the latter so as to make it comparable with the crude death-rate for the country as a whole as with the similarly adjusted death-rate for any other area.



HOSPITAL AND  
HEALTH SERVICES.

## GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES IN THE AREA.

*Hospital Accommodation.* Regarding the reference, in the Report for 1935, to the City Hospital for Infectious Diseases, plans have been prepared for the provision of 1 cubicle block of 10 beds, 2 cubicle blocks of 12 beds each, and an operating theatre, sterilising room, etc. These plans, however, have not yet been agreed with the Ministry of Health, who await the Local Authority's final decision as to the method of heating, etc., to be adopted.

Plans are also in course of preparation in respect of the new General Hospital to be erected at Skidby, near Hull. Lay-out schemes and ward plans have been submitted to the Ministry of Health, and representatives of the Health and Public Assistance Committee, together with the Town Clerk, the Medical Officer of Health and the City Architect, have interviewed the Ministry, as the result of which progress has been made towards the ultimate planning of the site and of the buildings.

At the Anlaby Road Institution alterations were made during 1936 to the first and second floors of the Male House building to provide accommodation for patients and for nursing staff. The changes thus effected secured 36 additional beds for patients, and enabled accommodation to be provided elsewhere for 9 members of the nursing staff.

The total hospital beds available in and outside the City for Hull people is 3,458, and includes those at General and Special Hospitals, and in Public Assistance, Maternity, Tuberculosis, Fever and Mental Hospitals. (See Appendix 8, page 171).

*Out-patients' Attendances.* The attendances during 1936 numbered 150,425 at the Hull Royal Infirmary, 55,983 at the Victoria Hospital for Sick Children, and 83,314 at the three General Dispensaries.

*Insurance Medical Service.* The approximate number of insured persons entitled to medical benefit was, on the 1st January, 1936, 124,510, of whom 1,764 were deposit contributors and 122,746 members of approved societies, and included members of the Navy and Army Fund. The number of persons on the lists of panel doctors was 117,635, and those on the list of the Hull Friendly Societies' Medical Institution, 1,753. The number of prescriptions issued was 629,980, at an average cost per prescription of 9·2d.

*Clinics.* Particulars of Clinic and Treatment Centres in the area will be found in Appendix 6 (pages 167 to 169).

*Chemical and Bacteriological Laboratories.* The analytical work of the department, as of all the other Corporation departments, is carried out by the City Analyst, A. R. Tankard, Esq., F.I.C., at the City Laboratories. Mr. Tankard is also responsible for the bacteriological work of the Corporation, except the V.D. work and that requiring a vivisection licence.

Mr. Tankard issues an annual report containing details of the work done in his laboratory, and I need not therefore give particulars here; let it suffice to say that during 1936, 2,606 chemical analyses of foods and drugs and 8,618 bacteriological examinations (including pathological specimens, 7,911; milks and miscellaneous samples, 707) were made by him and his staff.

*Local Legislation.* Apart from the general law, the only addition made in the year under review to local legislation affecting this area was the Hull Corporation Act, 1936, which is concerned solely with trolley vehicles and tramways.

#### PUBLIC ASSISTANCE.

The Anlaby Road and the Beverley Road Institutions, transferred to the City Council under the provisions of the Local Government Act, 1929, are administered by the Medical Officer of Health.

Appendix 10 contains reports submitted by the Senior Medical Officers which show the number of patients and types of disease treated at the two hospitals throughout the year, and furnish detailed information supplied by the Masters regarding the Institutions.

The demand for hospital treatment continues to increase. The public, generally, evince a greater appreciation of the hospital facilities provided for them.

The arrangements for the admission to the Institution Hospitals of subscribers to the funds of the Hull Voluntary Hospitals Council were reviewed. Up to 1936 these arrangements had been subject to revision each 12 months; during 1936 an agreement covering a period of four years was entered into. The basis of payment by the Voluntary Hospitals Council was also adjusted, and applicants are now allowed free choice as between the voluntary and institution hospitals.

Ambulance facilities, entirely separate from those provided for the removal of cases to the Infectious Diseases Hospital, are utilised for Public Assistance hospital work. The Corporation hearse is used for all funerals, whether from the Institution or elsewhere, undertaken by the Health and Public Assistance Committee.

*Casuals.* The Beverley Road Institution is now the only Institution in the City admitting casuals.

The average nightly number of casuals occupying beds in the casual wards at the Beverley Road Institution throughout the year was 27. During the year 3,687 casuals were admitted to these wards, compared with 4,378 in 1935, and 4,422 in 1934. Details of the monthly admissions of casuals to this institution are given in Appendix 9 on page 172. In 1936, 80 casuals were transferred to the "house" and 52 to the hospital.

The City Council are represented on the Yorkshire Casual Poor Assistance Authority.

*Anlaby Road Institution—House.* This Institution will now accommodate 210 men and 133 women, the latter number being 36 less than in the previous year. In 1936, however, certain alterations were effected to one of the buildings hitherto used for "house" inmates as the result of which 36 beds were made available for hospital patients after the 9th November, 1936. The number of persons in the house on the 1st January, 1936, was 177, and on the 31st December, 1936, 154. New admissions to the Institution during the year numbered 92, compared with 110 and 120 in 1935 and 1934 respectively. Detailed particulars of the admissions month by month will be found in Appendix 9 on page 172. The daily average number of inmates in the House in 1936 was 166, and the aggregate number of days during which they were resident was 60,683.

The Corporation was responsible for the burial of 75 persons who died in the Institution during 1936.

*Anlaby Road Institution—Hospital.* At the end of the year the number of beds available at this Hospital was 581, or an increase of 36 on the figure for the previous year, due to the alterations above-mentioned.

It will be seen from Appendix 10 (page 174) that the admissions to this hospital in 1936 numbered 3,568, compared with 3,619 for the previous year. 1,003 operations (714 major and 289 minor) were carried out during the year, compared with 1,107 in 1935. The daily average number of patients in the Hospital in 1936 was 512, and the aggregate number of days during which the beds were occupied was 187,585.

Throughout the year cases treated with radium were re-examined and carefully followed up. During 1936, 37 new cases were treated, and records were kept as to the condition at varying intervals of the 71 cases now on the register; 155 re-examinations took place, and there were 22 re-admissions for further treatment.

The greater part of the radium used is the property of the Hull Radium Trust, and the scheme for interchange of supplies between this hospital and the Hull Royal Infirmary has worked satisfactorily.

*Diabetic Clinic.* A weekly clinic for diabetics was commenced at the Anlaby Road Institution Hospital in November, 1935. The clinic facilities are only available to persons suffering from diabetes who are in receipt of medical out-relief. Dr. D. C. Muir is the consultant in charge of the clinic, and the specialised work undertaken has been of great benefit to the patients and has been much appreciated by them and the District Medical Officers. During 1936, 837 attendances were made by the 44 patients who received treatment at the clinic.

*Beverley Road Institution—House (including Margaret Street Nursery).* The certified accommodation at this Institution is for 300 men, 175 women and 30 children, total 505; but the actual number of beds available on the 31st December, 1936, was 458—men, 280; women, 142, and children 36. On the 1st January, 1936, there were 351 persons, excluding casuals, in the Institution, and on the 31st December, 1936, 304 persons were accommodated. There were 373 new admissions to the Institution in 1936, compared with 512 in 1935, and 650 in 1934. During 1936, 34 persons were admitted from the areas of other Local Authorities. 27 persons were transferred to other Institutions during the year. The number of persons in the Patrington Institution for whose maintenance this Authority was responsible, was 5 on the 1st January, 1936, and 2 on the 31st December, 1936. Detailed particulars of the admissions, month by month, to the Institution are to be found in Appendix 9 on page 172. The daily average number of inmates in the House in 1936 was 318, and the aggregate number of days during which they were resident there was 116,444.

During the year, 56 burials took place from the Beverley Road Institution at the expense of the Corporation.

*Beverley Road Institution—Hospital.* The number of beds available at the hospital during 1936 was 400.

The number of admissions during the year was 4,031 compared with 3,747 for the previous year; 1,073 operations (483 major and 590 minor) were performed, compared with a total of 741 during 1935. The daily average number of patients in the Hospital was 403, and the aggregate number of days during which the beds were occupied was 147,467.

The accommodation at this hospital was fully utilised throughout the year. During the first six months it was insufficient to provide satisfactorily for the large number of patients admitted. The daily average number of patients for the year was 403, 3 more than the number of beds allocated to the hospital. On one occasion there were actually 471 patients receiving treatment in the hospital.

*District Medical Officers and Medical Out-Relief.* There are 10 District Medical Officers in the city for medical out-relief duties. Dr. R. W. Eddie resigned his position as District Medical Officer for the No. 3 District as from on the 31st March, 1936. Dr. M. W. Keith was appointed to the vacancy and commenced duty on the 1st April, 1936.

It is with regret that we have to record the death on the 25th September, 1936, of Dr. A. Gillespie, who had been District Medical Officer for the No. 4. District since June, 1914. Dr. Gillespie's conscientious and willing services were appreciated not only by the Department but by the patients he attended as District Medical Officer. Dr. R. O. Bruce, deputy District Medical Officer for this district, took over the duties temporarily pending a definite appointment to the vacancy.

#### SUMMARY OF RETURNS FROM DISTRICT MEDICAL OFFICERS.

Number of visits to Public Assistance Patients at their homes.	Number of attendances of Public Assistance Patients at surgery.	Number of cases recommended for hospital treatment.	Number of Deaths certified in respect of persons receiving Medical Out-Relief.
9,101	42,976	873	68

The dispensing of prescriptions for medical out-relief patients is provided as follows :—4 District Medical Officers send their prescriptions to the dispensaries attached to 2 Relief Stations; two other District Medical Officers dispense their own medicines, the drugs being supplied by the Corporation. In the remaining 4 districts the dispensing is undertaken by private chemists—in 2 instances under contract and in the remaining 2 cases under National Health Insurance rates.

*Surgical Appliances, Spectacles, Dentures, etc.* The provision of surgical appliances, spectacles, dentures, etc., is included in the scheme of interavailability of the clinic services, and in this way a more satisfactory method of supplying these various requirements is in operation.



Hereunder are particulars of the applications for appliances, etc., dealt with during the year 1936 :—

Surgical Boots, Splints, Calipers, &c. ....	49
Spectacles, Artificial Eyes, &c. ....	441
Dentures ....	316
Trusses, Belts, Elastic Bandages, &c. ....	39
Artificial Limbs ....	8
Other Appliances ....	13
	—
	866
	—

In addition, repairs were, in a number of cases, effected to spectacles, dentures, surgical appliances, etc., and the Committee also granted payment of part cost of dentures, etc., the remainder of the cost being provided, in most instances, by the Society from which the applicant was entitled to benefit.





# SANITATION.

## SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.

*Water.* The City Water Engineer informs me :—

The water supply of the city is obtained from deep wells sunk into the chalk strata at three pumping stations ; these stations are all within a 6-mile radius of the city and are situated at Springhead, Cottingham and Dunswell.

About 7 miles of new mains have been laid in the City during the year.

The approximate number of dwelling houses in the City is 87,783 ; these, with one or two exceptions, are supplied directly from the Corporation's mains.

The average number of gallons consumed per head per day during 1936 was 35·2 for all purposes, the domestic and unmetered trade supply being 23·0.

*Sampling of Water.* Two samples of water were taken from taps at premises at which there was a supply of water other than that provided by the Corporation. The City Analyst and Bacteriologist, to whom the samples were submitted for chemical and bacteriological examination, reported that both samples contained an appreciable amount of white " chalk " in suspension, but otherwise the results were wholly satisfactory.

*Drainage and Sewerage.* The following particulars are submitted from information supplied by the City Engineer :—

Negotiations continue with adjoining authorities for the scheme for the new deep main outfall sewer for West Hull. The construction of the new main outfall sewer for East Hull is to commence early in 1937. This will enable development work to proceed on the Bilton Grange Housing Estate, and will generally improve the sewerage facilities of the area.

A commencement will shortly be made of the reconstruction of the existing main sewers in Albert Avenue and St. George's Road.

*Watercourses and Streams, etc.* Informal notices were served in a number of cases where watercourses (ditches) were found to be so choked or silted up as to impede the proper flow of water. The persons concerned took the necessary steps to remove the obstructions. Regarding the wide open watercourse referred to in the report for 1935, in relation to which a number of complaints had been received, it is gratifying to note that no complaint was made in respect of such watercourse in 1936. During the year under review, the syphon at one point was cleared, with the result that a proper flow of water was maintained ; and the water in the drain was generally clear and free from nuisance.

*Public Cleansing.* The Collection and Disposal of Refuse, Street Cleansing, and the maintenance of Public Lavatories in the City are under the control of the Public Cleansing Superintendent, by whom the following particulars have been furnished :—

*Refuse Collection and Disposal.* During 1936 a total of 77,842 tons of house refuse and trade refuse were collected, comprising 77,536 tons of dry refuse and 306 tons of waste paper.

Of the former, 16,243 tons (or 21 per cent.) were disposed of by separation and incineration, and 61,293 tons (or 79 per cent.) by controlled tipping. Owing to certain works of reconstruction having been carried out at the Refuse Disposal Plant necessitating its closing down as from the 9th May last, these percentages differ materially from those of recent years.

In addition to the above, 3,505 tons (3,824 loads) of refuse were delivered by private traders, of which 278 tons (597 loads) were disposed of by separation and incineration, and 3,227 tons (3,227 loads) by controlled tipping.

The waste paper was baled and sold to waste paper merchants.

*Street Cleansing.* No important changes have been made in the system of street cleansing during the year under review.

*Public Lavatories and Urinals.* The provision of additional accommodation referred to in the last report has proceeded a stage further during the year ; sites and accommodation have been finally decided upon, and the necessary loan sanction has been received. There are 6 public lavatories and 43 urinals in the City, excluding those in the various parks and markets.

*Disinfecting Station.* The following figures show the work carried out by the staff attached to the Disinfecting Station, Scarborough Street, during the past 5 years :—

Year.	No. of attendances of persons for baths and disinfection of clothing.			No. of articles disinfected.	No. of books disinfected.	No. of premises disinfected.
	School Children.	Others.	Total.			
1936	3,008	2,224	5,232	102,031	2,338	2,740
1935	3,355	1,408	4,763	87,432	2,240	2,342
1934	3,295	1,393	4,688	86,300	1,759	2,521
1933	3,036	1,542	4,578	87,929	1,656	2,728
1932	4,561	1,986	6,547	111,193	1,840	2,818

The school children treated at the Disinfecting Station during 1936 were suffering from Scabies.

505 other persons made 1,906 attendances for treatment for scabies ; 227 verminous persons were cleansed, and 8 others who had been in contact with infectious disease also attended.; 83 midwives and home helps received baths and had their clothing, etc., disinfected prior to their return to duty.

### CLOSET ACCOMMODATION AND PRIVY CONVERSIONS.

Particulars of the scheme for converting sanitary conveniences into water-closets were given in the report for the year 1933.

As indicated in that report, a small number of sanitary conveniences has not been dealt with owing to difficulties connected with sewerage, water supply, etc.

The following are the approximate numbers of water closets and privies and pail closets in the City at the end of the year :—

Water-closets	....	....	....	....	98,559
Privies and Pail Closets	....	....	....	....	103

*Sanitary Inspection of District.* The total number of inspections carried out by the Chief Sanitary Inspector and his staff was 26,614, in addition to which 16,197 re-visits were made. Further, 348 houses were inspected under the Housing Acts, 1925–30, and 2,790 re-inspections were made to ascertain whether the works specified in the informal notices served in respect of 351 dwelling-houses had been carried out.

Particulars as to the inspections made, etc., are given in Appendix II (page 178).

During the year, 7,798 informal and 797 statutory notices with regard to the abatement of nuisances, etc., were served, compared with 8,526 informal and 1,261 statutory notices served in 1935. At the end of the year, 1,177 notices (1,001 informal and 176 statutory) were not complied with. The notices outstanding at the end of 1935 were complied with in the year under review.

Information with regard to the various Acts, etc., under which the 797 statutory notices were served, together with the number of such notices complied with during the year is set out as follows :—

Served under :—	No. of Notices served.	No. complied with (including those served in previous years and complied with in 1936).	No. not complied with at end of 1936.
Public Health Act, 1875—			
Sec. 94 (Nuisances) ....	136	533	49
Sec. 36 (Watercloset) ....	—	—	—
Public Health (Smoke Abatement) Act, 1926 ....	3	3	—
Public Health Act, 1925—			
Sec. 20 (Courts, etc.) ....	210	440	104
Sec. 54 (Water Course) ....	—	—	—
Kingston upon Hull Corporation Act, 1903—			
Sec. 50 (Fall-spouts) ....	1	—	1
Sec. 57 (Dust-bins) ....	67	75	4
Sec. 78 (Drainage) ....	2	—	2
Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1907—S. c. 25 (Yards) ....	76	81	15
Byelaws—			
Houses let in Lodgings ....	2	1	1
Manure-pits, etc. ....	—	—	—
	797	1133	176

The 210 statutory notices served under Section 20 of the Public Health Act, 1925, were in respect of 37 courts and passages which were not formed, flagged, asphalted or paved as to allow of the effectual drainage of the subsoil or surface. Included in the 440 notices complied with (referring to 46 courts and passages), were 91 (35 courts and passages) in respect of which the works were carried out by the owners concerned. The works required by the remaining 349 notices (11 courts and passages) were, in default of the owners, executed by the Corporation.

In addition to the above, 223 informal notices, served in connection with 41 courts and 50 passages, were complied with.

Legal proceedings were instituted in 4 cases in connection with notices served under the Public Health Act, 1875, for the abatement of nuisances. In 3 of such cases the persons responsible had taken the necessary steps to comply with the notices before the date of hearing, and in the remaining case an Order was made for the necessary work to be carried out in 21 days. The work under this Order had not been carried out at the end of the year.

A series of investigations carried out by the Inspectors of the Department in connection with complaints of offensive smells in various districts of the City

resulted in the source of the nuisance being attributed to an offensive trade effluent which was gaining access to the public sewers. Confirmation of this was obtained following analysis of the effluent by the City Analyst. The matter was accordingly referred to the City Engineer, who took it up with the firms immediately concerned, and the nuisance was abated.

In one instance it was necessary verbally to caution the person concerned with regard to liquid discharge at a temperature higher than 110° Fahrenheit being allowed to enter the sewer in contravention of Section 17 of the Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1890.

*Smoke Abatement.* During the year the number of observations (each of half-an-hour's duration) by the Smoke Inspectors, in respect of smoke emission, etc., was 3,920 ; 975 inspections were made of the premises concerned.

An analysis of the 3,920 observations shows that in 3,839 instances smoke was emitted during the half-hour observations, but not in sufficient quantity to be regarded as a nuisance. In 116 cases smoke (90 black and 26 dense) was emitted for varying periods. Of the 90 black smoke emissions, 77 were for periods under two minutes and 13 for periods over two minutes during the half-hour observation. With regard to the 26 dense smoke (other than black), 16 were for periods under two minutes, and 10 for periods over two minutes. In 42 cases the emission of smoke other than black or dense was the cause of nuisance ; and in 16 cases the emissions of soot and grit or gritty particles was observed. During the whole of the observations recorded it was found that dense smoke was emitted for 235 minutes, the average emission being four seconds per half-hour's observation, compared with five seconds last year.

The number of warning letters sent in the more serious cases was 47 (including 7 follow-up letters) ; verbal cautions were given by the inspectors in 135 instances.

It was found to be necessary to serve three statutory notices during the year.

Altogether 167 nuisances were abated during the year.

As the result of representations by the inspectors, improvements were made to furnace equipment, etc., in 59 instances, in order properly to control smoke emission ; this figure includes 3 cases in which electricity, and one of gas, was substituted ; 22 in which crude or trade refuse had ceased to be used as fuel ; and 14 in which chimneys were heightened.

*Deposits of Soot.* The City Analyst has examined monthly throughout the year the contents of two atmospheric pollution gauges placed (1) in the garden



at the rear of Kingston Almshouses, Beverley Road; and (2) at Springhead Golf Course. An additional gauge was erected at the Corporation Waterworks, Dunswell, in April, 1936. The detailed results will be published in the City Analyst's Annual Report. The total deposit of solid matters (soluble and insoluble) shown by the 3 gauges was as follows :—

	Tons per Square Mile per Month.		
	<i>Maximum.</i>	<i>Minimum.</i>	<i>Total for Year.</i>
Kingston Almshouses, Beverley Road.	40.8 (May)	11.4 (August)	315
Springhead Golf Course	9.9 (February)	6.4 (August)	96
Dunswell Waterworks	13.7 (July)	6.3 (December)	82*
* Total for 9 months.			

The total deposit for the Central Gauge of 315 tons for the year compares with 277 tons per square mile in 1935, and 305 tons in 1934.

## PREMISES AND OCCUPATIONS WHICH CAN BE CONTROLLED BY BYE-LAWS OR REGULATIONS.

*Offensive Trades.* The following is a list of the trades classified as offensive in the City, and the numbers of registered premises at the end of 1935 and 1936, respectively :—

	1935.	1936.
Blood Drier	—	—
Leather Dresser, Tanner; Fellmonger	2	2
Fat Melter or Fat Extractor	8	8
Glue Maker; Size Maker	—	1
Gut Scraper or Gut Cleaner	2	2
Manufacture of Manure from Fish, Fish Offal, Blood or other putrescible animal matter—Fish Manure Works	4	4
Fish Oil Manufacturer	5	5
Bone Boiler	5	5
Soap Boiler	4	4
Blood Albumen Maker	—	—
Animal Charcoal Manufacturer	—	—
Tripe Boiler	6	6
Fish Curer	53	51
	89	88

One Ammoniacal Liquor Works is kept under observation, and one Knacker's Yard is also regularly visited by Inspectors of the Health Department.

During the year the Corporation have given consent to the establishment of the trade of a Glue Maker. The consent authorised the carrying on of the business until the end of the year.

There are now 22 offensive trades in respect of which the consent given by the Corporation operates for a period of one year.

Applications were received for consent to establish the trades of Bone Boiler and Fat Melter, respectively. The Corporation has notified the applicant that they will be willing to give consent to the establishment of the trade of fat melter provided the Authority's requirements are satisfied, but that consent will not be granted to the establishment of the trade of bone boiler.

The names of two fish curers were removed from the register, as one person failed to apply for the renewal of the Corporation's annual consent, and the premises of the other person had been vacant for over six months.

All the premises used for the purposes of offensive trades are subjected to systematic day and night observations. During 1936, the Offensive Trades Inspectors made 3,502 day and 779 night observations or inspections of these premises and other places from which effluvium nuisances might arise.

119 informal notices were served regarding contraventions of the bye-laws, and at the end of the year, all but one had been complied with.

*Pig Keeping.* The number of premises registered as complying with the City Bye-laws was 244, provided with 689 sties, of which 2,495 inspections were made during the year. There were 47 contraventions regarding which informal notices were addressed to the persons concerned; 49 contraventions, including 6 not dealt with at the end of 1935, were remedied.

*Removal of Offensive or Noxious Matter or Liquid.* In addition to verbal cautions in 4 cases, it was necessary to draw the attention of 2 firms to their contravention of the Bye-laws with respect to the removal of offensive or noxious matter through the streets of the City during prohibited hours; the firms concerned took immediate steps to comply with the requirements of the Bye-laws.

*Common Lodging Houses.* At the end of the year there were 14 registered Common Lodging Houses in the City, the same number as at the end of the previous year, containing 165 bedrooms or cubicles, with accommodation for 593 lodgers.

Three houses are provided with cubicles, and there is accommodation at one house for 2 married couples.



During the year, 814 day and 53 night visits were made. Contraventions of the Bye-laws were found in 176 instances, most of which were of a minor character. Verbal cautions were given in 173 cases, and in 3 instances letters were sent to the persons concerned. In addition, 26 notices were served upon the keepers with regard to the cleansing of the premises.

At the end of the year the requirements of the Bye-laws had been carried out in all but 3 of the above cases, and in relation to these steps had been taken by the persons concerned with a view to compliance by them with the provisions of such Bye-laws.

*Seamen's Lodging Houses.* There were 18 of these houses on the register at the end of 1936, compared with 17 at the end of the previous year. Included in the 18 houses above-mentioned is the Victoria Mansions, Gt. Passage Street, which provides accommodation for 490 men, and the Sailors' Home, Alfred Gelder Street, providing accommodation for 30 men. The sleeping places at the latter premises consist of single cubicles. At these premises there is also a large room with accommodation for 6 men which is used solely for men from shipwrecked vessels. The other 16 houses contain 54 bedrooms, and provide accommodation for 176 seamen.

The total number of visits paid during the year was 801 (746 day and 55 night). During the year 63 contraventions of the Bye-laws, most of which were of a minor character, were found, in connection with which 1 letter was sent and 62 verbal cautions were given to the persons concerned. At the end of the year all the matters except 4 had received attention.

In addition to the above, visits were paid to premises where it was thought that seamen might be lodged. In 2 instances it was found that persons were letting lodgings to seamen without being licensed. Verbal warnings were given, and in each case the person concerned ceased to lodge seamen. It was not found necessary to institute legal proceedings during the year.

*Houses Let-in-Lodgings.* During the year there was a reduction in the number of houses let-in-lodgings registered under the Byelaws, the total being 397, compared with 450 at the end of 1935. This reduction is due to premises being taken off the register owing to demolition of properties in connection with slum clearance, to premises being closed, and to the fact that no new registrations are being made pending the completion of the survey under the Housing Act, 1936. Informal circulars have, however, been completed by the occupiers in respect of 125 houses which are let-in-lodgings, but the examination of these had not been completed at the end of the year. In addition, a number of houses remain to be visited prior to informal circulars being sent to the occupiers.

The 397 registered houses let-in-lodgings contained 2,154 rooms, of which 333 unfurnished and 244 furnished were used for sleeping purposes only ; and 717 unfurnished and 860 furnished were used for sleeping and living purposes.

The total number of visits paid to houses let-in-lodgings was 6,601 ; these include 970 visits to houses exempt from registration and 106 night visits to registered houses ; 861 notices were served and 54 verbal cautions were given with regard to infringements of the Byelaws ; 753 notices (including 73 reported as outstanding at the end of 1935) were complied with. It was not necessary to institute legal proceedings during the year.

Reference in another section of this Report has been made to the inspection of houses in which accommodation had been provided for lodgers during the continuance of the Hull Fair.

Detailed information as to the inspections made and defects, etc., found at houses let-in-lodgings, is to be found in Appendix 12 (pages 179 and 180).

*Factory and Workshop Acts.* At the end of the year, there were 1,187 workshops and 119 workplaces on the register, compared with 1,234 workshops and 115 workplaces last year ; 3,013 inspections, including 742 re-inspections, were made of factories, workshops and workplaces, and 323 contraventions were found. The infringements mainly comprised (1) uncleanness of workshops ; (2) failure to carry out the periodical cleansing of bakehouses ; (3) neglect to forward lists of outworkers at the prescribed times ; (4) unsatisfactory means of escape in case of fire ; and (5) sundry nuisances : 214 notices were served and 205 notices were complied with during the year.

H.M. Inspector of Factories forwarded to this Authority, 36 notices regarding various defects which required attention at factories and workshops. (See Appendix 13, page 185). He was notified of 50 factories and workshops, in which either protected persons were employed or the abstract was not affixed.

One additional water-closet was installed at a factory where separate accommodation was required ; 1 unsuitable water-closet at a workshop was put into order and 4 water-closets were provided at a factory in lieu of 2 unsuitable water-closets.

Bakehouses are dealt with in the section relating to " Food."

*Outworkers.* There were 208 persons (117 males and 91 females), principally engaged in net braiding and tailoring, employed as outworkers. The employer numbered 93. Appendix 13, pages 181 to 184, gives the details required by the Home Office.

*Supply of Drinking Water at Factories and Workshops.* 2 applications were received for the Corporation's written approval to the supply of water for drinking purposes at 2 factories and 1 workshop, as their supplies were apparently from a source other than the Corporation's mains.

A sample of water taken at one factory was found by the City Analyst and Bacteriologist to be of the same degree of purity as the Corporation supply, and subsequent investigations revealed that the water for this factory was indirectly supplied by the Corporation. A sample was also taken at the other factory and workshop, which adjoin each other and are occupied by the same company. It was reported that the water in this case was of a high degree of organic purity. The Corporation accordingly gave written approval to the source of supply.

*Means of Escape in Case of Fire.* Additional means of escape in case of fire were provided at one factory. The means of escape in case of fire at 26 premises were found not to be in order, and at the end of the year 23 premises had been brought into conformity with the Authority's requirements. Eight certificates and 1 supplementary certificate as to means of escape in case of fire were issued during the year, and, in addition, 2 copies of fire escape certificates were supplied to occupiers of factories who had lost the original certificates.

*New Factories and Workshops, etc.* 99 plans were submitted for examination : 20 did not show sufficient and suitable means of escape in case of fire, and in one no sanitary accommodation was indicated. In all cases the owners and/or architects were notified either verbally or by letter of the works required to place the buildings in conformity with the requirements.

*Rag Flock Acts.* 12 samples of rag flock were obtained, one of which was found to be slightly below the standard of cleanliness fixed by the Rag Flock Acts, 1911 and 1928. A further sample of rag flock from the same consignment was obtained, and was found to comply with that standard.

*Shops Acts.* At the end of the year there were 7,469 shops on the register, in which 5,562 males and 5,313 females were employed. 1,535 shops were inspected and 16,381 observations were made of shops. 1,171 contraventions were found at 491 shops, necessitating 966 re-visits.

416 notices were served respecting the infringements discovered, and at the end of the year 491 notices covering 1,255 contraventions which had occurred at 489 of the shops had been complied with.

Statistical information relating to contraventions, the numbers of different classes of shops, etc., is given in Appendix 14, pages 187 and 188.

One prosecution was instituted against the occupier of a shop for selling after the closing hour, and he was fined £2.

During the year, 16 certificates were granted, exempting shops from the provisions of the Shops Act, 1934, as to sanitary conveniences and or washing facilities.

Two additional water-closets have been installed at shops where separate sanitary accommodation was not available.

*Plans for Shops.* 73 plans affecting 80 shops were submitted for examination ; 7 were found not to satisfy the requirements as to washing facilities, water-closets and warming arrangements, and in these cases the owners and or architects were notified, either verbally or by letter, of the works necessary to bring the buildings into conformity with the requirements.

*Cinemas and Theatres.* The Workshops, etc., Inspectors made 86 inspections of cinemas and theatres, which were found to be in a satisfactory condition. Two plans, for a cinema and theatre respectively, were examined and found to be satisfactory.

Following a request from the management of a cinema, who had received complaints from patrons of draughts, the Authority's Inspectors made an inspection of the premises, and submitted suggestions for minimising the annoyance. After these suggestions had been carried out, atmospheric tests were made in the cinema, when satisfactory results were obtained.

*Fabrics (Misdescription) Act.* No samples were taken, as the Inspectors could not find any premises where declared non-inflammable materials were being sold.

*Canal Boats.* The report of the Canal Boats Inspector is printed as Appendix 15 (pages 189 and 190). Visits of inspection numbered 868 ; at the end of the year particulars of 932 canal boats were on the local register.

*Tents, Vans and Sheds.* During the year 1 application was received and approval was given for the land to be used by 3 vans. Four applications were received from occupiers to place or keep vans on land ; permission to do so was granted in each instance. The number of vans on the 6 approved sites at the end of the year was 10, occupied by 25 adults (males 14, females 11), and 2 children (male and female). Periodical visits were made by the Inspectors, but on no occasion was it necessary to draw the attention of owners or occupiers to any contravention of the Byelaws.

*Rent and Mortgage Interest (Restrictions) Acts, 1920, 1923 and 1933.* During the year 2 applications were made in respect of dwelling houses not kept in a reasonable state of repair. In one case a certificate was issued; the landlord subsequently carried out the required repairs. In the other case the necessary work was done before the certificate could be issued.

*Hull Fair.* There were 257 vans, 11 booths and 3 tents on or near the Fair Ground, occupied by 582 adults and 146 children. A total of 1,897 visits was paid to the vans, etc., by the Sanitary Inspectors, and enquiries made as to the health of the occupants. No case of infectious disease or overcrowding was discovered during the period of the Fair. Three cases of illness were discovered and each person concerned was found to have received medical attention and appropriate hospital treatment.

The permanent sanitary accommodation (contained in one building) consists of 11 water-closets and a 13-stall urinal for the use of males, and 13 water-closets for the use of females. Washing accommodation in the form of wash-hand basins with hot and cold water is provided in the same building. Notwithstanding special arrangements which were made for promoting order among persons using the urinal accommodation, it was found that during peak periods, *i.e.*, after 8 p.m., the accommodation was not sufficient, and on several occasions it was seriously overtaxed.

The accommodation provided for the use of females was found to be sufficient.

In addition to the above-mentioned accommodation, temporary sanitary conveniences consisting of 10 pail-closets (5 for males and 5 for females) were provided by the Public Cleansing Department for the use of van dwellers in the Fair Ground, and 6 carts were provided for the reception of refuse. The conveniences and carts were disinfected daily after the removal of the contents. The closets were maintained in good order, and the pails were found to be of sufficient capacity. Arrangements were made by the Public Cleansing Department for the removal of the whole of the refuse (including street sweepings, etc.) by 11 a.m. each day.

The lodging house inspectors visited 970 houses in the streets adjacent to the Fair Ground and found 58 houses in which lodgers were being taken—127 males, 22 females and 1 child (male). No infringements of the Byelaws were discovered, the houses were well conducted and clean, and there was ample accommodation for lodgers. Night visits were paid to the 58 houses and also to a number of other houses where it was considered likely that persons might be lodged. At two of the latter houses it was found that one lodger was being accommodated.



173 observations were made with regard to emissions of smoke ; 67 verbal cautions were given, and, in 5 instances (referring to 3 chimneys), where effective steps were not being taken to prevent the emission of heavy smoke, letters of caution were addressed to the responsible persons. In only one case was it necessary to serve a statutory notice in respect of the abatement of a nuisance from the emission of smoke on the Fair Ground, and this was complied with. Handbills drawing attention to the provisions of the Public Health (Smoke Abatement) Act, 1926, were distributed. Generally speaking, there was an improvement in connection with smoke abatement.

The Sampling Officer under the Food and Drugs (Adulteration) Act, 1928, took the following samples in and within the vicinity of the Fair, namely, sweets, 5 ; Crisp Cream Rolls, 1 ; and ice-cream (obtained for bacteriological examination) 7. All the samples of sweets and the sample of Crisp Cream Rolls proved to be genuine, and 6 of the samples of ice-cream were reported to be of satisfactory bacteriological standard. In the case of the unsatisfactory sample of ice-cream, a letter of caution was sent to the manufacturer.

*Rats and Mice Destruction.* One rat-catcher is employed wholly upon this work, and labourers in the Sanitary section of the Department assist him when necessary. The Authority's Sanitary Inspectors are appointed as officers under the Act of 1919, and they enquire into cases of rat infestation, and, where necessary, give advice as to the action to be taken.

During the year, 1,087 rats were destroyed. They were all brown rats and were killed by ferrets and dogs at the undermentioned types of properties :—

						<i>Rats Caught.</i>
Business Premises (other than Shops), including						
Warehouses	....	....	....	....	....	66
Shops	....	....	....	....	....	279
Dwellings, including Outhouses	....	....	....	....	....	570
Other Lands and Premises	....	....	....	....	....	172

The number caught in 1935 was 1,464 and in 1934, 2,641.

During the year, 648 complaints, mostly from occupiers of dwelling-houses, were received of infestation of premises by rats. These were investigated by the Rat Officers, and information was given regarding methods of destroying rats. Where necessary, action was taken by the rat-catcher.

Informal communications were, in a number of instances, addressed to persons whose premises were rat-infested, requesting them to rid the premises of rats and to take steps to prevent further infestation.

*Rat Week.* During the week preceding National "Rat Week," a communication was addressed to the occupiers of a number of lands and premises which were known or thought likely to be infested by rats, requesting them to make a special effort to destroy the rodents. A copy of the bulletin entitled "Rats and How to Exterminate Them," issued by the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries, was sent to each of these persons.

The Director of Education circularised the head teachers of schools in the City and requested them to take such action as they considered desirable to draw the scholars' attention to the importance of rat destruction.

The Chief Librarian exhibited at the various public libraries in the City an illustrated poster designed by the Ministry for display during Rat Week.

An article on the subject was inserted in *Health News* (the Department's monthly magazine), and references were also made to the matter in the columns of the local newspaper.

*Mosquito Control.* The anti-mosquito campaign was commenced earlier than in previous years. The spraying of open water where mosquito larvæ had previously been found was begun in March. Particular attention was paid to ditches, allotments and the large open drains. On only two occasions was it necessary to deal with larvæ in a large open drain.

During the year 950 gallons of oil and larvicide were used by the Department.

The Committee concerned has made provision for the campaign to be continued in 1937.

In the Northern part of the City two areas containing stagnant water were filled in by the Cleansing Department during the winter months; and, at the end of the year, the large pond in West Hull referred to in the Report for 1935 had also been filled in under the control of the City Engineer.

*Eradication of Bed Bugs.* During the year the Department was called upon to take steps for the eradication of bed bugs at 57 Council houses and 269 other houses. With regard to the 57 Council houses, measures were taken at the request of the Housing (Estates) Department of the Corporation, whilst in connection with the 269 private houses requests for disinfection were made either by the owners or occupiers of such houses.

Spraying with a liquid insecticide has been adopted for freeing occupied infested houses from bed bugs. Unoccupied houses are subjected to gaseous fumigation with proprietary fumigating blocks with a sulphur base.

The methods employed for ensuring that the belongings of tenants are free from vermin before removal to Council houses are as follow:—An inspection is made in every case, and particular attention is paid to the wool and straw mattresses and to the woodwork of wire mattresses and bed-steads. Bed-steads and all other articles are sprayed with a liquid insecticide, and the wool and straw mattresses are treated in a steam disinfecter.

The work of disinfestation has been carried out with success by the Department's own staff for some years.

### GENERAL SANITATION.

*Open Spaces.* From a return prepared by the General Superintendent of Parks, etc., it appears that there are in the City and immediately adjoining it, approximately 753 acres of Public Parks, Gardens, Recreation Grounds and open spaces owned by the Corporation. They include 4 parks, 2 golf courses, 8 large playing fields, 2 boating lakes and various smaller open spaces upon which children's playing equipment has been erected. The Education Committee own 36 acres for 4 additional school playing fields. Educational Institutions, including the University College and Hymers College, have the use of over 288 acres of ground for school sports, and private sports grounds used by different clubs and organisations associated with places of worship and large manufacturing firms, occupy over 243 acres. The land owned or tenanted by the Corporation and used for public allotments is 260 acres, in addition to which 82½ acres privately owned are under cultivation. As stated in previous reports, the importance to the public health of developing facilities for open-air recreation cannot be over-rated.

*Public Baths, Wash-houses, etc.* The total attendances at the public swimming, slipper, electro-medical and vapour baths and public wash-houses during 1936 was 593,032; and the electro-medical and vapour baths were well patronised.

The cold, unsettled weather resulted in a large decrease of attendances at the swimming baths, and a slight decrease in slipper bath patrons.

There was a marked increase, however, in the number of persons who availed themselves of the facilities provided at the wash-houses, particularly at the Hesse Road premises, where the attendances numbered 36,581 in 1936, as against 19,394 for the previous year.

*Mortuary.* The public mortuary is situated in a disused burial ground in Castle Street. Attached is a properly equipped post-mortem room for the use of medical practitioners, at which 248 post-mortems examinations were held in 1936.



There is no Coroner's Court, and inquests are usually held at the Coroner's Office, Lowgate.

Dr. Norman Jennings, His Majesty's Coroner for the City, has kindly furnished the following statistics in relation to inquests, post-mortems, etc., held in the years 1932 to 1936.

	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936
Inquests and post mortems (including post mortems where inquests were found to be unnecessary) .....	331	353	358	343	415
Enquiries, etc., in connection with which there were no post mortems .....	75	81	68	69	111
	<hr/> 406	<hr/> 434	<hr/> 426	<hr/> 412	<hr/> 526
Inquests with Jury, exclusive of adjournments	<hr/> 86	<hr/> 71	<hr/> 106	<hr/> 79	<hr/> 99
Bodies at—					
City Mortuary .....	140	159	164	156	248
Anlaby Road and Beverley Road Public Assistance Institutions, Hull Royal Infirmary, Children's Hospital, etc.	266	275	262	256	278
	<hr/> 406	<hr/> 434	<hr/> 426	<hr/> 412	<hr/> 526

*Deaths from Road Vehicular Accidents. Coroners (Amendment) Act, 1926, 13 (2) (d).* The Coroner has also been good enough to supply the following information on the fatal road accidents which occurred in his area during 1936.

Inquests with jury are required in all fatal accidents due to the use of a vehicle in a street or "public highway." During 1936, 47 such inquests were held, as against 42 in the previous year. Of the total in the year under review, 35 were in respect of accidents that occurred in the City and 12 in regard to accidents outside the City Boundary. The total for 1935 included 31 in the City and 11 outside.

A summary of the facts established in the 35 local cases in 1936, is as follows :—

Pedestrians (17)—all of whom were knocked down as the result of stepping off the pavement or running across the road, namely, 14 by motor vehicles, 2 by pedal cyclists, and 1 by an electric van. The 14 motor vehicles comprised motor-lorries, 7; motor-cars, 6; and motor-bus, 1.

Pedal cyclists (14)—11 collided with motor vehicles—motor-lorries, 7 ; motor-buses, 2 ; and motor-cars, 2. Two deaths were as the result of a collision with a tram-car and a handcart respectively, and the remaining death followed a skid whilst the person concerned was riding a pedal cycle.

Motor cyclists (3)—2 after collision with motor-cars and 1 following a collision with a motor-lorry.

The remaining case was that of an infant who was being wheeled across the road in a perambulator, which was run into by a motor-bus.

The persons killed, etc., numbered 25 males and 10 females. The age periods of the males were : under 5 years, 4 ; 5 to 15 years, 4 ; 15 to 25 years, 4 ; 25 to 45 years, 6 ; 45 to 65 years, 3 ; and 4 whose ages were 69, 72, 74 and 86 years respectively. The 10 females were aged 2 months, 3, 5, 6, 15, 19, 21, 23, 71 and 73 years respectively.

*Disposal of the Dead.* The General Superintendent of Parks, etc., reports that in the year under review, the drainage and road works in connection with the Northern Cemetery Extension were completed ; and it is anticipated that this additional area of approximately 7 acres will be opened for public burial in the Spring of 1937.

*Cremation.* The Crematorium is on a site adjoining the Hedon Road Cemetery. It was the first Municipal Crematorium in the country, and was opened on the 2nd January, 1901, the first cremation taking place on the 7th January of the same year.

<i>Year.</i>							<i>No. of Cremations.</i>
1901-5	....	....	....	....	....	....	83
1906-10	....	....	....	....	....	....	119
1911-15	....	....	....	....	....	....	123
1916-20	....	....	....	....	....	....	168
1921-25	....	....	....	....	....	....	222
1926-30	....	....	....	....	....	....	378
1931-35	....	....	....	....	....	....	779
1936 ....	....	....	....	....	....	....	195
Total							2067

On the 29th October, 1936, a new Columbarium (providing for 880 niches and 140 memorial tablets) and Garden of Rest situated in Chanterlands Avenue and adjoining the Northern Cemetery were opened by the Lord Mayor.

*Training of Sanitary Inspectors.* The arrangements for the practical training of Sanitary Inspectors have been continued in accordance with the Regulations of the Royal Sanitary Institute and the Sanitary Inspectors' Joint Examination Board. During 1936, three persons were granted permission to undertake the course of training, but had not completed it at the end of the year.

Arrangements were again made by the Local Education Authority for a course of lectures, in preparation for the examination for the certificate, to be given at the Technical College on two evenings a week for a period of 26 weeks, between September and April. The fee for the course was the same as last year, *i.e.*, £1 1s., payable to the Local Education Authority; 18 students enrolled, 6 of whom took the course last year. All the students were continuing the course at the end of the year.

It is interesting to note that of the 31 persons who, since the inception of the scheme in 1929, have completed their training with the Health Department, 18 have successfully passed the examination of the Royal Sanitary Institute and the Sanitary Inspectors' Joint Examination Board.



## HOUSING.

## GENERAL HOUSING CONDITIONS.

*Construction of Houses.* During the year the Corporation have erected 680 houses and flats.

Situation	No. of houses and flats erected under State aided schemes.		Without State aid.	Total
	Other than Slum Clearance	In connection with Slum Clearance		
Barnsley Street ... ..	—	36	—	36
North Hull Estate ... ..	—	644	—	644
Total ... ..	—	680	—	680

This brings the total number of houses and flats erected by the Local Authority since the War to 9,295, 9,028 of these being under State aided schemes and 267 being erected in connection with City improvements, and in connection with shops on the North Hull Estate. Six houses and 3 flats with shops attached and an Estate Office and flat have been erected by the Local Authority on the North Hull Estate without State assistance.

These houses and flats are of 7 main types, particulars of which are given below :—

Estate.	General (excluding 1930 Act).				1930 Act.			Total
	Parlour 3 bedroom type.	Non- parlour 3 bed- room type.	Non- parlour 2 bed- room type.	Non- parlour 1 bed- room type.	Non- parlour 3 bed- room type.	Non- parlour 2 bed- room type.	Non- parlour 1 bed- room type.	
<i>Houses.</i>								
North Hull .....	780	776	650	—	906	886	—	3998
West Hull .....	732	488	222	—	—	—	—	1442
East Hull ....	1146	330	904	—	—	—	—	2380
Derringham Bank	204	261	196	—	—	—	—	661
Sec. 12 (3) Scheme	25	45	—	—	—	—	—	70
Westcott Street ....	12	12	10	—	—	—	—	34
Barnsley Street ....	—	—	—	—	58	54	—	112
<i>Flats.</i>								
New George Street	—	—	32	23	24	116	—	195
Southcoates Lane	—	31	66	—	23	54	—	174
Madeley Street ....	—	18	24	12	—	—	—	54
Barnsley Street ....	—	12	12	—	16	68	12	120
Hedon Road .....	—	—	18	—	—	—	—	18
Derringham Bank	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
North Hull .....	—	4	—	—	—	32	—	36
	2899	1978	2134	35	1027	1210	12	9295
Of which there were erected during 1936	—	—	—	—	342	338	—	680

Private builders have erected 1,178 houses during the year, the majority of these being for sale.

It is known that, for various reasons, 628 houses were demolished and 15 houses were rendered unusable in 1936. Therefore the net increase during the year in the number of dwelling-houses in the City was 1,215.

The following table shows the housing progress which has been made since 1921 :

NUMBER OF HOUSES BUILT, 1921-1936.

Year	With State Assistance.		Without State Assistance.		Total.
	By Local Authority.	By Others.	By Local Authority.	By Others.	
1921 to 1925....	1067	685	—	440	2192
1926 ....	1006	737	—	148	1891
1927 ....	1269	596	—	159	2024
1928 ....	1008	303	—	167	1478
1929 ....	454	346	—	115	915
1930 ....	488	—	226	379	1093
1931 ....	408	232	20	753	1413
1932 ...	1668	268	11	978	2925
1933 ...	174	—	10	1443	1627
1934 ...	538	—	—	1367	1905
1935 ...	268	—	—	1411	1679
1936 ...	680	—	—	1178	1858
Totals ....	9028	3167	267	8538	21000

The Corporation's building programme for 1937 has regard to the erection of 984 houses and flats and includes 48 cottages sanctioned by the City Council, for occupation by aged persons, under a scheme promoted at the instigation of the Lord Mayor (Alderman F. Holmes, J.P.).

The Housing Committee has provided central heating installations in 3,246 houses, electric cookers in 214 houses, and electrical washing appliances in 946 houses. In many other cases the occupying tenants have themselves placed orders with the Electricity Department for electric cookers and other electrical appliances.

*Slum Clearance New Five-Year Programme, 1934-38.* Satisfactory progress has been maintained in respect of the Five-Year Slum Clearance Programme, 2,010 dwelling-houses having been represented, 1,575 as a result of Area action under Section 1 of the Housing Act, 1930, and 435 by individual action under Sections 19 and 20 of the Housing Act, 1930.

## GENERAL ACTION TAKEN AS REGARDS UNFIT HOUSES.

### (a) *Under the Public Health Acts.*

During the year, 436 statutory notices were served under the Public Health Acts, mostly in respect of nuisances existing in dwelling-houses.

At the end of the year, 49 notices were not complied with. Those complied with during the year include the 146 mentioned as outstanding at the end of 1935.

#### *Informal Action.*

Notices were served in respect of 4,189 dwelling-houses, and 3,856 houses were rendered fit in pursuance of informal notices.

### (b) *Under the Housing Acts.*

During the year, 181 houses were represented under the provisions of Sections 19 and 20 of the Housing Act, 1930, as unfit for human habitation, and demolition orders were made in respect of 152 houses. Undertakings under Section 19 (2) of the Housing Act, 1930, were accepted in regard to 5 houses ; and the question of the making of demolition orders in respect of 65 houses already represented will be considered during 1937.

As the result of demolition orders, 112 houses were demolished during the year, 1 of these being in respect of an Order made in 1935.

No statutory action under Section 17 of the Housing Act, 1930, was taken during the year.

#### *Informal Action.*

In accordance with the provisions of the Housing Consolidated Regulations, house-to-house inspection was carried out in connection with 348 dwelling-houses, and of these 274 were found to be in such a state as to be unfit for human habitation, but capable at reasonable expense of being made so fit : during the year 550 houses were made fit as the result of informal action.

*Unhealthy Areas.* Subsequent to the making of the following Orders by the City Council :—

Woods Lane Clearance Order,  
Osborne Street Clearance Order,  
Little George Street Clearance Order,  
Hodgson Street No. 2 Clearance Order,  
Hodgson Street No. 3 Clearance Order,  
Jenning Street No. 2 Clearance Order,  
Spring Street No. 1 Clearance Order.



Spring Street No. 2 Clearance Order,  
 Edgar Street No. 2 Clearance Order,  
 Seward Street Clearance Order,  
 Pease Street Compulsory Purchase Order,

Ministry of Health Inquiries were held on 7th January, 19th May and 24th November, 1936.

The following table shows briefly as at 31st December, 1936, the position with regard to Orders made in respect of Unhealthy Areas : —

Title of Order.	Date of Confirmation.	Area in acres.	No. of Houses.		No. of Persons.	
			Total.	Demo-lished to date.	Dis-possessed.	Yet to be dis-possessed.
anning Street Clearance Order	April 23, 1931	1.260	130	130	451	Nil
ykes Street Compul-sory Purchase Order No. 1	June 1, 1931	1.847	120	120	611	Nil
ykes Street Compul-sory Purchase Order No. 2	June 1, 1931	.842	57	57	305	Nil
ldbro Street Com-pulsory Purchase Order	May 14, 1931	.530	40	40	174	Nil
ott Street Clearance Order	September 15, 1933	.518	66	66	245	Nil
lodgson Street Clearance Order	September 15, 1933	.127	17	17	75	Nil
hurch Street (Drypool) Clearance Order	July 16, 1934	2.725	162	162	674	Nil
anning Street (The Groves) Clearance Order	December 22, 1934	2.23	166	166	690	Nil
arham Clearance Order	April 12, 1935	.453	40	40	142	Nil
one Street Clearance Order	April 11, 1935	.538	45	45	162	Nil

*continued*

Title of Order.	Date of Confirmation.	Area in acres.	No. of Houses.		No. of Persons.	
			Total.	Demo-lished to date.	Dis-possessed.	Yet to be dis-possessed.
Edgar Street No. 1 Clearance Order	April 11, 1935	·271	25	25	83	Nil
Porter Street No. 1 Clearance Order	August 6, 1935	2·69	182	182	611	Nil
Porter Street No. 2 Clearance Order	August 6, 1935	·184	6	6	9	Nil
William Street Com-pulsory Purchase Order	January 22, 1936	3·59	193	125	612	79
Woods Lane Clearance Order	March 26, 1936	·324	28	18	107	Nil.
Osborne Street Clear-ance Order	March 26, 1936	·517	31	20	122	Nil.
Jenning Street No. 2 Clearance Order	March, 26, 1936	·478	29	29	117	Nil.
Hodgson Street No. 2 Clearance Order	March 26, 1936	·348	17	17	110	Nil.
Hodgson Street No. 3 Clearance Order	March 26, 1936	·211	13	13	37	Nil.
Little George Street Clearance Order	March 26, 1936	·316	16	16	64	Nil.
Spring Street No. 1 Clearance Order	August 6, 1936	1·0116	81	27	296	2
Spring Street No. 2 Clearance Order	August 6, 1936	·2212	22	10	77	Nil.
Edgar Street No. 2 Clearance Order	August 6, 1936	·5424	32	9	91	Nil.
Seward Street Clearance Order	August 6, 1936	·3592	30	3	83	Nil
		22·1334	1548	1343	5948	81
						6029

In addition, the following Compulsory Purchase Orders and Clearance Areas are represented and submitted to the Ministry of Health for confirmation :

	No. of Houses.	No. of Persons.
Pease Street Compulsory Purchase Order	361	1313
Lansdowne Street No. 1 Compulsory Purchase Order	48	141
Lansdowne Street No. 2 Compulsory Purchase Order	8	17
Little Howard Street Clearance Order	9	32
Dock Street Clearance Order	11	68
Total	437	1571

The re-housing in connection with the William Street Compulsory Purchase Order and Spring Street No. 1 Clearance Order will be completed early in 1937.

*Clearance of Individual Slum Houses.* In general, no serious difficulty has been encountered in connection with work under Sections 19 and 20 of the Housing Act 1930. Since this Act came into operation representations have been made in respect of 1,080 houses.

*Re-housing.* Under the Housing Act, 1930, 9,658 persons have been dispossessed by slum clearance, and corresponding accommodation has been made available on the North Hull Housing Estate, in Newtown Buildings, in Barnsley Street, in New George Street, in Sykes Street and in Aldbro Street.

It is gratifying to note that the tenants dispossessed from slum clearance property, have, in the majority of cases, proved that they are appreciative of the more modern accommodation now placed at their disposal.

Measures to prevent infestation by vermin of new houses have been maintained throughout the year with highly satisfactory results.

Central re-housing in two-storey Cottage Flats has been provided in Barnsley Street.

## HOUSING ACT, 1935 (OVERCROWDING SURVEY).

*Staff.* This survey, which was commenced on the 2nd December, 1935, has been continued during 1936 under the supervision of the Senior Housing Inspector.

In the first instance 10 enumerators and 2 Assistant Housing Inspectors were engaged for this purpose, but later the temporary staff had to be still further increased, and, on the 22nd November, there were 26 enumerators and 8 clerks employed upon the work.

*Survey.* In accordance with the suggestion contained in the Minister of Health's Memorandum B, a preliminary house-to-house survey of all the working-class houses in the district was carried out, in wards. From the information obtained, it was possible to determine which houses were overcrowded or possibly overcrowded. The rooms of the overcrowded and possibly overcrowded houses were then measured, in order to ascertain whether or not these houses were overcrowded according to the standards laid down in the Housing Act, 1935.

It was thought that 50,000 houses would have to be surveyed, but subsequently it was found necessary to deal with 71,604. On completion of this preliminary survey separate reports were prepared for each ward and for the City as a whole, and for houses belonging to the Local Authority. A report was submitted to the Minister of Health on the 15th June, 1936, which showed that out of 71,604 houses surveyed, 2,151, or 3 per cent., were overcrowded. The total number of houses belonging to the Local Authority surveyed was 8,518. Of these, 180, or 2.12 per cent., were overcrowded. Although the percentage of overcrowding is comparatively low, it is to be remembered that living rooms are included as sleeping accommodation in the investigation.

During the survey, 1,249 houses of various sizes were found to be unoccupied. After taking into consideration all unoccupied houses and decrowded houses, it was recommended that the Local Authority be required to build 666 new houses of various sizes to abate overcrowding. A further report was submitted to the Minister of Health in August, 1936.

After the preliminary survey was completed, it was necessary to re-visit and to measure all the rooms in the houses included in the survey. This portion of the work will be completed in January, 1937.

The following tables (I. and II.) show the result of the survey for the City, in wards, and for the houses owned by the Local Authority.

TABLE I.—SURVEY OF THE CITY (IN WARDS).

<i>Ward</i>	<i>Total No. of Houses</i>	<i>Overcrowded on Preliminary Survey Form "A"</i>	<i>Definite Overcrowding from Form "B"</i>	<i>Per Cent.</i>
Albert	3,679	515	133	3·61
Botanic	3,891	549	93	2·39
E. Central	3,482	590	162	5·09
W. Central	3,887	475	107	2·75
Coltman	4,792	753	203	4·23
Drypool	3,629	627	178	4·90
Myton	2,586	610	93	3·60
Paragon	1,816	492	74	4·07
Pickering	3,904	262	27	0·66
Southcoates	4,491	953	315	7·01
University	5,281	476	114	2·15
Alexandra	4,765	333	162	3·39
Beverley	2,250	111	47	2·08
N. Newington	4,485	164	71	1·58
S. Newington	4,037	215	99	2·45
Newland	2,866	80	23	0·80
Park	2,559	120	32	1·25
St. Andrews	3,466	236	118	3·4
Stoneferry	2,299	104	40	1·73
Sutton	1,063	76	35	3·27
Marfleet	2,676	202	25	0·93

TABLE II.—SURVEY OF HOUSES OWNED BY THE LOCAL AUTHORITY.

<i>Ward.</i>	<i>Housing Estates.</i>		<i>Percentage.</i>
	<i>No. of Houses.</i>	<i>Overcrowded.</i>	
Alexandra	279	12	4·3
E. Central	176	5	2·84
Coltman	98	14	14·28
Marfleet	2,275	17	0·74
Myton	26	—	—
Newland	26	—	—
Paragon	31	1	3·22
Pickering (West Hull and Derringham Bank)	2,094	12	0·57
Southcoates (Barnsley Street)	199	18	9·05
Stoneferry (Westcott Street)	45	2	4·40
University	3,269	99	3·03



# FOOD INSPECTION.

## INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

*Milk Supply.* The inspection of dairies and of retail purveyors' premises and the supervision of bottling and wholesale establishments in the City are carried out by the staff of the Chief Sanitary Inspector. Cowsheds and herds are inspected by the staff of the Chief Food Inspector.

Based on information in our possession, the following is an estimate of the amount of milk consumed daily in Hull :—

Amount arriving by road	....	....	....	....	17,300 gallons
„ „ rail	....	....	....	....	1,600 „
„ produced in the City	....	....	....	....	2,300 „
					<hr/>
Total	....	....	....	....	21,200 „
					<hr/>

Included in the above figure is an amount of approximately 7,500 gallons of milk of special designation, *i.e.*, “ Certified,” “ Tuberculin Tested,” “ Grade A,” “ Accredited,” and “ Pasteurised.” The quantity of “ Pasteurised ” milk supplied to schools under the Milk in Schools Scheme is included in the last-mentioned figure.

The amount of milk consumed in the City averages approximately 0·5 pint per person per day.

*Retail Purveyors, Dairymen, etc.* 309 applications for registration were received, compared with 301 last year. Of the former number, 254 were for the sale of milk in bottles only.

The following numbers of persons and premises were registered :—

Retail Purveyors	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	254
Dairymen and Dairy premises	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	47
Cowkeepers	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	8
								<hr/>
								309
								<hr/>

There are about 2,000 milk traders on the registers, the great majority being persons carrying on small businesses of a general nature who sell very small quantities of milk for the convenience of their customers. About 1,600 of these traders sell bottled milk only.



*Graded Milks.* 24 dealers' and 5 supplementary licences for "Certified" Milk; 2 dealers' licences and 1 supplementary licence for "Tuberculin Tested" Milk; 1 bottler's, 2 dealers' and 4 supplementary licences for "Grade A" Milk; and 4 licences for "Pasteurised" Milk were issued during the year: a total of 43 licences, as compared with 38 in 1935.

The advantages of using milk of special designation are still not fully appreciated by a large section of the public. The quantity of such milk sold in Hull is approximately 7,500 gallons per day out of a total milk consumption in the City of 21,200 gallons. It may be mentioned incidentally that apart from graded milk, some 4,100 gallons of "bottled" milk are sold daily in the City.

The Department endeavours to bring to the notice of the public the advantages of using these specially designated milks, and all possible assistance and information are given both to dealers and consumers.

The price of "Tuberculin Tested" Milk is 4d. and of "Grade A," or "Accredited" Milk, 3½d. and 4d. per pint. The price of milk, other than that of milk of special designations and specially processed milk, is governed by the Milk Marketing Board Scheme, and varies between 3d. and 3½d. per pint.

*Milk (Special Designations) Orders, 1923 and 1936. Bacteriological and Chemical Examinations.* During the year, 142 samples of designated milk were taken for examination for bacterial content, namely:—

"Certified" Milk	....	....	....	27
"Tuberculin Tested" Milk	....	....	....	63
"Grade A" Milk	....	....	....	8
"Accredited" Milk	....	....	....	15
"Pasteurised" Milk	....	....	....	29

A chemical analysis was also made of each sample of designated milk.

*"Certified" Milk.* The Ministry of Health again appointed the City Analyst to examine "Certified" Milk distributed in this area. The bacterial contents of the samples examined were:—

Total Samples.	Bacteria per cubic centimetre.		
	Under 1,000	1,000 to 5,000	5,000 to 30,000
27	9	8	10

The Order prescribes that this grade of milk must not contain more than 30,000 bacteria per 1 c.c. Two of the samples failed, however, to satisfy the Bac. Coli. test, as they contained Coliform Bacilli in 2 and 3 tubes respectively of 1/10th c.c. of the milk examined.

*"Tuberculin Tested" Milk.* The bacterial contents of the 63 samples were :—

Total Samples.	Under 1,000.	1,000 to 5,000.	5,000 to 30,000.	30,000 to 100,000.	100,000 to 200,000.	Over 200,000.
63	39	19	1	2	1	1

The maximum number of bacteria prescribed for this grade of milk is 200,000 per c.c. The sample which contained an excessive number of bacteria, also failed to comply with the Bac. Coli. test, as Coliform Bacilli were present in each of 3 tubes of 1/100th c.c. of the milk examined. Another sample also did not comply with such test, as Coliform Bacilli were found in each of the 3 tubes examined.

*"Grade A" Milk.* The bacterial contents of the samples examined were :—

Total Samples.	1,000 to 5,000	5,000 to 30,000.	Over 200,000.
8	6	1	1

The maximum prescribed for this grade of milk is 200,000 bacteria per 1 c.c.

*"Accredited" Milk.* The bacterial contents of the 15 samples were :—

Total Samples.	1,000 to 5,000.	5,000 to 30,000.	30,000 to 100,000.	100,000 to 200,000.
15	7	4	3	1

It was prescribed that, until 31st December, 1936, this milk should not contain more than 200,000 bacteria per millilitre. Four of the samples failed to satisfy the Bac. Coli test, as 3 contained Coliform Bacillus in each of 3 tubes, and 1 Coliform Bacillus in 2 tubes, of 1/100th millilitre of the milk examined.

" *Pasteurised* " Milk. The bacterial contents of the 29 samples were :

Total Samples.	Under 1,000.	1,000 to 5,000.	5,000 to 30,000	30,000 to 100,000.
29	3	11	13	2

The maximum number of bacteria prescribed for this grade of milk is 100,000 per millilitre.

*Bacteriological Examination of Non-designated Milk.* 130 samples of non-designated milk were taken for examination for bacterial content. The samples were also chemically examined. Four contained less than 1,000 bacteria, 59 between 1,000 and 30,000 bacteria, 52 between 30,000 and 200,000 bacteria, and 15 contained 200,000 bacteria and upwards per 1 c.c. Eleven of the second group, 9 of the third group, and 11 of the fourth group were returned positive to the Bac. Coli. test.

Letters are sent to the producers and/or dealers in all cases where the bacterial count exceeds 200,000, or where a positive result is returned to the Bac. Coli. test, and, where necessary, the facts are communicated to the appropriate officers of the district in which the milk is produced.

*Examination of Milk for Tuberculosis.* Examinations of milk for tuberculosis by the Biological Test were carried out by Dr. W. W. Adamson, the Honorary Pathologist to the Hull Royal Infirmary.

Of 203 samples submitted for examination by the inoculation of guinea pigs, 15, that is 7.4 per cent., showed the presence of tubercle bacilli. The percentage in 1935 was 6.5, when 200 samples were examined; 12 of the positive samples were produced in the East Riding, and the Medical Officer of Health of that area was immediately notified under Section 4 (1) of the Milk and Dairies (Consolidation) Act, 1915. In each case he gave the Corporation's Veterinary Officer the opportunity of inspecting, along with the County Veterinary Officer, the herd from which the infected sample had been produced.

Particulars of the action taken to trace the 15 positive samples are given below :—

No. of  
cases.

1. The clinical examination showed one cow to be affected with tuberculosis within the meaning of the Tuberculosis Order. The animal was slaughtered and found to be suffering from generalised tuberculosis. Further samples from the " in-contact " cows proved negative.

1. No clinical symptoms of tuberculosis were revealed. Samples were taken from a cow with an indurated udder, and from " in-contact " cows. All the samples were negative.
5. Clinical examinations did not reveal that any animal was affected with tuberculosis. One of the samples taken from the cows proved positive. The animal was slaughtered and found to be affected with tuberculosis.
3. No clinical symptoms of tuberculosis were revealed. Further samples taken for biological tests all proved negative.
2. The clinical examination showed that one cow was affected with tuberculosis within the meaning of the Tuberculosis Order. The animal was slaughtered.
1. The clinical examination showed one cow to be affected with tuberculosis of the udder. The animal was slaughtered, when the disease was found to be of many weeks' duration. The owner of the cow was prosecuted for failing to report the presence of a tuberculous animal in the herd, and was fined £2.
1. No clinical symptoms of tuberculosis were revealed. Microscopical examination of the milk from individual cows threw suspicion on one animal, which was slaughtered and found to be suffering from generalised tuberculosis, the udder being affected.
1. No clinical symptoms of tuberculosis were found, and no evidence was revealed by microscopical examination of the milk from individual cows. Further sample taken from the cows for biological examination proved negative.

*Tuberculous Cows in the City.* The method adopted to discover tuberculous milk produced in the City is by periodical inspection by the Authority's Veterinary Officers of the cows kept in the cowsheds within the City.

During the year, 3,840 examinations were made of cows for clinical signs or symptoms of tuberculosis. Samples were taken from 20 cows suspected to be suffering from tuberculosis, and were submitted to bacteriological examination, all with negative results.

*The Tuberculosis Order, 1925.* The Chief Veterinary Officer reports :—

The Department's Officers discovered in cowsheds in the City 6 cows which they suspected to be suffering from tuberculosis. These animals were slaughtered, and the post-mortem examinations confirmed the presence of the disease.

In consequence of samples of tuberculous milk produced in the East Riding having been obtained within the City, the Veterinary Inspector, in conjunction with the Veterinary Inspector to the East Riding County Council, examined 140 cows in cowsheds in that area, and 6 of the cows were afterwards slaughtered by the East Riding Authority under the provisions of the Tuberculosis Order.

In the course of routine examination of the stock at the Hull Cattle Market, a cow was found to be suffering from advanced tuberculosis. Proceedings were instituted under the Tuberculosis Order, 1925, and the defendant was fined £10 and costs.

*Cowsheds.* There are 83 registered cowsheds in the City, which afford accommodation for 1,436 cows. During 1936, a Veterinary Inspector paid 354 visits to the cowsheds. Ten informal notices were served and several verbal warnings were given regarding the abatement of nuisances and the registration of premises, and these were complied with under the supervision of the Department. A Veterinary Inspector visits each cowshed four times a year.

*Milk and Dairies Order, 1926, etc.* Examinations were made of 1,024 milk churns, 1,266 hand-cans and 492 vehicles.

The following contraventions were discovered :—

In each of 32 cases the name and address of the owner was not inscribed on hand-cans.

One hand-can containing milk intended for sale was deposited in a street and left unattended.

Four churns were found being returned to producers without having been properly cleansed.

One vehicle was found not to be in a cleanly state, and, in another, swill was found being conveyed at the same time as milk.

In one instance " separated " milk was being sold from a churn not properly marked.

The responsible parties were cautioned either verbally or by letter in respect of each of these infringements.



*Public Health (Condensed Milk) Regulations, 1923 and 1927, and Public Health (Dried Milk) Regulations, 1923 and 1927.* Included in the samples obtained under the Food and Drugs (Adulteration) Act, 1928, were 6 samples of condensed milk and 6 of evaporated milk, all of which were genuine.

The Regulations were, however, contravened in one of the cases, as the essential part of the label borne by the tin of condensed milk was not printed within a surrounding line. A letter of caution was addressed to the retailer-manufacturer.

*Ice Cream.* During the year, 134 applications for registration were received: 9 for the manufacture and 125 for the sale of ice cream. Nine applications for the sale of ice cream were not granted, and in one instance the registration to manufacture ice-cream was revoked, owing to the premises being found not to be suitable for the purpose.

At the end of the year there were 514 premises on the register; 58 for the manufacture and 456 for the sale of icecream.

Forty-four samples of ice cream were taken for bacteriological examination, 21 of which were satisfactory, and 23 unsatisfactory. The unsatisfactory samples all showed the presence of *Bac. Coli.* in amounts varying from 1/10,000th c.c. to 1/10th c.c. of the ice cream; in addition, 2 of these samples had bacterial counts exceeding 800,000 per c.c. The District Sanitary Inspectors were instructed to pay special attention to the manufacturers' premises.

Letters of caution were addressed to all the manufacturers and retailers regarding the unsatisfactory samples.

*Food and Drugs (Adulteration) Act.* The number of samples examined was 2,148, of which 164, or 7·6 per cent., were adulterated; the corresponding percentage for 1935 was 5·6; in that year 2,077 samples were taken. In England and Wales 5·5 per cent. of the samples analysed in 1935 were found to be adulterated.

Samples of milk taken in Hull numbered 1,309, of which 106, or 8·0 per cent., were not genuine. The percentage for 1935 was 5·9.

Other samples reported against were: Butter (10), Jam (7), Split Peas (6), Table Vinegar (5), Margarine (4), Calomel Ointment and Separated Milk (3 each); Aerated Waters, Digestive Tea, Rice, Cream Cakes, etc., Sweets, Grey Powders, Shredded Suet, Pork Sausages and Dried Fruit (2 each); and Cod Liver Oil and Potted Meat (1 each).

The footnotes to Appendix 17 (pages 197 and 198) give details of the action, apart from legal proceedings, taken in connection with the adulterated samples.

Legal proceedings were instituted regarding 27 samples, and particulars are given in Appendix 18 (pages 199 and 200).

Full particulars of the samples analysed are set out in Appendix 17 (pages 194 to 197). Further, the City Analyst, Mr. A. R. Tankard, F.I.C., F.C.S., publishes in his Annual Report full details of the work done by him under the Food and Drugs (Adulteration) Act.

*"Appeal to Cow" Samples.* During the year 41 "Appeal to Cow" samples were obtained in following up samples under the Food and Drugs (Adulteration) Act, several being taken, at our request, by officers of the East Riding of Yorkshire County Council as the cowsheds were in that area. 28 of the samples were satisfactory, but 13 produced by 6 herds were of unusual composition, and, in these 6 cases, letters of caution were sent to the producers, who were also the vendors of the original samples.

*Labelling of Margarine.* 13 samples of margarine were obtained. As 4 of the samples were sold in improperly marked wrappers, letters of caution were sent to the vendors.

*"Dirt" in Milk.* 4 informal and 11 formal samples of milk were reported to contain dirty sediment; all the formal samples, repeated specially for examination for the presence of "dirt," were declared to be of satisfactory character. The 4 informal samples were repeated informally for examination by the Methylene Blue test. 3 of the "repeat" samples proved satisfactory, but 1 was reported to be unsatisfactory, and in this case, a sample is being taken specially for examination for "dirt." Letters of caution were sent to the vendors of 14 of the original samples.

*Public Health (Preservatives, etc., in Food) Regulations, 1925 to 1927.* 1,901 of the samples taken under the Food and Drugs (Adulteration) Act were examined for preservatives. 4 contravened the Regulations, and details of these samples and of the action taken are set out in Appendix 19 (page 201).

*Fertilisers and Feeding Stuffs.* 34 inspections were made, viz., at 19 retailers' premises, 9 manufactories, 1 farm, 4 merchants' premises and 1 warehouse. 2 of such inspections resulted from communications received from other authorities respecting infringements of the Act. 6 retailers, 2 merchants and 2 manufacturers were found not to be observing the statutory requirements, and were cautioned, either verbally or by letter.



Thirteen samples of fertilisers and 14 feeding stuffs were obtained. 3 feeding stuffs were taken from works within the City, as the result of communications received from other Authorities. 12 feeding stuffs and 10 fertilisers were reported to be satisfactory, whilst the remaining 3 fertilisers and 2 feeding stuffs were reported to be unsatisfactory for the following reasons :—

**Feeding Stuffs.**

1—The product was not entitled to the description given to it by the seller, as the amount of protein present was below that prescribed.

(A “ repeat ” formal sample proved satisfactory.)

1—Deficient in oil.

(The sample could not be formally repeated as no further stocks were available.)

**Fertilisers.**

1—No statutory statement given.

2—Proved to be compound fertilisers and were not sold as such.

(As these were 3 informal samples, the vendors were cautioned.)

*Pharmacy and Poisons Act, 1933.* The inspectorial duties imposed upon the local authority, under Part II. of the Act are being performed by the Inspectors appointed under the Food and Drugs (Adulteration) Act.

During the year, the names of 230 persons were entered in the list required to be kept by the local authority, of persons entitled to sell poisons included in Part II. of the Poisons List. These persons carried on such businesses as drug store proprietors, grocers, ironmongers and hardware dealers, agricultural and horticultural sundries-men, seedsmen, and hairdressers. All the premises at which these persons carried on business were inspected, and in no case was the application for entry in the Corporation's list refused.

Apart from these inspections, 20 visits were made to premises for the purposes of the Act, and 2 contraventions were found. In one of such cases, the listed seller was failing to obtain the certificate required to be produced by the purchaser of a First Schedule poison, and in the other case, the statutory form of register was not being kept by the listed seller. Both listed sellers were cautioned.

At the beginning of next year, the full provisions of the Act come into operation, which will result in a considerable increase in the number of inspections required, and will necessitate the taking of samples.

*Bakehouses.* There are 266 bakehouses, including 69 factories, on the register. 913 inspections were made ; 46 verbal or written notices were given or sent where the half-yearly cleansing had not been carried out ; and at the end of the year the required work had been done at 37 premises. 6 other defects were found in bakehouses, and 3 defects have been remedied.

*Refreshment Room Kitchens and Other Workplaces.* There are 119 workplaces on the register, at which 173 males and 415 females are employed. 85 of the workplaces were visited and found to be in a cleanly condition. 104 of the workplaces are refreshment room kitchens, whilst at the others, fruit sorting, tea packing, bottle washing, etc., are carried on.

## WORK OF THE FOOD AND VETERINARY DEPARTMENT.

The following is a summary of the report of Mr. H. P. Lewis, M.R.C.V.S., the Chief Food Inspector: much of the work described in the preceding section is also done by this Department.

*Scope of Work.* Food inspection is carried out by the Chief Food Inspector and five assistants, one of whom is a qualified Veterinary Inspector. Their duties include the inspection of the cattle and fish markets; the slaughterhouses; and all meat, fish and fruit sold in the City; of cowsheds and cows therein; and of all retail shops, other than dairies, where food is sold. Milkshops and dairies are under the supervision of the Chief Sanitary Inspector's Staff. The Food Department is also responsible for the inspection of food for the Hull and Goole Port Sanitary Authority; for examinations and reports under the Contagious Diseases (Animals) Acts and the Orders of the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries; and for the supervision and treatment of the horses, cattle and other stock belonging to the various Committees of the Corporation. A further responsibility is the administration of the Performing Animals (Regulation) Act, 1925. The Veterinary Inspectors also act on behalf of the Police in cases of alleged cruelty to animals.

*Merchandise Marks Act, 1926.* Proceedings were instituted under this Act against a butcher for removing the indication of origin from imported beef. The defendant was fined £5 3s. 0d. with costs.

Two infringements of the Merchandise Marks (Imported Goods) No. 1 Order, 1932, were found. In 2 cases pre-packed imported butter was sold in wrappers which did not bear an indication of origin, and in the other 2 instances, butter was taken from butter in bulk not visible to the purchaser and sold in a wrapper which was not marked in the required manner. A letter of caution was sent to each of the vendors.

Two breaches of the Merchandise Marks (Imported Goods) No. 3 Order, 1928, were also discovered, where samples of imported honey bore an indication of origin in letters of less size than required by the Order. A letter of caution was sent to each of the importers.

*Slaughterhouses.* There are 44 private slaughterhouses in the City, viz. :—

Registered	....	....	....	....	5
" Old " Licences...	....	....	....	....	4
Licences renewable yearly	....	....	....	....	35

- (a) The " Registered " slaughterhouses are those which were in use as slaughterhouses at the time the sections of the Towns Improvement Clauses Act, 1847, with respect to slaughterhouses, were brought into force by the Kingston upon Hull Improvement Act, 1854, and have continued to be used as slaughterhouses.
- (b) The " Old Licences " are in respect of the Slaughterhouses licensed between 1854 and 1891, the original licensees still being in possession of and using the premises as slaughterhouses.
- (c) The " Yearly Licences " refer to slaughterhouses not coming within either of the two categories (a) and (b) above, in respect of which the Corporation grant licences from year to year only, in accordance with Section 29 of the Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1890, adopted in 1891.

The following table shows the numbers of animals slaughtered in 1936, as well as in 1935 and 1934, at the respective classes of slaughterhouses :—

	Cattle (and Calves)	Sheep.	Pigs.	Total 1936.	Total 1935.	Total 1934.
5 Registered Slaughterhouses ....	1,772	2,646	847	5,265	11,360	9,792
4 Licensed Slaughterhouses (Old Licences) ... ..	1,373	5,667	775	7,815	9,088	8,002
35 Licensed Slaughterhouses (Yearly Licences) ....	14,837	35,674	29,938	80,449	79,592	82,353
1936 ....	17,982	43,987	31,560	93,529	—	—
1935 ....	17,103	52,829	30,108	—	100,040	—
1934 ....	17,333	53,027	29,787	—	—	100,147

*Slaughter of Animals Act, 1933.* During the year this Authority has granted 16 licences until the 31st December, 1938, to persons to slaughter or stun animals in accordance with the provisions of the Act. There were, at the end of the year, 227 persons licensed under the Act.

*The Public Health (Meat) Regulations, 1924.* During the year these Regulations have been well observed.

The number of notifications relative to the inspection of meat received at the Food Office was 810.

It is still difficult to keep those engaged in the transport and handling of meat alive to the requirements of the Regulations, and cautions have from time to time been given.

*Unsound Food.* Condemned meat is sold to a salvage firm which manufactures manure and meal from it.

Condemned fish is sold to the Hull Fish Meal & Oil Company, whose premises adjoin the Fish Dock.

The following is a summary of the unsound food surrendered or seized during the year :—

#### SUMMARY OF UNSOUND FOODSTUFFS DEALT WITH DURING THE YEAR.

	<i>Tons</i>	<i>Cwts.</i>	<i>Qrs.</i>	<i>Lbs.</i>
Meat ....	176	6	2	14
Fish ....	1,508	11	1	—
Fruit ....	45	19	—	6
Tinned Goods ....	9	12	1	11
Shellfish ....	1	11	1	—
Dried Pears ...	—	—	1	—
Yeast ..	—	10	—	—
Fruit Pulp ....	—	3	—	—
Game ...	—	1	2	10
Bacon ....	—	—	—	22
Ham ....	—	—	—	10

*Agreements for Destruction of Unsound Foodstuffs.* 6,049 agreements for the destruction of unsound foodstuffs were entered into by the owners and the Food Inspection Branch of the Health Department.

*Bacteriology.* In addition to the ordinary routine examinations, special microscopical preparations were made and examined from the blood and tissues of 782 animals, for the detection of the Anthrax Bacillus, all with negative results.

*Fruit.* 269 packages of fruit, etc., were sorted, under supervision, in the Corporation's warehouse : 106 packages were found to be unsound.

*Premises used for the Manufacture of Potted Meat, etc.* During 1936, 2 premises were registered for the preparation or manufacture of potted meat. The total number of such premises on the register at the end of the year was 31.

Apart from these places there are 48 premises, including meat factories, etc., in which food is prepared, which are regularly visited by the Department's Inspectors.

*Particulars of Fish Landed from Trawlers, etc.* The Department has an office on the Fish Dock, and an Inspector devotes practically all his time to inspecting fish at the docks and fish shops.

				<i>Estimated Weight of Fish</i>		<i>Weight Unsound</i>		
				<i>No. of Trawlers</i>	<i>Tons</i>	<i>Tons</i>	<i>Cwts.</i>	<i>Qrs.</i>
Bear Isle	....	....	....	667	83,911	217	7	0
Faroe Isles	....	....	....	1,042	25,258	40	2	2
Greenland	....	....	....	29	4,127	26	8	2
Iceland	....	....	....	1,513	94,298	898	18	0
Newfoundland	....	....	....	1	112	4	0	0
Norway (Herrings)	....	....	....	73	15,493	11	6	0
Norway (Mackerel)	....	....	....	19	407	15	13	1
Norway (Prawns)	....	....	....	19	181	—	—	—
Norway Coast	....	....	....	25	1,483	12	2	2
North Sea	....	....	....	533	11,429	14	13	1
White Sea	....	....	....	666	63,850	257	18	3
Ex. Rail	....	....	....	—	1,690	10	1	2
Totals	....	....	....	4,587	302,239	1,508	11	1

*Food Inspection in Shops.* The 447 butchers' and pork butchers' shops, and other shops where meat is sold were visited from time to time throughout the year.

Proceedings were instituted against 2 butchers. In one case the person concerned had removed diseased offal and failed to notify the presence of the disease. He was fined £10. On a second summons, for depositing diseased meat for the purpose of sale, he was fined £2 and costs. The other case had regard to a butcher who had deposited for the purpose of sale a pig which was in a diseased condition. For this offence, judgment was respited for three months.

*Fish and Game Shops.* There were, at the end of 1936, 330 fried fish, 98 fish and game and 5 shellfish shops, and 57 fish curing houses in the City. These premises are visited regularly by the Inspectors with a view to securing supplies of fresh and wholesome foodstuffs and maintaining general cleanliness of the premises and utensils.

*Miscellaneous Visits and Contagious Diseases (Animals) Acts.* Appendix 20, (pages 202 to 205) gives details of the inspections made by the Food Inspectors, and contains the Chief Veterinary Inspector's Report on the Contagious Diseases (Animals) Acts.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.



## PREVALENCE OF AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

The material for this section has been supplied largely by Dr. D. A. Cadman, Senior Assistant Medical Officer of Health. The report by Dr. H. Mason Leete, Medical Superintendent of the Infectious Diseases Hospitals, will be found on pages 211 to 219.

The total number of cases of infectious disease brought to the notice of the Department during 1936 was 7,181, as against 6,806 for the previous year. The increase is mainly due to the greater incidence of diphtheria, scarlet fever and measles. The numbers of notifications received in excess of the previous year were : diphtheria, 147 ; scarlet fever, 389 ; measles, 104 ; pneumonia, 83. 417 fewer cases of chicken pox were reported.

Appendix 21, on page 206 shows the numbers of cases of the various diseases, and gives age periods, and the distribution of the cases over the various wards in the City.

Appendix 22, on page 207, gives a summary of the cases notified each year, including the number of deaths, and the number of cases removed to hospital over a period of years.

In the four quarters of the year, notifications of diphtheria, scarlet fever and chicken-pox were received as under :—

	1st Quarter.	2nd Quarter.	3rd Quarter.	4th Quarter.	Total.
Diphtheria ....	321	234	252	296	1,103
Scarlet Fever ....	225	183	220	508	1,136
Chicken-pox ....	551	478	212	372	1,613

The following table gives the notification-rates per 1,000 of the population for the principal notifiable infectious diseases and a comparison with the rates for England and Wales for the past five years :—



	Small- pox (variola minor).	Scarlet Fever.	Diphth- eria.	Enteric Fever.	Puerperal		Erysip- elas.
					Fever.	Pyrexia	
1936							
HULL	—	3.53	3.43	0.09	1.85	12.16	0.35
England & Wales	0.00	2.53	1.39	0.06	3.27	*9.64	0.40
1935							
HULL		2.32	2.98		*0.49	*8.09	0.32
England & Wales		2.96	1.60	0.04	3.60	*9.44	0.42
1934							
HULL		2.36	3.37	0.03	0.04	0.17	0.45
England & Wales	0.004	3.76	1.70	0.03	0.06	0.15	0.51
1933							
HULL		1.33	4.74	0.03	0.03	0.19	0.46
England & Wales	0.02	3.24	4.18	0.04	0.05	0.14	0.45
1932							
HULL	—	1.43	5.36	0.07	0.04	0.48	0.26
England and Wales	0.05	2.12	1.08	0.06	0.05	0.14	0.36

\* Attack-rate per 1,000 births.

*Scarlet Fever.* The number of cases notified during the year was 1,136; this is 389 more than in the previous year, and is the highest number of cases recorded in the City since 1919. The records from 1900 show that a heavy incidence of this disease has occurred in Hull every 8 to 10 years. The table below gives the years when the largest numbers of cases were notified:—

Year.	No. of Cases.	Deaths.
1900	1,179	42
1910	913	15
1919	1,371	8
1928	1,006	11
1929	936	2
1936	1,136	3

The notification-rate per 1,000 of the population was 3.53 in 1936, as compared with an average for the previous 5 years of 1.83.

There was a general increase in the number of cases reported during the first nine months, but the disease attained its highest incidence during the last three months of the year, when 508 cases were notified.

Three deaths were recorded in 1936, the death-rate being 0.009 per 1,000 of the population. 925, or 81 per cent., of the cases notified in 1936 were removed to the City Hospital. In 55 cases the diagnosis of scarlet fever was not confirmed after treatment in hospital. The case mortality of the true cases was 0.28 per cent. There were 80 secondary cases, *i.e.*, cases occurring in a family within 4 weeks of

the onset of a previous case ; in 15 instances, 2 secondary cases occurred in the same house, and, at 3 other houses, 3 further cases were reported. There were also 26 " return cases," *i.e.*, a case occurring within 4 weeks of the return home from hospital of a patient who had been treated there for scarlet fever. On 3 occasions, 2 " return cases," and on another occasion 3 " return cases," resulted after the discharge of 1 patient. The return-case rate was 2.9 per cent. of those discharged, and the infecting case-rate 2.4 per cent. of those discharged.

The very low mortality indicates that the cases were of the mild type which has been prevalent in this country for a number of years.

*Diphtheria.* 1,103 cases of diphtheria were notified during the year ; this is 147 more than in 1935. 128 deaths were registered in 1936 and the death-rate was 0.39 per 1,000 of the population compared with 0.11, 0.20 and 0.29 respectively, for the three previous years. Among the persons notified as suffering from diphtheria, 4 fatal cases occurred where the cause of death was certified to be due to some disease other than diphtheria. 1,079, or 98 per cent., of the cases notified were admitted to the City Hospital. 104 secondary cases occurred ; in 15 instances there were 2 secondary cases in 1 house, in 4 houses 3 secondary infections, in 2 there were 4, in one 5, and, in another, 6 further cases were reported. There were 7 return cases. These cases occurred despite the fact that no patient is discharged from hospital until negative results have been obtained in 2 consecutive faucial and nasal swabs. The return case-rate was 0.7 per cent. of those discharged, and the infecting cases were 0.7 per cent. of those discharged.

Thirty-three of the notified cases were " positive swab " cases found as a result of swabs taken at the schools or the school clinic by an Assistant School Medical Officer ; 22 of these were secondary cases discovered after being swabbed as " contacts " before they were allowed to return to school ; in many of these patients there were no clinical signs of a diphtheritic infection.

In 214 of the notified cases the diagnosis after treatment in hospital was altered to some disease other than diphtheria, and 94 were " carriers " with no clinical symptoms.

The following table shows the notifications and deaths in Hull, with corresponding rates per 1,000 of the population, during the past five years :—

Year.			Cases Notified.	Notification Rate.	Deaths.	Death Rate per 1,000 Population.		
1932	....	....	1,707	....	5.36	....	133	... 0.42
1933	....	....	1,517	....	4.74	....	92	.... 0.29
1934	....	....	1,076	....	3.37	....	66	.... 0.22
1935	....	....	956	....	2.98	....	34	.... 0.10
1936	....	....	1,103	....	3.43	...	128	.... 0.39

A summary of the figures for 1936 shows that the disease was more prevalent during the first quarter of the year, but the increase in the number of cases over the previous year was more marked during the third quarter.

	<i>Cases Notified.</i>	<i>Deaths.</i>
1st quarter	321	32
2nd quarter	234	27
3rd quarter	252	30
4th quarter	296	39

It is unfortunate that we have to record an increase in both the number of cases notified and the number of deaths in comparison with the figures for the previous year. It was hoped that the downward trend in the incidence and mortality of this disease, which had been noted during the previous four years, would continue, but from the large number of deaths reported during 1936, it is evident that diphtheria was once again of very severe type. In this report, on page 213, the Medical Superintendent of the Infectious Diseases Hospital gives information on the clinical character of the cases treated during 1936.

It is also unfortunate that our efforts to induce parents to have their children Schick-tested and immunised should meet with such a poor response, more especially as the incidence of and mortality from diphtheria in Hull during recent years have been exceptionally high.

Anti-toxin is kept at the various police-stations throughout the City, to be readily available at any time for the use of medical practitioners. During the year 56 phials of 8,000 units and 5 prophylactic doses of 500 units were obtained and used by various medical practitioners in the City. This anti-toxin is now provided free of charge to medical practitioners on request for immediate use.

During the year swabs taken from persons suspected to be suffering from diphtheria, or who had been in contact with a case of that disease, were examined by the City Bacteriologist. The number examined was 4,916, in regard to which the results were : Positive, 385 ; Doubtful, 252 ; and Negative, 4,279.

A report on all examinations, etc., carried out during the year by the City Bacteriologist appears on page 220.

*Schick Testing and Immunisation against Diphtheria.* Three clinics have been established to provide immunisation facilities free of charge. At the houses where cases of diphtheria occurred, leaflets on the subject of immunisation were given to parents and copies of such leaflets were also distributed at every available opportunity. Articles on the subject also appeared in the Department's monthly journal "Health News." The Education Department readily co-operated in the work by allowing children to attend the clinics during school hours, after the parents' consent had been obtained.

Arrangements have also been made for a medical officer to visit the infants' departments of schools situate some distance from a clinic to immunise the children during school hours. The parents are given an opportunity to attend when the medical officer visits the schools. During 1936, 14 schools were visited; only 657 parents' consents were obtained. 579 children were actually Schick tested; 128 were negative, 420 positive, and in 31, the result could not be ascertained; immunising fluid was administered to 417 of the positive re-actors, and 2 children were immunised without being tested.

324 children were re-tested, 232 being negative and 68 positive. 57 of the positive re-actors were given further doses of immunising fluid.

The response to the attempts made to secure a high percentage of immunised children has been most disappointing in view of the fact that experience of diphtheria of the "gravis" type in Hull has strengthened the conviction that the only effective weapon for dealing with the problem as it affects the individual and the community is immunisation. Surely immunisation as an insurance against death from diphtheria should appeal to all thoughtful parents.

The numbers dealt with at each of the three clinics during 1936 were as follow:—

	East Hull.	Beverley Road.	Coltman Street.	Total.
No. of persons Schick tested	256	131	231	618
No. of persons positive	168	66	109	343
No. of persons negative	65	61	99	225
Result not known	23	4	23	50
No. immunised after testing	166	63	109	338
No. immunised without testing	93	97	68	258
Total	259	160	177	596

The following is a summary of the school children dealt with at the clinics in connection with the Education Department:—

Number of schools (infant departments) where circulars were distributed to obtain parents' consent	17
Number of Consent Forms received from parents	533
Number of Children who attended for Schick Test	397
Result of Schick Test—Positive	227
Negative	129
Not known	41
Number of Children Immunised	252
(Including 27 not tested).	

PARTICULARS REGARDING NUMBER OF PERSONS RE-TESTED  
DURING THE YEAR.

Clinic	No. of re-tests.	Negative.	Positive.	Result not known.	Second Immunisation.
East Hull	141	130	3	8	3
Beverley Road	71	65	3	3	2
Coltman Street	128	93	21	14	20
At Schools	324	232	68	24	57
Total	664	520	95	49	82

Schick testing and immunisation were also done at the Children's Homes administered by the Corporation and at private schools, etc., in the City. The numbers dealt with at these places were as follow :—

Schick tested.	Immunised.				No. of Re-tests.	Negative. Positive.	
	Negative.	Positive.	Without test.	After test.			
48	29	19	2	19	11	11	—

The grand total of those primarily tested and immunised in the City during 1936 is as follows :—

Schick tested.	Result not known.			Immunised.		
				Without test.	After test.	Total.
1245	382	782	81	262	774	1036

Thirty persons who had had immunisation treatment were notified to be suffering from diphtheria, or as suspected cases of diphtheria. After treatment in hospital, the diagnosis of diphtheria in 7 of these cases was not confirmed. In most of the other 23 the disease was mild in character, and there were no complications. In one instance the infective organism was of the "gravis" type; the child affected had received immunisation treatment, but had not been re-tested and was not Schick negative. A history of the 23 cases is set out as follows: the first 7 are included in the list on account of their attendance at our immunisation clinics :—



2—onset of attack a few days after Schick test.

4—had 1 dose of T.A.F. only after positive Schick test.

1—had 2 doses of T.A.F. only after positive Schick test.

\*10—had last dose of T.A.F. 1 day to 3½ years before onset of illness, but had not been retested.

6—negative reactions to the Schick test, 15 months to 2½ years before onset of illness.

\* 2 of these cases gave negative results to the Schick test on admission to Hospital.

It will thus be noted that only 8 persons who were Schick-negative contracted diphtheria. With one exception (a nasal "carrier") they were all faucial cases. Two had severe attacks and both recovered. Two were classified as moderate in type, and in the three other cases, the attack was of a mild character.

From the above it appears justifiable to conclude that the measures adopted by the Department for the prevention of this disease are producing good results, as of the 885 cases of true diphtheria, only 8 occurred in those who were Schick-negative. No case of diphtheria in an immunised child terminated fatally during the year.

*Measles.* During 1936, 2,645 cases of this disease were brought to the notice of the Department. 1,521 occurred in the first quarter of the year, 729 in the second, 260 in the third and 135 in the fourth quarter. 1,025 of the 1,193 cases of rubella included in these figures occurred in the first quarter of the year, the highest incidence being attained during March. Towards the end of the year very few cases of rubella were reported, only 4 coming to our notice in the last three months.

As measles is not a compulsorily notifiable disease, it can be assumed that many more cases existed than were investigated by the Department. The majority of the cases were visited as a result of the patients, or contacts, being absent from school on account of the disease; lists of the absentees are forwarded to the Health Department by the Education Department. Others were discovered by the Health Visitors and some were traced through the Relieving Officers. In 56 cases only was a direct notification received from either a medical practitioner or the parents.

Twenty-three cases were admitted to the City Hospital and 17 other cases which had been sent into the hospital under a different diagnosis, or for observation, were subsequently found to be measles, and were treated there during 1936. 123 cases were isolated and treated in the Institution Hospitals.

The Health Visitors paid 2,725 first and 68 re-visits to homes where measles cases were reported or suspected.

Sixty-eight deaths from measles were registered during the year. The death rate was 0·21 per 1,000 of the population, compared with 28 deaths and a rate of 0·09 for the previous year, and 3 deaths and a rate of 0·01 for 1934. An allocation of the deaths in age periods is shown below :—

	Under 1 year.	1 year to 2 years.	2 years to 5 years.	5 years and upwards.	Total.
1936 ....	16	29	17	6	68
1935 ....	10	4	11	3	28

*Whooping Cough.* 9 deaths from whooping cough were reported during the year, giving a death-rate of 0·028 per 1,000 of the population, against 27 deaths and a rate of 0·09 in 1935, and 14 deaths and a rate of 0·04 per 1,000 in 1934. 5 of the deaths were infants under 1 year ; 1 was between 1 and 2 years ; and 2 were between 2 and 5 years of age.

473 cases of whooping cough were noted, compared with 943 in 1935. The majority of cases are brought to our notice by the Education Department in the same way as measles. All cases reported are visited by the Health Visitors, who give advice to the parents. 543 first visits and 25 re-visits were made during the year to cases or suspected cases. 44 children received treatment in the Institution Hospitals.

*Diarrhoea.* 58 deaths of infants under 2 years of age were recorded during the year, compared with 77 during 1935. The death-rate per 1,000 births was 9·8, against 12·9 for 1935, 7·8 for 1934, and 13·1 for 1933. The total number of deaths at all ages from this disease was 64, the death-rate per 1,000 of the population was 0·19. The death-rates for the previous 3 years were as follow :—0·27 in 1935, 0·18 in 1934, and 0·26 in 1933. The Health Visitors made 76 visits to cases of diarrhoea in children under 2 years of age. Further reference is made to infantile diarrhoea in the Maternity and Child Welfare Section (page 139).

The following table shows the age periods of the deaths compared with those for 1935 :—

	Under 1 year.	1 year and under 2 years.	2 years and under 5 years.	5 years and over.	Total.
1936 ....	55	3	1	5	64
1935 ....	69	8	4	7	88



*Enteric Fever.* 30 cases of enteric fever were notified in 1936. During the first 6 months of the year only 5 cases were reported, and in 2 of these the diagnoses were altered after observation of the cases in the City Hospital. Early in July, a girl aged 9 years was admitted to the Anlaby Road Institution Hospital suffering from a disease which on investigation proved to be Paratyphoid B. This case was followed by 13 others, all notified between the 15th and 31st July, and all giving a positive re-action to the B. Paratyphosus B. 5 further notifications were received in August, 4 in September, 1 in October and 1 in December. Of these last 11 cases bacteriological confirmation was obtained in only 7 instances ; in 3 other cases the diagnosis was not confirmed after treatment in hospital.

A full investigation was made to ascertain the cause of the outbreak, but no definite causal factor was discovered. The houses at which the cases occurred were widely separated and no common factor was elicited.

Twenty-one of the notified cases were treated at the City Hospital.

No death from enteric fever was registered during the year.

*Encephalitis Lethargica.* 1 person was notified as suffering from encephalitis lethargica ; the patient recovered and, at the end of the year, was reported to be in normal health. There was no record of vaccination prior to attack in this case.

Six deaths of post encephalitis cases were recorded, only 1 of which had been previously notified to the Department.

Appendix No. 23 on pages 208 and 209, shows the present condition of those persons who are still suffering from the after-effects of encephalitis lethargica. The appendix includes information regarding 14 cases reported to be suffering from the after-effects of an attack of encephalitis lethargica ; none of these 14 cases had been notified to the Department in the initial stage, but the history and condition of each patient point to their having suffered from the disease.

*Cerebro-Spinal Fever.* 5 persons were notified as suffering from cerebro-spinal fever. 3 of these were admitted to the City Hospital and 2 received treatment in other hospitals in the City. A revised diagnosis was made in 2 of the cases admitted to the City Hospital and in another suspected case, which was also admitted to that hospital, the diagnosis of cerebro-spinal fever was not confirmed. 1 death was reported, a woman, aged 24 years, admitted to the Anlaby Road Institution Hospital the day before death took place.

In 1 of the definite cases, the patient, a girl of 8 years of age, made a remarkable recovery after a severe attack, which necessitated hospital treatment for 8 months. Satisfactory progress continued and the child returned to school about 10 months after first commencing to be ill. In the other case, a boy aged 4 years, the attack was of a mild character, and he made an uninterrupted recovery in 3 to 4 weeks.

*Acute Anterior Poliomyelitis.* 3 cases of acute anterior poliomyelitis and 1 of polio-encephalitis, were notified. The 3 poliomyelitis patients were admitted to the City Hospital. In 1 case a revised diagnosis was made. In the other 2 cases paralysis of the lower limbs was still present at the end of the year, but splint and massage treatment was being continued and there were indications in both cases that the limbs would regain their normal functions. The case of polio-encephalitis, a boy aged 9 years, was treated at home; he made a good recovery and is now quite well.

*Pneumonia.* 50 cases of acute influenzal pneumonia and 312 of acute primary pneumonia were notified; 75 of these 362 patients died. This is equivalent to a case mortality of 20·7 per cent. The total number of deaths registered during the year from all forms of pneumonia was 321. In 1 case nursing assistance was needed, and the services of the Jubilee District Nurses were requisitioned.

*Dysentery.* 10 cases of this disease were notified during the year. They were all of a very mild type, only 2 being admitted to hospital for treatment.

*Malaria.* 4 cases of malaria were reported; the disease had been contracted abroad in each instance. No case of induced malaria was notified during the year.

Of the general paralysis patients who had been inoculated with malaria in previous years, only 2 had adverse reports as to their present condition. One is still in the Mental Hospital and the other, whilst able to follow his employment, suffers from fits of bad temper and acts strangely at times.

*Smallpox.* No case of smallpox was reported during the year.

*Vaccinations.* 10 primary vaccinations were performed by the Medical Staff of the Health Department under the Public Health (Smallpox Prevention) Regulations, during the year. Successful results were obtained in 7 instances.

The Vaccination Officers report that 2,517 exemptions from vaccination were obtained during the year 1935, and 3,945 persons were vaccinated mostly by the Public Vaccinators.

The total vaccinations performed by the Public Vaccinators during 1936, in accordance with the provisions of the Vaccination Acts and Vaccination Order, 1930, are as follow :—

1st Qtr.		2nd Qtr.		3rd Qtr.		4th Qtr.		Total.	
Prim.	Revacc.	Prim.	Revacc.	Prim.	Revacc.	Prim.	Revacc.	Prim.	Revacc.
579	1	681	6	578	5	636	2	2474	14

The return below gives information relating to the vaccinations performed during the year 1936. It is, of course, impossible to give a complete vaccination return in respect of all the births registered during this period, owing to the time allowed by the Vaccination Acts for vaccination, etc., to be carried out.

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apl.	May	Jne.	July	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total
Number of cases in lists of births received from the Sub-Registrars ....	508	474	486	543	518	528	535	472	514	504	485	463	603
Certificates of vaccination received ....	154	194	272	142	271	404	221	178	290	148	255	326	285
Certificates of postponement owing to :—													
(a) Health of child ....	13	5	19	10	8	8	6	4	2	8	10	11	10
(b) Condition of house ....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(c) Prevalence of infectious disease ....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Statutory Declarations under Sec. 1 of the Vaccination Acts, 1907 ....	239	185	230	192	213	240	245	229	217	221	195	204	26
Certificates of insusceptibility or of having had Smallpox ....	1	1	—	—	1	2	1	2	2	1	3	1	
Cases in which parents have removed out of the district	6	2	4	11	5	6	8	5	9	8	5	8	
Cases not traced ....	2	2	1	1	5	2	1	1	1	3	2	1	
Entries in lists sent to Public Vaccinators ....	235	177	247	222	202	252	203	209	231	209	231	226	2

Appendix 24 on page 210, gives statistical information on Public Vaccination for the year 1935.

*Chickenpox, etc.* 1,613 cases of chickenpox were officially notified or brought to the notice of the Department during 1936. The disease was compulsorily notifiable throughout the year. Unvaccinated cases of chickenpox were visited by the Medical Officer of Health, or one of the Senior Assistants, the number of visits being 279. They also paid 113 visits to doubtful or unusual cases of infectious diseases other than chickenpox.

*Influenza.* 40 deaths from influenza were registered during 1936. The death-rate for the year was 0.12 per 1,000 of the population, compared with 18 deaths and a rate of 6.06 for 1935.

The deaths during the past five years have been as follows :—

1932	....	....	....	....	61
1933	....	....	....	....	187
1934	....	....	....	....	20
1935	....	....	....	....	18
1936	....	....	....	....	40

*Food Poisoning.* The Kingston-upon-Hull Corporation Act, 1930, provides that medical practitioners shall notify to the Medical Officer of Health all definite or suspected cases of food poisoning amongst the residents of the City on whom they may be in attendance.

During the year 1936, 2 cases of suspected food poisoning were notified. Both were of a mild character, and there was no fatal result. Enquiry was made into the circumstances of each case, but no definite evidence as to the causal agent or any particular foodstuff was forthcoming.

Three other cases came to the notice of the Department, where some foodstuff was alleged to be responsible for an illness of short duration and mild in character. A sample of the food was obtained in 1 of these cases and on examination showed the presence of an organism of the Salmonella group. Investigation at the source of origin of this food (potted meat) failed to reveal any contamination, and no other case of illness was reported amongst persons who had been supplied from the same stock.

*Hospitals for Infectious Diseases.* The total accommodation available during the year at the City Hospital was 215 beds. Owing to the demand on the existing accommodation for the treatment of cases of diphtheria and scarlet fever, it was necessary to continue the use of the Evan Fraser Hospital for the nursing of convalescent patients.

The following table gives a summary of the cases admitted to the City Hospital and the Evan Fraser Hospital during the year. The figures relate to the diagnoses on admission; particulars of the cases re-diagnosed after treatment in hospital are given in the report by the Medical Superintendent on page 211.

### CITY HOSPITAL AND EVAN FRASER HOSPITAL.

#### ADMISSIONS DURING THE YEAR, 1936.

	No. of cases admitted during the year.		No. of cases admitted during the year.
<i>Hull—</i>		<i>Hull and Goole Port Sanitary Authority's Cases</i>	
Scarlet Fever	925		17
Diphtheria	1079		
Enteric Fever	21	<i>Cases from Outside Authorities—</i>	
Cerebro-spinal Fever	3	Scarlet Fever	28
Acute Poliomyelitis	3	Diphtheria	20
Measles	23	Enteric Fever	2
Other Diseases	15	Cerebro-spinal Fever	3
		<b>TOTAL NUMBER OF ADMISSIONS</b>	<b>2139</b>

The admissions can be classified as under :—

	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936
City cases	2,116	1,928	1,729	1,667	2,069
Hull and Goole Port Sanitary Authority's cases	9	15	9	16	17
Cases from other Authorities	38	63	69	42	53
	<u>2,163</u>	<u>2,006</u>	<u>1,807</u>	<u>1,725</u>	<u>2,139</u>

During 1936, the number of patients treated in the hospitals for infectious diseases shows an increase of 414, compared with the previous year. This increase is due to the larger numbers of diphtheria and scarlet fever cases admitted. There were 257 more scarlet fever and 135 more diphtheria admissions than in 1935.

*Infectious Diseases Ambulance Service.* Four motor-ambulances are provided for this service. At the present time, two are used for diphtheria, one for scarlet fever and one for tubercular and other infectious patients. Two vans are used for disinfection work, one for the collection of infected material and the other for its return after disinfection. There is no connection between this ambulance service and that engaged on the removal of patients to the Public Assistance Hospitals.



*Bacteriological Examinations.* Appendix 26, page 220, gives the City bacteriologist's report on specimens submitted to him during the year for bacteriological or pathological examination. The specimens numbered 7,910, amongst which 4,916 were for the organisms of diphtheria and 2,898 for those of tuberculosis.

A large number of specimens was examined by the Medical Superintendent of the laboratory attached to the City Hospital and the Tuberculosis Sanatorium, Nottingham.

Dr. Adamson (Hon. Pathologist, Hull Royal Infirmary) is responsible for the pathological examinations under the Venereal Diseases scheme and for the examination of milk for tuberculosis by the biological test.

#### ISEASES OF SPECIAL INTEREST, INCLUDING THOSE WITH A HIGH FATALITY RATE.

*Cancer.* Cancer caused 443 deaths, compared with 470 in 1935 and 463 in 1934. Accurate records of the causes of death in Hull began in 1886. In that year there were 101 deaths from cancer and 315 from tuberculosis. These represent on the population of that day, a death-rate of 0·5 per 1,000 of the population from cancer and 1·6 from tuberculosis. In 1936, there was a decrease of 27 deaths from cancer compared with those registered for 1935. The total number of deaths from the same cause in 1931 was 21 less than in 1930, and in the latter year 26 below the number for 1929. With these exceptions the mortality from this disease has, apart from slight variations, shown an upward tendency year by year. The death-rate from cancer is now 1·4 per 1,000 and from tuberculosis 0·96. The death-rates for England and Wales are cancer, 1·6; tuberculosis, 0·69. In the last 51 years, therefore, the death-rate in Hull from cancer has increased 180 per cent., whilst that from tuberculosis has decreased by 40 per cent.

A table has been prepared showing the principal sites of fatal cancer; it is printed as Appendix 27, page 221.

The Local Medical Committee on Cancer, which is affiliated to the Medical Committee of the Yorkshire Council of the British Empire Cancer Campaign, meets as occasion requires.

Mrs. S. E. Eve, M.B., has continued to act as Honorary Medical Investigator to the Committee and has reported to the Ministry of Health upon the cases of cancer of the breast, womb or rectum. Since the scheme of inquiry was instituted nearly 10 years ago, 761 cases have been brought within the scope of the investigation. The patients have been treated at the following institutions :—

Hull Royal Infirmary	....	....	....	....	....	542
Anlaby Road Institution (Hospital)	....	....	....	....	....	162
Beverley Road Institution (Hospital)	....	....	....	....	....	54
The Lloyd Hospital, Bridlington	....	....	....	....	....	3
						<hr/>
						761
						<hr/>

Cases which go first to the Hull Royal Infirmary and are afterwards admitted to one of the Public Assistance Hospitals, are included in the Hull Royal Infirmary cases.

The site of the cancer was :—

Breast	....	....	....	....	....	356
Uterus	....	....	....	....	....	302
Rectum	....	....	....	....	....	103
						<hr/>
						761
						<hr/>

In the above 761 cases are 70 new cases in respect of which particulars were taken during 1936, giving the following information as regards treatment :—

	<i>Breast</i>	<i>Uterus</i>	<i>Rectum</i>
Cases operable on admission to hospital :—			
Radical operation	....	....	....
Radical operation and radium	....	....	....
Local excision and radium	....	....	....
Radium treatment	....	....	....
Cases inoperable on admission to hospital :—			
Radium treatment	....	....	....
Colostomy	....	....	....
Deep therapy only	....	....	....
General palliative treatment only	....	....	....
Totals	....	....	....

Dr. Eve has had the able assistance of the Health Visitors in the work of following up previous cases.



The condition of the patients at the end of the year 1936 was as follows :

#### CANCER OF THE BREAST.

Cases who had Radical Operation.	Cases who had Radiological treatment.	Neither operative nor radiological treatment.
Alive : 113	62	2
Dead : 96	71	12
209	133	14

#### CANCER OF THE UTERUS

Cases who had Radical Operation.	Cases who had Radiological treatment	Neither operative nor radiological treatment.
Alive : 19	76	1
Dead : 23	152	31
42	228	32

#### CANCER OF THE RECTUM.

Radical Operation performed.	Colostomy.	Colostomy and Radium.	Neither operative nor radiological treatment.
Alive : 9	9	3	—
Dead : 14	47	19	2
23	56	22	2

The figures show that 41 per cent. of the patients suffering from cancer of breast were inoperable before the patients were examined by a surgeon, and those suffering from cancer of the uterus and rectum, the inoperable cases numbered 86 per cent. and 78 per cent. respectively. It should be mentioned here these are all patients who have attended the Royal Infirmary, or have been admitted to a Municipal or other hospital, and that if all cases of cancer of these were included, the proportion of inoperable cases might be even greater, as very old people do not consult a doctor until the disease is obviously very

advanced, and the general practitioner does not think it necessary or advisable to send them on to a surgeon. Figures have been extracted showing the average interval which has elapsed between :—

- (a) The onset of symptoms and consulting a general medical practitioner, and
- (b) Consulting the general practitioner and admission to hospital.

The figures for the breast, the uterus and the rectum are as under :—

AVERAGE INTERVAL BETWEEN ONSET OF SYMPTOMS AND ADMISSION  
TO HOSPITAL DURING THE YEAR 1936.

		<i>Onset and General Practitioner.</i>		<i>General Practitioner and Hospital.</i>		<i>Total.</i>
<b>Breast—</b>						
Operable	....	3 $\frac{3}{4}$ months.	....	3 $\frac{1}{2}$ weeks.	....	4 $\frac{1}{2}$ months.
Inoperable	....	7 $\frac{3}{4}$ months.	....	8 weeks.	....	9 $\frac{3}{4}$ months.
<b>Uterus—</b>						
Operable	....	4 $\frac{1}{2}$ months.	....	4 weeks.	....	5 $\frac{1}{2}$ months.
Inoperable	....	7 months.	....	10 weeks.	....	9 $\frac{1}{2}$ months.
<b>Rectum—</b>						
Operable	....	4 $\frac{1}{2}$ months.	....	3 $\frac{1}{2}$ weeks.	....	5 $\frac{1}{2}$ months.
Inoperable	....	7 months.	....	12 weeks.	....	10 months.

The delay between the first seeking of medical advice and the examination by a surgeon is very often the fault of the patient, who is naturally reluctant to take a step which may lead to a surgical operation.

*Radium.* It is now known definitely that radium is of great value in the treatment of certain forms of cancer, particularly cancer of the womb and of the lip or tongue.

The 45 milligrammes of Hydrated Radium Bromide (23 milligrammes of element) belonging to the Corporation, are lent on request for periods of 48 hours at a time to any medical practitioner who requires it for the use of a patient in the City or neighbourhood.

During 1936, the applicators were on loan on 16 occasions for the use of 15 patients ; the loans in 6 instances were in respect of persons suffering from cancer.

In addition to the above, there are 760 milligrammes of radium under the control of the Hull Radium Trust. This radium is available for the benefit of patients of the Hull Royal Infirmary, the Municipal and other hospitals, and approved nursing homes. A portion of this supply is kept at the Anlaby Road Institution (Hospital) in a specially constructed safe.

*Bronchitis.* There were 113 deaths from bronchitis, compared with 102 in 1935 and 79 in 1934. The death-rate in 1936 was 0.35 per 1,000 of the population, and the total death-rate from non-tuberculous respiratory diseases, chiefly bronchitis and pneumonia, was 1.5.

*Heart Disease.* This disease accounted for 958 deaths during the year, compared with 790 in 1935. The death-rate was 3.0 per 1,000 of the population in 1936, and 2.7 in 1935. These figures show how very serious is this cause of death, and emphasise the importance of paying ever-increasing attention to rheumatism in children and adolescents, for at these age periods the seed of heart disease in adults is often sown.

*Alcoholism.* During the year, 9 deaths were certified to have occurred from cirrhosis of the liver, and none from alcoholism, compared with 12 and 1 respectively from the same causes in 1935, and 10 from cirrhosis of the liver and 2 from alcoholism in 1934.



# TUBERCULOSIS.

## TUBERCULOSIS.

The material for this section has been supplied largely by Dr. D. Diamond, the Senior Assistant Medical Officer of Health in charge of the Tuberculosis Department.

The following table shows new cases and deaths arranged in age periods. Pulmonary and Non-Pulmonary figures are given separately :—

## NEW CASES AND MORTALITY.

AGE PERIODS.	NEW CASES.†					DEATHS.				Totals.	
	Pulmonary.		Non-Pulmy.		Total.	Pulmonary.		Non-Pulmy.			
	M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.	M.	F.	1936.	1935.
0—1	—	1	2	5	8	1	1	2	4	8	6
1—5	7	3	18	10	38	2	2	7	6	17	19
5—10	7	7	15	7	36	—	1	1	2	4	8
10—15	8	15	9	9	41	—	4	5	3	12	12
15—20	16	33	6	4	59	7	12	1	5	25	28
20—25	39	38	3	7	87	15	19	—	2	36	43
25—35	59	40	7	8	114	30	24	3	3	60	63
35—45	43	28	3	2	76	28	22	3	2	55	46
45—55	36	18	3	3	60	25	14	2	2	43	41
55—65	18	17	6	2	43	24	12	1	—	37	29
65 and over	11	6	—	2	19	9	4	—	—	13	10
1936	244	206	72	59	581	141	115	25	29	310	—
1935	235	157	73	75	540	145	99	32	29	—	305

† Primary Notifications and other new cases coming to the knowledge of the Medical Officer of Health.

The number of notified cases of pulmonary tuberculosis shows an increase in 1936, there being 9 more male and 49 more female cases. So far as female cases are concerned, the main incidence is still most marked in the 15–45 age group. There is a decrease of 17 in the non-pulmonary cases. The mortality figures for pulmonary tuberculosis show an increase of 16 in the female group, and here again the mortality is heaviest in the 15–45 age group.

For many years it has been recognised that the age period of 15–25 has not shared to the same extent as other age groups in the gradual fall in the death-rate from tuberculosis. The figures for 1936 show little appreciable change over those for 1935. The following table shows the number of deaths in this age group during the last 5 years, divided according to the type of tuberculosis causing death, and sub-divided according to sex :—

## MORTALITY IN AGE PERIOD 15-25 DURING THE LAST FIVE YEARS.

Year.	Pulmonary.		Non-Pulmonary.		Totals.		Grand Total.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
1936 .....	22	31	1	7	23	38	61
1935 .....	25	32	8	6	33	38	71
1934 .....	30	44	2	6	32	50	82
1933 .....	34	26	7	3	41	29	70
1932 .....	31	40	4	6	35	46	81

It will be noted that the mortality in females in this age group again exceeds the mortality in males. This excessive mortality in the young female adult is one of the major problems of tuberculosis. There are several factors that may contribute to this disparity, among which the following may be regarded as those principally concerned.

1. In the female suffering from tuberculosis this is an age when the physiological stress of maturing womanhood is a potent factor tending to lower the individual resistance.
2. The fact that in a large number of instances the infectious case of tuberculosis being nursed at home subjects the female members of the household to the risk of mass infection. The nursing, the handling of the patient, the making of beds, the sweeping and dusting of the house, are all elements of risk where any infectious case of tuberculosis is present.

Endeavours are made to keep under observation all young adults who are contacts of sputum positive cases. More complete supervision of this group is essential. The future extension of X-Ray services, particularly the use of portable apparatus, will undoubtedly play a great part in the earlier elucidation of latent disease. It is becoming apparent that a campaign directed towards the prevention of disease in the adolescent is of prime importance in the elimination of tuberculosis.

The following table gives the deaths from all forms of tuberculosis, and the death-rate per 1,000 of the population for Hull and for England and Wales since 1930 :—

Year.	HULL.		ENGLAND & WALES.	
	Deaths.	Death-rate.	Deaths.	Death-rate.
1936 .....	310	0.96	28,179	0.69
1935 .....	305	0.95	28,858	0.71
1934 .....	295	0.92	30,719	0.76
1933 .....	348	1.09	33,248	0.82
1932 .....	319	1.01	33,648	0.83



The next table gives the figures for pulmonary and non-pulmonary tuberculosis in 1934, 1935 and 1936, and 10, 20 and 30 years ago :—

HULL DEATHS.				DEATH RATE PER 1,000 OF THE POPULATION.					
				HULL.			ENGLAND AND WALES.		
Year.	Pulmon-ary.	Non-Pulmon-ary.	Total.	Pulmon-ary.	Non-Pulmon-ary.	Total.	Pulmon-ary.	Non-Pulmon-ary.	Total.
1936	256	54	310	0·79	0·17	0·96	0·58	0·11	0·69
1935	244	61	305	0·76	0·19	0·95	0·60	0·11	0·71
1934	257	38	295	0·80	0·12	0·92	0·63	0·13	0·76
1926	290	59	349	0·98	0·20	1·18	0·77	0·19	0·96
*1916	353	140	493	1·22	0·48	1·70	1·15	0·37	1·52
1906	288	123	411	1·10	0·47	1·57	1·16	0·49	1·65

\* The deaths for 1916 relate to Civilians only.

The pulmonary death-rate shows a slight increase which is offset by a similar decrease in the non-pulmonary rate. The total death-rate shows very little change as compared with 1935, but is still higher than that for England and Wales generally.

*Tuberculous Meningitis.* The deaths from tuberculous meningitis numbered 18 in 1936, 36 in 1935 and 20 in 1934.

These figures for 1936 show a considerable and welcome reduction over those for 1935. 17 deaths of the 18 cases notified as tuberculous meningitis took place in hospitals and institutions. Of the 18 cases only 6 were diagnosed prior to death. In those not investigated till after death the surmise that the case was one of tuberculous meningitis could only be arrived at after a full investigation into the clinical history and the result of the examination of the cerebro-spinal fluid. It was found that of the 18 cases, the diagnosis could be confirmed in 17, and in the other case the disease was regarded as a terminal infection where tuberculosis had already existed in other parts of the body. Each case of tuberculous meningitis was investigated in an endeavour to trace the original source of infection.

Recent research has shown that approximately 75 per cent. of primary tuberculous meningitis in children is caused through a human source of infection, and in the other 25 per cent. the infection has been attributed to the bovine bacillus. In the cases investigated, difficulties were again found when endeavouring to impress upon parents whose children had died of tuberculous meningitis, the importance of contacts (both children and adults) being examined in order to eliminate the possibility of latent disease. Tuberculous meningitis is almost

variably a fatal disease, the incidence of which is heaviest in infants and young children in close contact with an infectious case of tuberculosis. Every child in contact is in constant and deadly danger of contracting this virulent form of tuberculosis, and the only practical solution to the problem lies either in the removal of the child from its surroundings or in the isolation of the infectious case.

Every assistance is given by the staff of the Department to secure the co-operation of the patient in preventing the spread of infection, but occasionally difficulties are encountered, and the officers of the Department fail in their efforts to impress upon the parents the vital importance of examination of contacts, segregation of the infectious case, or the removal of the susceptible members of the family from contact with the source of infection.

Of the cases investigated, it was found that in 3 there was a history of pulmonary tuberculosis in both parents in an active form in one case, in one parent in another case, and in a sister in the third case.

In the 11 cases of tuberculous meningitis investigated, the possibility<sup>\*</sup> of a human source of infection was found in 3 cases.

With a view to ascertaining whether there might be bovine infection, enquiries were made into the source of the milk supply, and it was found that in 2 of the cases the supply was tinned milk; in 12 it was from a dairy, and in 3 the supply was casual. The dairy milk was mostly pasteurised. The difficulties of tracing casual and irregular source of milk supply are obvious.

*Notifications.* The numbers of notifications sent to the Medical Officer of Health each year since 1932 are given below :—

		<i>Pulmonary.</i>		<i>Non-Pulmonary.</i>		<i>Total.</i>
1936	....	419	....	114	....	533
1935	....	369	....	123	....	492
1934	....	405	....	109	....	514
1933	....	496	....	130	....	626
1932	....	489	....	150	....	639

No primary notification of tuberculosis was received from the School Medical Department in either 1936 or 1935, and only one such notification in 1934.

*Dispensary System.* The notified cases attend at one of the two dispensaries, unless arrangements are made for receiving treatment elsewhere.

Of the 533 cases notified, a number were moribund at the time of notification, whilst others were either removed to institutions for treatment or remained under the care of their own medical attendants. The balance, numbering 479, attended

the dispensaries. Besides these, 1,302 suspected cases or contacts attended the dispensaries, making 1,781 new patients who came for diagnosis or to have the appropriate treatment arranged ; the corresponding number for 1935 was 1,622.

Of the total for 1936, 412 were diagnosed as cases of definite tuberculosis, 1,348 were considered not to be suffering from active tuberculosis, and 21 were kept under observation. Of the 21 cases still under observation at the end of the year, 2 have been found to be tuberculous and 19 to be non-tuberculous.

In view of the advanced nature of the disease often noted in patients on first examination at the Tuberculosis Dispensary, an analysis was made of the length of time over which patients had complained of symptoms, the nature of which should have prompted them to seek medical advice. The time period in the analysis is expressed as from the approximate date of onset to the date of the first attendance at the Tuberculosis Department. 321 cases were analysed :—

1 month and under	1-3 months	3-6 months	6-12 months	Over 12 months
48 15%	93 29%	88 27%	60 19%	32 9%

It is noteworthy that 85 per cent. of the cases had a history of over one month's duration. There is a vast field of important work still to be done in the intensive education of the public to the vital need of seeking early medical advice for symptoms of ill-health. The symptoms in themselves may be insignificant, but it is their persistence that is important. Lack of energy in a normally active young person and, cough lasting more than a few weeks, while not very obtrusive to the patient, are worth more than a casual note. These symptoms are the " writing on the wall," and attention paid early to a subnormal state of health will ensure against years of chronic invalidism and an abbreviation of the span of life.

*Sources of New Cases.* 819 were contacts of other cases, 694 were sent by private practitioners or from the General Dispensary, 241 came from Municipal Institutions, *e.g.*, the School Medical or the Maternity and Child Welfare Department, and 27 from other sources, *e.g.*, the Ministry of Pensions, or from Medical Officers connected with Factory Welfare Schemes.

*Examination of Contacts.* One of the main objects of the dispensary system is to bring cases under treatment at a stage sufficiently early to warrant the hope of arresting the disease. To this end, the Medical Officers and the tuberculosis nurses use every effort to persuade the family contacts to be medically examined.

The insidious nature of the onset of the disease and the potential dangers of its quiet spread make it imperative to utilise all the forces at our disposal in its detection. In children, particularly, physical examination of the chest is not sufficient in itself definitely to determine the presence or absence of the disease. No child should be removed from clinical observation until the fullest investigation has been carried out. Such investigation includes the tuberculin test and X-ray examination of the chest.

*Mantoux Test.* The intradermal tuberculin test has a definite sphere of utility in the examination of contacts. For practical purposes this has been mainly confined to child contacts of sputum positive cases, as experience has shown that the value of the test lies chiefly in this group. It is realised that a positive reaction, while in itself not proving the presence of tuberculous disease, is sufficient evidence of tuberculous infection to warrant the further intensive investigation of those children showing such reaction. Positive reactors are X-rayed, and if, on clinical grounds and X-ray evidence, no active disease is discovered, they are re-examined at 6-monthly intervals. Negative reactors are re-tested at 6-monthly intervals. It is hoped to keep a constant check on these contacts, at least during their school life. Grateful acknowledgment must be made for the ready help and sympathetic co-operation of the Maternity and Child Welfare and School Medical Departments in this work.

During the year, 552 children were tested. Before any definite conclusions can be reached as to the value of the tuberculin test in these child contacts, they will have to be kept under observation for several years. Certain interesting results are apparent, however, from the numbers tested so far, and the following table will demonstrate this :—

	Total.	Result.		Percentage of Positive Reactors.
		Positive.	Negative.	
sputum positive contacts	164	118	46	72%
sputum negative contacts	107	36	71	34%

Further experience with the tuberculin testing of child contacts has amplified the results of previous investigations. The following generalisations can be made from these results :—

- (a) Children in contact with a case of open tuberculosis show more than twice as great a risk of being infected as those not so exposed.

- (b) The younger the child the greater the risk of infection and of the occurrence of active disease.
- (c) In infancy, owing to the greater likelihood of there being closer contact with a case of tuberculosis, particularly the mother, there is a marked risk of the disease assuming a fatal type, *e.g.*, tuberculous meningitis or acute miliary tuberculosis.
- (d) The test when shown to be negative is of great value in the differential diagnosis of chronic non-tuberculous infectious disease in childhood, particularly when dealing with the sequelæ of measles, whooping cough and influenza.

In each case where there was a positive result to the test, the child was X-rayed, and out of a total of 154 positive reactors, the X-ray findings were sufficiently suspicious in 8 cases to warrant observation in the Sanatorium.

Our investigations with the tuberculin test are limited at present to children of school age, because we are enabled to keep some check on these children during their school life. The greatest and most urgent problem, however, is the age group 15-25, when the disease assumes a virulent form both in the acuteness of its onset and the rapidity of its spread. If carried out methodically and in conjunction with X-ray investigation of positive reactors, the regular tuberculin testing in this age group will enable us to check the ravages of the disease in the young adolescent.

The following table shows the number of contacts examined by the Medical Officers of the Tuberculosis Department during the last 6 years:—

<i>Year.</i>					<i>No. of Contacts.</i>
1931	....	....	....	....	992
1932	....	....	....	....	1115
1933	....	....	....	....	1416
1934	....	....	....	....	761
1935	....	....	....	....	801
1936	....	....	....	....	819

Of the 819 contacts in 1936, 3 were found to be definitely tuberculous at the first examination and 20 later; 316 were considered to be non-tuberculous at the first examination and 477 subsequently; the other 3 were amongst those under observation at the end of the year.



The percentage of definite cases of tuberculosis found in routine contact examination is 2·8. This compares favourably with figures reported from comparable areas, where they have been quoted as high as 6 and 7 per cent. This figure for Hull is noteworthy, as definite stress is laid on the examination of contacts of sputum positive cases, where the risk of infection is at its maximum.

Of the new cases sent by practitioners, 131 were diagnosed definitely before they came to the dispensaries, and 547 were sent for diagnosis. Of these, 140 were diagnosed as tuberculous and 407 as non-tuberculous.

In 1936, 78·8 per cent. of the new cases referred by general practitioners were sent for diagnosis, as compared with 71·3 per cent. in 1935. It is the policy of the Tuberculosis Department to encourage general practitioners to use the Department more and more as a centre for diagnosis, instead of merely as a gateway to institutional treatment. The increase in the percentage of cases referred directly by the general practitioners is particularly gratifying and is an indication of the general measure of co-operation that exists between the medical practitioners and the Tuberculosis Department. From the time the patient is first seen to the termination of his period of observation or treatment, the medical practitioner is kept constantly posted as to the patient's progress. The policy of the Department is to put all its available facilities for the investigation of chest diseases at the disposal of the general practitioners. The importance of the closest contact and co-operation between the patient's own doctor and the Tuberculosis Department cannot be overestimated, and it is no exaggeration to state that it forms the most important link in the final solution of the problem of the detection of the disease at its earliest and most curable stage.

In the following table the 412 cases diagnosed as tuberculous at the end of the year are classified according to age, sex and whether pulmonary or non-pulmonary :—

<i>Age Periods</i>	0-10	10-20	20-30	30-40	40-50	<i>50 and over</i>	<i>Totals.</i>	
							1936.	1935.
<b>PULMONARY</b>								
Males .. ..	6	17	48	48	24	35	178	173
Females .. ..	5	39	49	23	20	21	157	120
<b>NON-PULMONARY</b>								
Males .. ..	19	14	6	—	—	3	42	35
Females .. ..	12	10	5	3	—	5	35	60
1936 .. ..	42	80	108	74	44	64	412	—
1935 .. ..	59	67	93	71	42	65	—	388

*Stages of the Disease.* The 412 definite cases were classified as follows :—

**PULMONARY—**

Class T.B. minus	{ Cure or definite improvement ....	114
Class T.B. plus-group 1.	{ reasonably to be expected.	19
Class T.B. plus-group 2.	Doubtful if curable, but improvable ....	162
Class T.B. plus-group 3.	Neither curable nor improvable ....	40

NON-PULMONARY.....	....	....	....	....	....	77
						412

The numbers of cases on the Dispensary and Notification Registers during recent years have been :—

Year.	New cases notified.	Number on Notification Register, 31st Dec.	Number on Dispensary Register, 31st Dec.	Examinations.	Total home visits by Tuberculosis Nurses
1936 ....	533	1,565	1,362	7,762	11,887
1935 ....	492	1,466	1,432	7,769	11,550
1934 ....	514	1,440	1,446	7,131	12,243
1933 ....	626	1,485	1,419	7,653	13,306
1932 ....	639	1,550	1,424	5,068	12,540
1931 ....	709	1,409	1,310	3,650	9,811
1930 ....	626	2,084	1,381	3,496	9,615

*Visits by Tuberculosis Nurses.* The Tuberculosis Nurses paid 11,887 visits to the homes of tuberculous patients, as compared with 11,550 in 1935, and 12,243 in 1934. Of the visits paid in 1936, 488 were made in accordance with the requirements of the Public Health (Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1930.

*Delay in Notification.* As a comment on delayed notifications, the following table is instructive. The same state of affairs prevails all over the country :—

Year.	Deaths from Pulmonary Tuberculosis.	Not notified until disease far advanced.		
		Never notified or not till after death.	Notified within three months of death.	Total.
1930	321	39	119	158
1931	358	75	137	212
1932	253	70	85	155
1933	287	47	117	164
1934	257	49	95	144
1935	244	41	80	121
1936	253	44	57	101



In accordance with Circular 1417 of the Ministry of Health, there is appended for 1936 the ratio of non-notified tuberculosis deaths to the total tuberculosis deaths. The total deaths from tuberculosis for 1936 was 310, and the number not notified was 44. The ratio was therefore 1 to 7.

The 44 cases comprise 33 deaths from pulmonary tuberculosis and 11 deaths from non-pulmonary tuberculosis.

The 11 deaths from non-pulmonary tuberculosis include 2 cases of tuberculous meningitis and 6 cases of tuberculous disease of the abdomen. Of this group of 11 cases, 8 were treated in institutions and hospitals, and from the nature of the disease and the part affected, the diagnosis presented difficulties and was only confirmed in certain instances on post-mortem examination. Of the 33 deaths from pulmonary tuberculosis, 22 were certified from institutions and 11 by general practitioners.

The efficiency of notification of tuberculosis in this area is fairly satisfactory. In all cases where knowledge of the disease is first obtained from the mortality returns, the practitioners concerned are circularised by the Medical Officer of Health, and informed of the need for compliance with the requirements of the Public Health (Tuberculosis) Regulations, and are asked to notify all cases of tuberculosis as soon as possible after making a definite diagnosis. This procedure has been found satisfactory, and no further action has been necessary.

*X-ray Examinations.* During 1936, 1,621 X-ray examinations were made in connection with dispensary work, compared with 1,166 in 1935, 1,215 in 1934, 931 in 1933 and 717 in 1932. No examination of a patient complaining of respiratory symptoms is complete without an X-ray investigation.

A good X-ray film often will reveal disease when otherwise it would have been unsuspected. We have made use in difficult cases of lipiodol investigation. This has been made possible through the ever-ready and efficient co-operation of the Medical Staffs of the Corporation's Hospitals.

*Sputum Examinations.* Of 1,440 specimens of sputum sent for examination from the dispensaries, 401 were positive and 1,039 negative.

Of the methods used in the diagnosis of pulmonary tuberculosis, the examination of sputum ranks as one of the most important. While it is true that a negative result is of no value, it is equally true that a positive sputum is the most definite evidence obtainable that tuberculosis is present.

In cases where, after the sputum examination, the diagnosis has remained in doubt, we have been enabled, through the courtesy and help of the Medical Superintendent of the City Hospital, to make use of a biological examination by means of animal inoculation.

The number of specimens of sputum examined by the City Bacteriologist during the year was 2,865; 677 were positive and 2,188 were negative. These figures include specimens sent by private practitioners and from the After-Care Colony.

*Isolation of Infectious Cases.* The Public Health Act, 1925, Section 62, provides for the compulsory removal to hospital of infectious cases of pulmonary tuberculosis who cannot be isolated properly at home. No legal action has been necessary under this section.

*Houses for Tuberculous Patients.* The scheme for the re-housing of the families of tuberculous patients which continues to function successfully, provides for the tenancy of 30 houses with assistance in the payment of rent to suitable families.

There is continued evidence of the beneficial effect both physical and psychological derived by the patient and his family from this progressive public health measure—the re-housing of the tuberculous patient.

*Shelters.* The Corporation own 12 open-air shelters which are loaned to patients, free of charge, when there is a garden or a back-yard available and suitable for the accommodation of a shelter. At the end of the year 8 shelters were in use.

*The Public Health (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1925.* No action was necessary under these regulations, which empower the Authority to prohibit an infectious case of tuberculosis from engaging in the milk trade.

*Orthopædic Clinic.* Five new patients were examined and reported upon. The number of attendances for examination and re-examination was 33. No treatments were given.

*Light Treatment.* Tuberculous patients in need of light treatment are referred to the Maternity and Child Welfare Clinic; 55 were so referred during 1936, and they made 1,388 attendances.

The following table gives the age grouping of the patients, the site of the lesion, and the result.

## LIGHT TREATMENT.

Site of Lesion.	Condition.	Age periods.										Total.	
		2-5		5-10		10-15		15-20		Over 20			
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Glands	Arrested	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	1	—	—	2	1
	Quiescent	—	—	1	1	2	1	1	—	—	—	4	2
	Improved	1	2	4	3	2	4	—	—	—	2	7	11
	Not improved	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—
Skin (Lupus)	Arrested	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	2	—
	Quiescent	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
	Improved	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	1	2	1	4	2
	Not Improved	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	2	1
Bones and Joints (Sinuses)	Arrested	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Quiescent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	2	1
	Improved	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Not improved	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	1
Abdomen	Arrested	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—
	Quiescent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—
	Improved	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
	Not improved	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—
General	Arrested	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
	Quiescent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—
	Improved	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
	Not improved	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total		2	2	11	5	7	5	3	2	11	7	34	21

*Dental Treatment.* The following figures relate to Dental Treatment received by 8 tuberculous patients during 1936 at school clinics :—

Number of cases treated	....	....	....	8
Number of attendances	....	....	....	32
Number of extractions—				
(a) Temporary teeth	....	....	....	3
(b) Permanent teeth	....	....	....	41
Number of fillings—				
(a) Temporary teeth	....	....	....	—
(b) Permanent teeth	....	....	....	—
Other Operations	....	....	....	2

Dr. H. M. Leete has been responsible for the following section dealing with the Sanatorium :—

*The Hull Sanatorium, Cottingham.*—Dr. H. M. Leete continued as Medical Superintendent throughout the year. Dr. A. C. Morrison, Deputy Medical Superintendent, was resident at the Sanatorium and was responsible for the greater part of the clinical work in this section.

The new 38-bed ward was brought into use at the beginning of the year. This was a valuable addition to the Sanatorium and has already proved of great service.

The ward has been used from the beginning for the reception of female patients; adult females and also sputum-positive girls irrespective of age. By this means we have been able to remove all sputum-positive cases from the children's ward—an exceedingly desirable procedure. Ward 1, formerly used for female adults and children, is now a children's ward entirely, with boys occupying one section and girls the other. Thus, with the exception of two sputum positive cases, the boys are separated entirely from the adult male ward where they were previously situated. On the children's ward there are no "open" cases of tuberculosis; it deals entirely with glands, abdominal "surgical" and sputum-negative pulmonary tuberculosis as well as with "observation" cases in children. The removal of the boys from Ward 4 freed 13 beds for male patients. These were particularly needed, as the demand for beds is usually heaviest on the male side.

It will be seen, therefore, that the provision of Ward 3 made for a most satisfactory re-arrangement, and was equivalent to adding extra beds on three of our four wards.

The Sanatorium continues to deal with all types of tuberculosis, and the indications for treatment and length of stay which have previously been detailed have guided the medical staff during the current year.

The X-ray apparatus, which was installed in August 1935, is working satisfactorily, and its additional power and convenience are appreciated in the examination and radiography of patients.

In suitable cases the use of collapse therapy has been continued as part of the routine treatment. 14 "out-patients," receiving some 120 treatments, attended the Sanatorium for pneumothorax refills. Some of these were induced at the sanatorium and are well enough to be at work, while others had their early treatment elsewhere and are making use of the sanatorium for the continuation of their treatment. Cottingham is still the only local centre where special treatment of this kind is available as a routine.

Other activities of the sanatorium should be referred to. Craft teaching has been continued with marked success, and full use has been made of the recreation hut.

At the beginning of 1936 there were 121 patients in residence ; 290 were admitted during the year and 283 were discharged, leaving 128 under treatment on the 31st December. The number admitted during 1935 was 240.

There were 2 cases under observation on the 1st January, and 42 were admitted during the year. Of these, 1 adult and 6 children were found to be suffering from tuberculosis and were admitted for treatment, while 13 adults and 21 children were found not to be suffering from tuberculosis and were discharged. One adult and 1 child was removed by parents before the observation period was completed or the diagnosis was confirmed. One child was still in the Sanatorium under observation at the end of the year.

Particulars of the age and sex of the patients, the extent of the disease, average length of stay and condition on discharge will be found in Appendix 28 (pages 22 and 223).

*Consultants.* Mr. Blair visited the Sanatorium as Orthopædic Surgeon and examined 41 cases submitted for his opinion, and Mr. Simpson dealt with the special Ear, Nose and Throat work, the number of his examinations being 118.

*Pneumothorax Treatment.* Number of inductions, 13 ; refills given during the year, 338.

*X-Ray Examinations.* These numbered 298, in which 316 films were taken, including 1 for a member of the Sanatorium staff, 2 for members of the City Hospital staff, and 21 for City Hospital patients.

*Sputum Examinations.* 1,887 specimens were examined at the Sanatorium. Of these, 920 were found to be positive (48·75 per cent.) and 967 negative.

*Dental Treatment.* The dental surgeons paid 45 visits to the Sanatorium and 34 cases were seen. The work done included 193 extractions, 71 fillings, 86 dressings and 25 scalings.

*The Sanatorium School.* Since it was opened in 1924, 1,453 children have passed through the school. During 1936, 24 boys and 22 girls attended, making a total of 46 children. The ages of the children varied from 3 to 15 years, and the average daily attendance was 32·17. An average of 6 recumbent cases received instruction on the wards each day.

*After Careers of Sanatorium School Children.* All children who have attended the Sanatorium School are kept under observation, as far as possible, by the tuberculosis Department.



During the last 10 years, 1,129 children have left the Sanatorium School. The total admissions to the school are in excess of this figure, because many children have been treated and taught simultaneously at the Sanatorium School during several successive periods.

Appendix 30, page 234, gives an analysis of these figures.

*Yorkshire Children's Orthopaedic Hospital, Kirbymoorside.* The Health and Public Assistance Committee has at its disposal 11 beds at this hospital for the treatment of children suffering from tuberculous bones and joints.

The following cases were treated during the year :—

AGE	0-5					5-15					TOTAL
LESION	Knee	Foot	Hip Joint	Spine	Hands	Knee	Foot	Hip Joint	Spine	Hands	
In Institution											
1st Jan., 1936	—	—	1	1	—	1	—	3	2	—	8
Admitted during 1936	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	2	—	4
Totals	—	—	1	1	—	2	—	4	4	—	12
Discharged during 1936	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	2
Remaining in 31st Dec., 1936	—	—	1	1	—	2	—	3	3	—	10

The following table gives, in summary form, the present condition of those patients who have been discharged from Kirbymoorside from the 1st January, 1926, to the 31st December, 1936, after receiving treatment there :—

AGE	0-5					5-15					TOTAL
Condition at end of 1936	Knee	Foot	Hip Joint	Spine	Hands	Knee	Foot	Hip Joint	Spine	Hands	
Arrested	1	—	—	—	—	2	—	5	1	—	9
Quiescent	1	—	—	—	—	2	—	2	—	—	5
Improved	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Still Active	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	4
Lost sight of	—	—	—	1	—	1	2	—	2	—	6
Recovered	1	—	1	2	1	12	—	4	5	—	26
Died	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	2	2	—	7
Total	3	—	1	6	1	17	2	15	12	—	57

The average stay of patients discharged during 1936 was 46 months.

*After-Care and Provision of Extra Nourishment.* The after-care of the tuberculous patient is carried out in Hull by a Voluntary organisation which meets weekly. Close contact with the Local Authority is maintained by the inclusion in the After-Care Committee of representatives from the Hull Corporation and of the Tuberculosis Officer as medical adviser.

Cases are referred by the Tuberculosis Officer, and investigations into the home conditions of the patients are carried out by a nurse from the Tuberculosis Department of the Corporation. Suitable applicants receive extra nourishment such as milk, eggs, butter, etc. Many of these are ex-sanatorium patients who, on economic grounds, have difficulty in securing an adequate diet at home.

So far as extra nourishment is concerned, however, the After-Care Committee deal only with patients whose income is not derived from Public Assistance. Where the income is obtained from out-relief and where, on medical grounds, it is felt that the provision of extra nourishment would be of material benefit, the Tuberculosis Officer provides a medical certificate to the Out-Relief Committee. This committee then makes the necessary grant towards the provision of extra nourishment.

Cases where the income is derived through the Unemployment Assistance Board are, on the recommendation of the Tuberculosis Officer, similarly dealt with by that Authority.

Therefore, so far as Hull is concerned, adequate provision is made, in each case of tuberculosis, for the supply of extra nourishment.

It is felt, however, that a Tuberculosis After-Care Committee should not confine itself to the provision of extra nourishment only. Both the scope and outlook of the Committee are gradually being extended into various useful channels. The principles underlying the work of an organisation devoted to the after-care of the tuberculous patient should be these :—

1. Cases of tuberculosis cannot be dealt with merely as isolated units. It is axiomatic in dealing with tuberculosis that the whole family of the patient concerned should be considered as an entity.
2. So far as the individual patient is concerned, efforts must be made to place him under such conditions that the benefits he has derived from treatment, whether at home or in an institution, should not be negated by any domestic or economic worries.



3. Where the disease has been arrested and the patient restored to normal health, his rehabilitation as a useful member of society must be accomplished speedily.

At present, these are undoubtedly ideals, but they are ideals possible of attainment.

Besides helping cases during the year with rent and clothing, the Committee continued to send suitable children for a few weeks' holiday near the coast. This has proved of inestimable value, as the children are mainly those for whom a holiday away from home is a novelty.

The benefits derived by removal of the children even for a short time from poor home surroundings or from open tuberculous infection, would justify the provision of a permanent holiday home for them.

*Motor Watching.* This enterprise was carried on successfully, and during the year has given permanent employment to 37 men.

*After-Care Colony.* 13 colonists were in residence at the After-Care Colony at the beginning of the year ; 14 men were admitted and 15 were discharged during the year, leaving 12 in residence at the end of the year.

The results of treatment were : quiescent, 10 ; not quiescent, 5.

VENEREAL DISEASES.

# VENERAL DISEASES.

The information contained in this section has been supplied by Dr. Edward Harrison, Senior Clinical Medical Officer of the Mill Street Clinic.

The following table gives particulars of the new cases and attendances for the years 1932 to 1936 :—

## MALES.

NEW CASES.						ATTENDANCES.		
Year.	Total.	Syphilis.	Gonorrhœa.	Other Venereal Disease.	Not Venereal Disease.	Total.	At Medical Sessions.	For Intermediate treatment.
1936	1033	115	557	49	312	28151	12862	15289
1935	1060	161	525	83	291	26458	12753	13705
1934	1135	154	543	72	366	25283	12498	12785
1933	917	129	413	73	302	23976	11157	12819
1932	1026	138	472	103	313	26684	12306	14378

## FEMALES.

1936	178	46	90	—	42	8299	5964	2335
1935	236	76	78	—	82	9837	6948	2889
1934	345	92	94	1	158	11246	7708	3538
1933	307	66	206	—	35	10836	6757	4079
1932	251	70	134	2	45	9687	6643	3044

Comparing the total attendances for 1935 and 1936, those of men show an increase of 6·4 per cent. and of women a decrease of 15·6 per cent., whilst there has been an increase of 11·5 per cent. in the number of male attendances for intermediate treatment, and an increase of 0·8 per cent. in the attendances at the medical sessions. In the case of women, there has been a decrease of 19 per cent. in the attendances for intermediate treatment, and a decrease of 14·2 per cent. in the attendances at the medical sessions. The attendance of new cases in men shows a decrease of 2·5 per cent. and in women a decrease of 24·5 per cent.

Sixteen medical sessions were held each week throughout the year. Two of these are special sessions intended solely for women and children who are sent to the Clinic from the Maternity and Child Welfare Centres. In a few cases, where women patients have expressed the desire to see a woman doctor, they also have been allowed to attend during these special sessions.

Twenty-two male cases of syphilis ceased to attend before completing the *first* course of treatment ; the total number of male syphilis cases treated during the year was 470.

Of the 48 syphilis male primary cases (Appendix 31), there were 16 positive microchaetes: thus:

13 with negative W.R.
1 no W.R.
2 positive W.R.
—
16
—

739 persons were still under treatment or observation at the end of the year.

*Congenital Syphilis.* 11 new cases of congenital syphilis came under treatment during the year. Treatment is specially important in these cases in order to prevent the blindness, deafness or insanity which may ensue.

*Diathermy Treatment.* 143 treatments were given during the year.

*Free Supply of Arsenobenzene Compounds.* The names of 31 medical practitioners are on the list to receive free supplies of arsenobenzene compounds. Ten applied for supplies during the year and 70 doses were issued. In addition, 10 doses were issued for use in the Hull Royal Infirmary, 540 in the Beverley Road Hospital, 65 in the Anlaby Road Hospital, and 1,390 in the Special Out-patient Department of the Hull Royal Infirmary.

*Pathological Examinations.* The extent to which medical practitioners availed themselves of the facilities provided for pathological examinations is shown in the subjoined statement, which also gives particulars of specimens sent from institutions such as the Hull Royal Infirmary, the Victoria Children's Hospital, and the Anlaby Road and the Beverley Road Hospitals, and from the Clinic.

#### PATHOLOGICAL EXAMINATIONS.

		Wasser- mann's.	Gono- cocci.	Spiro- chaetes.	Other.	Total.	
						1936.	1935.
From Private Medical Practitioners	....	236	28	—	—	264	216
From Public Institu- tions	....	2536	472	3	2	3013	3233
From the Venereal Diseases Clinic	...	1282	1912	52	1	3247	3084
Totals	1936	4054	2412	55	3	6524	—
	1935	4239	2182	106	6		6533

Detailed particulars of the work done at or in connection with the Clinic will be found in Appendix 31 (pages 235 to 237).

To enable Port Sanitary Officers, when inspecting ships, to furnish a supply of notices for the crews, stating the address of the treatment centre for Venereal Diseases and the hours of the Clinics, cards are printed in the languages of the 11 different countries from which the greater number of seamen come who frequent the port. For the translations on the cards, the Department is indebted to the various Consuls.

MATERNITY AND  
CHILD WELFARE.

## MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

Most of the material for this section has been supplied by Dr. Helen Standing, the Senior Assistant Medical Officer of Health in charge of the Maternity and Child Welfare Department.

*Maternal Deaths.* The number of maternal deaths which occurred during the year was 20, compared with 15 in 1935, and 30 in 1934.

Eight of the 20 deaths were due to puerperal sepsis, 2 of them following abortion, and 12 to accidents of pregnancy. There was 1 death of a mother for every 307 births. The proportion per 1,000 live births in 1936 was 3·4 compared with 2·5 per 1,000 in 1935. The figures per 1,000 total (live and still) births were 3·3 in 1936, as against 2·4 in 1935.

Of the deaths from accidents of pregnancy, 3 were due to pulmonary embolism, 1 to cerebral embolism, 3 to toxæmia of pregnancy, 3 to obstetric shock, 1 to caesarean section, paralytic ileus, and 1 to puerperal insanity.

There were 6 other deaths associated with pregnancy; 4 were due to pneumonia, 1 to pyelonephritis and uræmia, and 1 to toxæmia following extensive burns causing premature birth.

This gives a death-rate per 1,000 births in women not classed as from "pregnancy and child-bearing," but returned as "associated therewith," of 1·0 compared with 0·84 in 1935 and 0·85 in 1934.

Of the maternal deaths, 4 patients had attended the Municipal Ante-Natal Clinic. The causes of death in these cases were 2 from pulmonary embolism, 1 from post partum inversion of the uterus, and 1 from septic abortion.

Enquiry forms, which are confidential, were completed for 18 cases during 1936 and forwarded to the Maternal Mortality Committee of the Ministry of Health.



MORTALITY OF WOMEN IN CHILDBIRTH, DISTINGUISHING SEPTIC AND OTHER CAUSES, FOR THE YEARS 1891 TO 1936.

Rate per 1,000 (live and still) Births.						
HULL.				ENGLAND AND WALES.		
Year.	Sepsis.	Other Causes.	Total	Sepsis	Other Causes.	Total
91-95 ....	1.0	2.7	3.7	2.60	2.89	5.49
96-1900 ...	0.6	2.0	2.6	2.12	2.57	4.69
01-05 ....	1.1	3.0	4.1	1.95	2.32	4.27
06-10 ....	1.0	2.6	3.6	1.56	2.18	3.74
11-15 ....	1.2	2.5	3.7	1.50	2.31	3.81
16-20 ...	1.1	3.5	4.6	1.59	2.29	3.88
21-25 ....	1.2	2.9	4.1	1.40	2.50	3.90
26-30 ....	1.8	2.3	4.1	1.74	2.54	4.28
31-35 ...	1.9	2.2	4.1	1.69	2.44	4.13
36.... ...	1.30	1.95	3.25	1.34	2.31	3.65

*Midwives' Acts.* In accordance with Section 10, Midwives' Acts, 1902, 87 midwives gave notice of their intention to practise in Hull, compared with 84 in 1935. Of these, 85 were certificated and 2 were of the *bona-fide* class. 8 midwives moved from the district during 1936, leaving 79 on the list at the end of the year.

Midwives attended 2,681 births during the year 1936. This includes 303 in the practice of the municipal midwives. Excluding the 982 births which occurred in the Municipal Maternity Home, there were 5,163 births (including 148 still births) in Hull. Accordingly, the 2,681 births attended by midwives represent 1.9 per cent. of the total number of births that occurred in the City; this compared with 51.8 per cent. in 1935.

By the rules of the Central Midwives' Board, midwives are required to send for medical aid under conditions and for reasons which are definitely specified. Medical aid was summoned in 999 cases, that is, in 37.3 per cent. of their cases, compared with 33.6 per cent. in 1935. In 658 cases, *i.e.*, in 65.9 per cent., medical help was required for the mother alone, and in 341 cases, *i.e.*, in 34.1 per cent., for the child alone. For details see Appendix 32 (pages 238 and 239).

The following is a summary of the principal reasons why a doctor was summoned:—

					<i>Percentage of Total cases attended by midwives.</i>
Torn Perineum	....	....	....	165	6.2
Rise of Temperature	....	....	....	26	0.97
Delayed Labour	}	....	....	216	8.0
Abnormal Presentation					
Retained Placenta	....	....	....	15	0.56
Post-Partum Hæmorrhage	....	....	....	28	1.0
Premature Infant	....	....	....	26	0.97
"Sticky" Eyes	....	....	....	174	6.5

*Medical Fees.* During the year, 825 claims for payment were received from general medical practitioners, and the total amount paid on these claims was £1,007 6s., compared with 774 claims in 1935, when the amount paid was £914 16s.

An analysis of the 1936 claims shows that :—

	£	s	d	£	s	d
825 claims were paid amounting to	....	....	....	1007	6	0
38 were Municipal Midwives' cases (payment not recoverable)	44	11	0			
142 were in respect of "eye" cases in respect of which the Authority has decided no claim shall be made	....	113	9	6		
172 claims for relief from payment allowed—decision "not to press for payment"	....	225	17	6		
69 cases in which less than the whole fee was claimed— relief granted	....	51	19	9		
				<hr/>	435	17
						9
Amounts recoverable	....	....	....	£571	8	3
				<hr/>		

Of the amount (£1,007 6s.) paid to medical practitioners, it will be seen that only 56 per cent. (£571 8s. 3d.) was recoverable from the patients. In 1935, 55 per cent. and in 1934, 46 per cent. was recoverable.

The amount recoverable this year is made up as follows :—

	£	s	d
69 cases in which less than the whole fee was claimed	....	51	19
106 cases were assessed to pay the whole fee	....	150	10
298 cases in which no claim for relief from payment was received	....	368	18
		<hr/>	
		£571	8
		<hr/>	3

During 1936, the total amount actually recovered from patients, in respect of Medical Fee claims, including those arising in previous years, was £328. This compares with £328 8s. recovered in 1935.

*Supervision of Midwives.* 306 visits and re-visits were made by the Assistant Inspector of Midwives to the homes of the midwives, in order to inspect their registers and bags. There were also 323 special visits of enquiry to obtain information regarding cases of puerperal fever or pyrexia, pemphigus and ophthalmia neonatorum.

There were 34 suspensions of midwives for the purpose of disinfection for the following reasons :—

Puerperal Pyrexia	....	....	....	....	....	....	12
Pemphigus	....	....	....	....	....	....	16
Contact with other Infections							6

Suspension was withdrawn as soon as disinfection had been carried out, usually within two or three hours. Owing to concurrent cases of pemphigus, 2 midwives were suspended for 3 days. One midwife was suspended for 16 days owing to contact with infectious disease.

*Compensation to Midwives.* From the midwife last mentioned in the preceding paragraph a claim was received for loss of cases through suspension. The sum of 6/- was allowed in respect of each case.

Midwives were interviewed by the Senior Assistant Medical Officer of Health on 10 occasions, including 7 instances for failure in their duties either to the mother or the child. It was decided that a warning would meet the circumstances in each case.

*Maternal Deaths Notified by Midwives.* One maternal death was notified under the regulations of the Central Midwives' Board.

*Infant Deaths Notified by Midwives.* The number of deaths of infants occurring while a midwife was in attendance, and notified under the Central Midwives' Board's Rules, was 32, compared with 30 in 1935.

With regard to 5 cases, the deaths were reported to the Coroner as having taken place before the patients had been seen by a medical practitioner. A post-mortem examination was made in each case. All the deaths were due to natural causes.

The causes of death of the remainder were as follows :—

Prematurity	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	14
Atelectasis	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	8
Congenital Abnormalities	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	5
								—
								27
								—

Ante-natal examination had been made by the doctor in 1 case, by the midwife in 11 cases, by the medical practitioner and midwife in 4 cases, and by the medical practitioner, midwife and Municipal Maternity Centre in 1 case; 5 patients attended the Municipal Maternity Centre only; and 5 the Municipal Maternity Centre and private midwives; 5 had had no ante-natal care. In 5 cases there was a twin pregnancy. In 11 cases the child was full term; in 21 cases the birth was premature.

### MUNICIPAL MATERNITY HOME AND INFANTS' HOSPITAL.

In addition to the accommodation for maternity cases and cots for infants, there are special wards provided for cases of puerperal fever, puerperal pyrexia, ophthalmia neonatorum and venereal disease in pregnant women.

The accommodation is as follows :—

Maternity Beds	....	....	....	....	60
Beds for Nursing Mothers	....	....	....	....	2
Isolation Beds	....	....	....	....	12
Cots for Infants suffering from Dietetic Diseases	....				30
					<hr/> 104 <hr/>

The number of patients admitted to the Municipal Maternity Home each year continues to increase. Not only are patients admitted whose home conditions are unfavourable for confinement, but increasing numbers of abnormal or complicated cases are sent in by medical practitioners in the City. There were 418 of these emergency admissions during the year.

Applications for admission to the Maternity Home were made at the Central Maternity Clinic, New Cross Street.

All women who apply for admission to the Maternity Home or for the services of the Municipal Midwives, attend a Corporation Clinic for ante-natal supervision.

During 1936, 1,240 maternity cases were admitted, compared with 1,186 in 1935. There were 966 actual deliveries in the Home, 882 of these being conducted by midwives and 84 by doctors on the Maternity Home Staff.

The assistance of the resident medical officers was sought in the following cases :—

Ante-Natal ....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	210
During Labour .....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	125
After Labour .....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	397
For the Infant .....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	322
								—
								1054
								—

96 patients for whom medical assistance was obtained during the ante-natal period required early induction of labour (surgical or medical) ; in 21 of these cases there was disproportion between the pelvis and foetal head.

19 cases of placenta praevia occurred during the year ; 13 were treated by internal version, 4 were normal deliveries, and 2 were delivered by Caesarean sections ; there were also 26 cases of accidental ante-partum haemorrhage.

No case of puerperal fever occurred in the Home during the year.

There were 11 cases of pemphigus neonatorum. 7 of the infants were born in the Municipal Maternity Home.

66 cases of puerperal pyrexia were notified ; 10 died. 23 cases were delivered in the Municipal Maternity Home ; 7 of these were emergency cases due to abortions or failed forceps.

7 infants suffering from ophthalmia neonatorum were admitted to the isolation block. A complete recovery was made in 6 cases. One infant, admitted with a corneal ulcer, has impaired vision. 3 of the infants were born in the Municipal Maternity Home.

The value of breast-feeding is emphasised during the time that the mother and baby are in hospital, but in 36 cases, owing either to illness of the mother or to suppression of the breast milk, the infant had to be fed artificially.

There were 19 maternal deaths in the Maternity Home during the year.

Forceps were applied in 31 cases.

Four cases of venereal disease were treated in the Isolation Block.

There were 79 still-births.

25 infants died in the Maternity Home during the first 10 days of life, the cause being :—

Prematurity	16
Birth Injuries	4
Atelectasis	4
Broncho-Pneumonia	1
	—
	25
	—

*Isolation Wards.* These 6 wards, each one of which contains 2 beds and is self-contained, have proved to be of great value.

Cases of abortion, puerperal fever and puerperal pyrexia, are admitted directly to these wards. As miscarriage is so frequently a cause of puerperal infection, it is felt that isolation with specialised treatment is the safest course, both for the patient herself and for those she otherwise might infect.

There were 240 admissions to these wards during the year, including 54 transferred from the hospital wards, for the following reasons :—

Threatened Abortion	34
Abortions	99
Puerperal Septicæmia	1
Puerperal Pyrexia	52
Acute Mastitis	3
Mothers with Babies suffering from Ophthalmia Neonatorum	6
Mothers with Babies suffering from Septic Spots	16
Venereal Diseases	4
Vaginal Discharge	5
Others	20

50 operations were performed as follows :—

Exploration of Uterus for retained products of conception	32
Laparotomy	3
Mammary Abscess	9
Posterior Colpotomy	2
Incisions	4

Details of the work done at the Home during the year, set out in the form required by the Ministry of Health, will be found in Appendix 33 (pages 240 to 242).

*Assessments of Payments.* 1,364 applications for admission to the Maternity Home were received and granted during 1936.



The assessments for maintenance were as under :—

							<i>Assessments taken up.</i>	<i>Assessments not taken up.</i>	<i>Total.</i>	
							1936	1935		
Free	....	....	....	....	....	....	51	—	51	40
To pay	up to and including 19/11 per week						91	—	91	106
„	20/-	and over	but less	than	39/11					
		per week					597	60	657	695
„	40/-	and over	but less	than	59/11					
		per week					174	39	213	192
„	60/-	and over	per week				122	16	138	82
Public Assistance Cases	....	....	....	....	....	....	147	—	147	204
Cases of Venereal Disease	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	—	1	—
Cases from Outside Areas	....	....	....	....	....	....	60	6	66	42
							1243	121	1364	1361

Some of the reasons why the 121 assessments were not accepted were :— birth occurred prematurely at home ; patient changed her mind about going into the Home and made other arrangements ; “ had a miscarriage ” ; and “ fee too high.”

Patients who can pay £3 3s. per week are admitted without enquiry concerning their financial position. If they cannot pay this, they fill up a form and are assessed in accordance with a scale. The usual charge is from £1 to £2 per week. The patients are brought in by ambulance, and usually remain 14 days.

In cases where maternity benefit is payable, £2 5s. is charged for the 14 days maintenance as a minimum : when two maternity benefits are payable the minimum payment is 3 guineas.

The amount paid by patients during the year towards the cost of their maintenance at the Maternity Home, including balances from previous years, was £4,365, compared with £4,117 in 1935.

*Infants' Hospital.* This forms an important unit in our Child Welfare Scheme. Here dietetic disorders in infants are treated.

298 applications were received for admission to the Infants' Hospital, all of which were granted. The assessments for maintenance were as under :—

						<i>Assessments taken up.</i>	<i>Assessments not taken up.</i>	<i>Total—</i>	
								1936	1935
Free	....	....	....	....	....	13	—	13	12
To pay 2/6 per week	....	....	....	....	....	64	—	64	75
To pay 2/7 and under 5/- per week	....	....	....	....	....	13	—	13	14
„ 5/- and under 10/- per week	....	....	....	....	....	27	1	28	28
„ 10/- and over per week	....	....	....	....	....	21	—	21	26
Public Assistance Cases	...	....	....	....	....	58	—	58	69
Cases from Outside Areas	....	....	....	....	....	11	—	11	3
						207	1	208	227

Most of the cases are sent in from the Infant Welfare Clinics, but occasionally a child is admitted on the recommendation of a medical practitioner.

222 infants were admitted for the following reasons :—

Marasmus	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	8
Prematurity	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	21
Mismanagement	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	20
Malnutrition	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	24
Rickets	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	10
Domestic Reasons	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	17
Respiratory Diseases	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	25
Congenital Abnormalities	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	14
Gastro Enteritis	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	25
Ophthalmia and Sticky Eyes†	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	15
Pemphigus and Septic Spots†	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	19
Pyloric Stenosis	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	5
Others	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	19
									222

† Treated in the Isolation Block.

Of these, 119 were discharged in a satisfactory or improved condition ; 15 were transferred to other hospitals ; 12 were taken home against advice ; 47 died from the following causes :—

Gastro Enteritis	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	11
Respiratory Diseases	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	11
Prematurity	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	9
Marasmus	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	4
Congenital Abnormalities	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	6
Pemphigus Neonatorum	...	....	...	....	....	....	....	....	2
Others	...	....	....	....	...	....	....	....	4

And 29 were still in hospital at the end of the year.

The amount paid during the year towards the cost of the maintenance of infants, including balances from previous years, was £692, compared with £366 during 1935 and £354 during 1934.

*Training School, Municipal Maternity Home.* During the year 33 pupils commenced their training: 30 pupils who had completed their course entered for the Central Midwives' Board examination. 15 were successful, including 2 who failed at the first sitting. The training of 6 pupils was cancelled.

The Ministry of Health's grant was claimed in respect of 14 pupils who propose to practise midwifery or to become Health Visitors.

The amount of fees for training receivable in respect of each of the last 4 years is as under :—

<i>Financial Year</i>	<i>Paid by or on behalf of Pupils.</i>			<i>Government Grant.</i>			<i>Total.</i>		
	£	s	d	£	s	d	£	s	d
1936-37 ....	479	3	7	415	0	0	894	3	7
1935-36 .....	432	10	0	695	0	0	1127	10	0
1934-35 ....	671	0	0	590	0	0	1261	0	0
1933-34 ....	549	0	0	465	0	0	1014	0	0

*Grants to Local Voluntary Associations.* Financial assistance was given by the Corporation to the following local voluntary associations engaged in maternity and child welfare work :—

Hospital Provision	....	....	York Diocesan Home	....	....	£635
Day Nurseries	....	....	East Hull Nursery	}	....	£560
			West Hull Nursery		....	

Subscriptions are also paid to the following :—

Victoria Hospital for Sick Children....	....	....	....	....	£150
Hull Jubilee District Nursing Association	...	....	...	....	£100
Sutton Nursing Association	....	....	....	....	£50

*Municipal Midwives.* The staff consists of 4 certificated midwives and 3 pupil midwives. During 1936 all the free midwifery cases were attended by the Municipal Midwives.

Applications received for the services of a free midwife numbered 356, of which 291 were granted; the remaining 65 were not granted.

The Municipal Midwives attended 303 cases and conducted 240 deliveries. 60 births occurred before the midwife arrived, and 3 patients were delivered by a doctor who was called in because of complications. 5 cases developed puerperal pyrexia; a complete recovery was made in each case. 7 mild cases of pemphigus occurred. Medical aid was obtained for 12 cases of discharging eyes; in each case the patient recovered without any impairment of vision.

No maternal death occurred in the practice of the Municipal Midwives.

There were 10 still-births, for 5 of which there was no apparent cause. Of the remainder, 1 was due to prolapsed cord, 1 to ante-partum hæmorrhage, 1 to malformation of fœtus, and 2 to inattention at birth.

Medical aid was summoned for the following reasons:—

During Labour—Ante-Partum Hæmorrhage	....	....	1
Delayed Labour	....	....	2
Prolapsed Cord	....	....	1
Adherent Placenta	....	....	2
Complete Abortions	....	....	3
			— 9
Post-Partum—Ruptured Perineum	....	....	6
Puerperal Pyrexia	....	....	5
Mastitis	....	....	1
Phlebitis	....	....	2
			—14
Infant—Congenital Deformities	....	....	1
Skin Conditions	....	....	9
Discharging Eyes	....	....	12
Dangerous Feebleness	....	....	5
Umbilical Hæmorrhage	....	....	2
Jaundice	....	....	1
			—
			—30
			—
			53
			—

*Ante-Natal Care.* Every effort is made to assist midwives to keep the ante-natal records prescribed by the Central Midwives' Board. Midwives are encouraged to bring or send their cases to an Ante-Natal Clinic, and 279 patients referred by midwives were sent during 1936. Of these, 241 attended the Central Maternity Clinic, 34 the East Hull Clinic, and 4 the North Hull Clinic.

*Central Maternity Clinic.* Ante-Natal Clinics were conducted on Tuesday and Thursday mornings at New Cross Street by Dr. Sharvelle and Dr. Findlay respectively. A special treatment Clinic for patients suffering from non-venereal vaginal discharge is held on Saturday mornings for ante-natal and post-natal patients.

*Tuesday*: 51 sessions were held during the year, with 867 attendances; the first attendances numbered 406 and the re-attendances 461.

*Thursday*: 52 sessions were held, with a total of 1,059 attendances, of which 534 were first attendances and 525 re-attendances.

The following figures show the work of the clinic :—

Total No. of Attendances	....	....	....	....	1926
First Attendances	....	....	....	....	940
Re-attendances	....	....	....	....	986
Primiparae	....	....	....	....	446
Multiparae	....	....	....	....	1304
Not Pregnant	....	....	....	....	106
Post-Natal Attendances	..	..	..	..	70
No. referred to—					
Mill Street Clinic	....	....	....	....	5
Maternity Home Clinic	....	....	....	....	165
Dental Clinic	....	....	....	....	207
Private Doctor	....	....	....	....	24
Dispensaries	....	....	....	....	3
Hull Royal Infirmary	....	....	....	....	2
X-Ray Clinic	....	....	....	....	11
Public Assistance Institution Hospitals	....	....	....	....	7

*Ante-Natal Clinic for Maternity Home and Municipal Midwives' Cases.* Sessions are held on 3 afternoons a week for the examination of patients who are to be admitted to the Maternity Home, or who are to be attended by the Municipal Midwives. The total attendances numbered 7,002, with 1,074 first visits, compared with 7,667 total attendances and 1,377 first visits in 1935.

The Municipal Midwives visit the homes of all these cases, and a total of 2,270 visits were paid to patients before confinement. These included 358 visits to investigate applications for the services of a Municipal Midwife, and 1,912 other ante-natal visits.

*Ante-Natal Clinic, East Hull.* Dr. Alice Steven conducted an Ante-Natal Clinic each week at the East Hull Centre.

In all, 53 sessions were held, and there were 755 attendances, an average of 14.2 per session. Of these, 279 were first attendances, 34 being referred for examination and advice by midwives; the remaining 476 were re-attendances. 42 patients attended for post-natal examination. It was found necessary to refer 25 patients to their private medical practitioners, 4 to the Hull Royal Infirmary, 4 to the Corporation Clinic, Mill Street, and 78 for dental treatment.

*Ante-Natal Clinic, North Hull.* A clinic has been held at the North Hull Centre each week since the 10th November. The total number of attendances at the 7 sessions was 38, of which 23 were first attendances and 15 re-attendances. 3 patients attended for post-natal examination. It was found necessary to refer 2 patients to their private medical practitioners, and 7 for dental treatment.

*Summary of Ante-Natal Work.* The number of patients seen at all the Ante-Natal Clinics was 2,316. The number of births, including 227 still-births, in the City was 6,145. The number of women seen at a Municipal Ante-Natal Clinic was therefore about 38 per cent., compared with 40 per cent. in 1935.

Among 2,316 women who attended the Ante-Natal Clinic there were 4 maternal deaths.

*Treatment Clinic.* Maternity Centre, New Cross Street. 1,982 douches were given. 684 patients received treatment by the doctor. 188 were first visits and 496 re-visits.

*Post Natal Clinic.* All mothers treated in the Maternity Home, or by the Municipal Midwives, were advised to attend the Post-Natal Clinic held twice monthly at the Central Maternity Clinic. The doctors from the Maternity Home attended each session. The following table shows the attendances :—

			1st Attendances.	Re-attendances.	Total.
From the Maternity Home	....	....	273	146	419
„ Practice of the Municipal					
Midwives	....	....	64	46	110
„ Others	....	....	41	—	41
			—	—	—
			378	192	570
			—	—	—

The following defects were noted :—

Retroversion	....	....	....	....	....	25
Prolapse	....	....	....	....	....	52
Subinvolution of Uterus	....	....	....	....	....	38
Constipation	....	....	....	....	....	13
Anæmia and Debility	....	....	....	....	....	19
Vaginal discharge	....	....	....	....	....	59
Laceration of Cervix	....	....	....	....	....	68
Laceration of Perineum	....	....	....	....	....	36
Varicose Veins	....	....	....	....	....	4
Others	....	....	....	....	....	39
						—
			Total	....	....	353
						—

27 were referred to the Gynaecological Clinic. In each case advice was given and the patient referred, if necessary, to her own doctor, or to hospital, for treatment.

*Gynaecological Clinic.* This Clinic was commenced on the 3rd February, 1932. It is held at New Cross Street Maternity Centre on the first and third Wednesday mornings in the month. Dr. Standring has charge of this Clinic.

The following patients attended for advice : —

Gynæcological	....	First visits	...	....	....	10
		Re-visits	...	....	....	8
Birth Control	....	First visits	....	....	....	108
		Re-visits	....	....	....	319
		Unsuitable cases	....	....	....	3

100 new applications and 83 renewals for the supply of accessories were received : all were granted.

*Maternity Bags.* 20 maternity bags containing the bed-linen and clothing necessary for use during confinement, are stored at the Maternity Centre and lent to necessitous mothers. During the year the bags were lent to 38 mothers for periods of 2 to 3 weeks.

*Sterilised Maternity Outfits.* The Maternity and Children Sub-Committee, with the approval of the Ministry of Health, have obtained a number of sterilised outfits. Practising midwives may obtain them on application to the Maternity and Child Welfare Department, at the Guildhall, at the cost price, 5/9 each, and they are asked to recommend them for the use of those patients who have difficulty in obtaining a proper supply of sterilised material. The Municipal Midwives who attend cases in the poorest homes in the City may use a sterilised outfit whenever it is considered necessary for the safety of the patient ; 2 sterilised outfits were so used during the year by Municipal Midwives, and 35 were purchased by private patients.

*Provision of Dentures.* The scheme for the provision of dentures for expectant and nursing mothers has been continued. A few of the mothers do not appreciate the importance of skilled attention to the teeth during pregnancy, with the result that they fail to keep appointments made for them with the dental officer. Fortunately, a large number of mothers do realise the importance of dental care, not only for themselves, but also for their babies, and the department is encouraged to maintain the facilities provided.



Extractions are done by one of the Dental Officers attached to the School Medical Department, and dentures are fitted and provided by members of the panel of practising dentists in the City who have agreed to co-operate in the scheme.

Up to the end of the year there were 293 applications for dentures, compared with 212 during 1935 and 247 during 1934.

26 were refused because of failure to attend for dental treatment ; 1 applicant was found to be entitled to dental benefit through Approved Societies ; 75 did not proceed with their applications.

In 1936 the number of dentures supplied was 192, at an average cost of £5 2s. 10d., compared with 133 supplied in 1935, at an average cost of £5 0s. 7d., and 167 in 1934, at an average cost of £5 0s. 6d.

The average assessment was £1 19s. 6d., compared with £1 17s. 7d. in 1935 and £1 12s. 9d. in 1934.

During the year under review, the total amount recovered from applicants in respect of dentures, including those arising in previous years, was £369, as against £250 3s. in 1935 and £260 8s. 6d. in 1934.

*Home Helps.* For the tenth year the scheme for the provision of home helps has worked very satisfactorily.

593 applications were received during the year, compared with 497 in 1935 ; 497 in 1934, and 465 in 1933.

The following table gives an analysis of the applications for 1936, and shows the assessments made, the applications cancelled, and those proceeded with :—

Applications.		No.	Stated could not afford to pay the assessment.	Made other arrangements.	Proceeded with.	
Not granted.	Granted. Assessed to pay.				No.	Per cent. of Total applications.
	Free.	259	—	32	227	39·55
	6d. a day	68	—	6	62	10·80
	1 — a day	93	—	15	78	13·59
	2 — a day	60	2	26	32	5·58
	3 — a day	54	12	22	20	3·48
	5 — a day	11	6	5	—	—
	5 6 a day	29	16	13	—	—
19		574	36	119	419	73·00

The above figures include 12 instances where a home help was applied for in cases other than maternity : 9 applicants proceeded with the arrangements.

During the year, 419 cases were attended by 56 home helps.

The home helps, under the supervision of the Health Visitors, have carried their work in a highly satisfactory manner. Doctors and midwives have drawn attention of their patients to the facilities provided.

The usual period for which a home help's services are granted is 14 days, and only where there is an urgent medical reason that the time is extended beyond that period. In the 62 instances where extensions were allowed, medical certificates were furnished.

In the 84 cases, with periods varying from 7 to 13 days, the mothers were enabled to manage without further assistance, and the home help's services were terminated.

The majority were cases of normal confinement where the mother had no husband or relative to assist her, or could not go into the Maternity Home because of the number of children to be looked after at home.

The gross cost to the Corporation of the 419 cases was £1,795 9s. 6d., compared with 320 cases during 1935 at a cost of £1,288 10s. 3d.

During 1936, the total amounts recovered in respect of home helps, including those outstanding from previous years, was £191, compared with £253 12s. 3d. during 1935.

*Registration of Nursing Homes.* The Nursing Homes Registration Act, 1927, came into force on July 1st, 1928. The model Bye-laws issued by the Ministry of Health were adopted from that date.

There are 19 Homes on the register. One has been unoccupied throughout the year.

Every Nursing Home was inspected by a Sanitary Inspector during the year, and also by the Senior Assistant Medical Officer of Health (Maternity and Child Welfare) or the Superintendent Health Visitor.

During the year, 491 births occurred in registered private Maternity Homes ; 46 of these were live births, and the remaining 7 were still-births ; 2 maternal deaths occurred.

*Puerperal Fever.* 11 cases of puerperal fever were notified in 1936, 3 in 1935 and 13 in 1934.

Of these 11 notified cases, 1 died ; of the 10 remaining cases, 3 were treated in the Municipal Maternity Home, 2 in a Public Assistance Hospital, 1 in the Hull Hospital for Women, 1 in a Nursing Home, and 3 at home.

Supplies of anti-streptococcal serum are available at the Municipal Maternity Home for issue to general medical practitioners for emergency cases of puerperal sepsis.

*Puerperal Pyrexia.* 72 cases of puerperal pyrexia were notified during 1936. Of these, 10 proved fatal, the cause of death being due to septicaemia in 6 cases, respiratory disease in 1 case, cerebral embolism in 1 case, pulmonary embolism in 1 case, and extensive ante-natal burns in 1 case.

The causes of the rise in temperature in the remaining 62 cases were :—

Infection of the Genital Organs	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	34
Respiratory Diseases	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	5
Mastitis	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	8
Pyelitis	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	4
Other Causes	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	11
								—
								62
								—

*Ophthalmia Neonatorum.* During 1936, 207 cases of discharging eyes were reported by midwives and 12 by the Health Visitors. Of these, only 27 were notified as ophthalmia neonatorum by the medical practitioners called to attend them. Of the 219 cases, 51 occurred in primiparae and 168 in multiparae. A history of vaginal discharge was given in 31 cases ; 27 of these were multiparae and 4 primiparae. Collosol Argentum is supplied free of charge to midwives for prophylactic use.

The following summary shows the agency through which treatment was given in connection with the 27 notified cases :—

Treated at home	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	19
„ Isolation Block, Maternity Hospital	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	5
„ Hull Royal Infirmary (Out-patient Department)	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
„ Victoria Children's Hospital (Out-patient Department)	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2

Of the 27 notified cases, there was a history of maternal discharge in 6 ; previous children had been affected in 3 other cases.

The dates of onset in the 219 cases of the disease were :—

Day	....	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	6th	7th	8th	9th	10th	Later
No.	....	30	14	20	25	17	9	15	14	19	30	26

## NOTIFICATIONS.

<i>Year</i>		<i>Number.</i>		<i>Per 1,000 births.</i>
1930	....	37	....	5.9
1931	....	26	....	4.3
1932	....	31	....	5.1
1933	....	40	....	7.0
1934	....	31	....	5.3
1935	....	31	....	5.2
1936	..	27	....	4.6

Close co-operation has been maintained between the Ante-Natal Clinics and the Venereal Diseases Treatment Centre. Early treatment for cases of gonorrhoea in expectant mothers is thus secured, and the incidence and severity of ophthalmia neonatorum are reduced. It is now a rare occurrence to see a child blinded by ophthalmia neonatorum.

*Pemphigus Neonatorum.* This disease is compulsorily notifiable in the City. During 1936, 41 cases were reported to the Medical Officer of Health. The disease was of the mild type in all but 2 cases, where the infants died. 13 cases occurred before the 7th day, 11 between the 7th and 10th days, and 17 after the 10th day.

The maternal health was good in 32 cases, fair in 7 and poor in 2 cases. The Jubilee District Nurses attended mother and child in 18 cases. The midwife in attendance upon each case of pemphigus neonatorum was sent to the Municipal Disinfecting Station for a disinfectant bath, and for the disinfection of her maternity bag and appliances. 7 cases occurred in the practice of the Municipal Midwives, and 2 cases born at home were removed to the Public Assistance Hospitals and 4 to the Isolation Block of the Municipal Maternity Home.

*Infantile Diarrhoea.* There were 59 deaths among children under the age of 5 years in 1936, compared with 80 in 1935. Of the deaths in 1936, 55 occurred in children under 12 months, 3 between 1 and 2 years of age, and 1 between the ages of 2 and 5 years. All the cases were investigated by Health Visitors.

It was found that the diets were :—

Breast feeding entirely	....	....	....	....	....	7
Partially Breast fed	....	....	....	....	....	3
Dried milk	....	....	....	....	....	23
Tinned milk	....	....	....	....	....	10
Cows' milk	....	....	....	....	....	11
Mixed	....	....	....	....	....	5
					—	59
					—	

In 25 cases the child had never attended a clinic ; in 10 cases, irregular attendances had been made, and in 24 cases the child had attended regularly.

*Still-Births.* The number of still-births registered during the year was 227, including 79 at the Municipal Maternity Home. The 227 still-births represent a rate of 38·4 per 1,000 registered live births. 23 of the still-births were notified by doctors, 86 by midwives, 79 from the Municipal Maternity Home, and 39 by the Registrars of Births and Deaths. In 48 cases a doctor only attended the confinement, in 54 a doctor and a midwife, and in 125 a midwife only. In 115 cases the fœtus had arrived at full-term ; in 92 the birth was premature, and in 20 cases no particulars could be obtained.

*Infantile Mortality.* 386 deaths of infants occurred under 1 year of age. This gives an infantile mortality rate of 65·2 per 1,000 births, compared with 72·2 in 1935 and 64·0 in 1934.

The chief causes of infantile mortality during the year were : Prematurity, 84 ; pneumonia, 71 ; and diarrhœa and enteritis, 55.

50 died on the day they were born ; 97 (25·1 per cent. of the total mortality under 1 year) died before they were a week old ; and 150 (38·9 per cent. of all the deaths under 1 year) occurred in infants under the age of 1 month.

The 150 neo-natal deaths are an indication of unfavourable ante-natal conditions.

The neo-natal mortality—that is, the death-rate under 1 month of age per 1,000 births—was 25·3, compared with 29·1 in 1935 and 29·5 in 1934.

The following table shows the number of deaths of infants under 1 year of age, and the rate per 1,000 births for the last 10 years, and for 10, 20, 30, 40 and 50 years ago :—

<i>Year</i>	<i>No. of deaths. under one year of age.</i>		<i>Rate per 1,000 births.</i>
1886	....	1063	.... 177
1896	....	1272	.... 181
1906	....	1254	.... 161
1916	....	770	.... 114
1926	....	522	.... 82
1927	....	509	.... 82
1928	....	481	.... 70
1929	....	634	.... 104
1930	....	434	.... 69
1931	....	489	.... 81
1932	....	414	.... 68
1933	....	440	.... 77
1934	....	375	.... 64
1935	....	428	.... 72
1936	....	386	.... 65

For full particulars of the deaths of infants, see Appendix 36, page 246.

*Child Mortality.* During 1936, there were 214 deaths of children between the ages of 1 and 5 years, compared with 157 in 1935 and 126 in 1934.

The principal causes of child mortality for each of the past 5 years are as under :—

	1936	1935	1934	1933	1932
Pneumonia	48	40	43	79	12
Whooping Cough	3	13	5	4	24
Diphtheria	56	21	24	44	52
Measles	46	15	3	25	3
Tuberculosis (all forms)	17	19	12	19	17

*Notification of Births Acts.* The live births notified by midwives numbered 3,311, and by doctors, parents and others, 1,057. These figures do not include the 903 live births which occurred in the Municipal Maternity Home. The number of births not notified was 647.

*Health Visitors.* During the year, the Health Visitors continued to carry out their many and varied duties in an efficient manner, and the scope of their work is reflected in the attendance of children at the Child Welfare Centres. The percentage of children up to 5 years of age who have attended a clinic at least once in each Health Visitor's district is :—

District No.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	Average
	26.8	31.8	43.2	38.5	40.4	52.5	30.8	43.0	47.8	27.5	45.1	44.6	36.0	51.0	48.6	43.2	36.0	51.0	47.2	40.0	45.5	64.2	45.0	52.9	26.5	38.0	50.9	42.5
	23.0	34.3	44.0	37.5	36.0	39.0	33.7	31.5	44.6	31.0	50.0	32.0	35.0	49.0	40.5	43.8	37.0	56.1	38.0	41.0	37.8	58.8	40.7	38.4	24.0	38.0	—	39.0



The number of children removed from Hull and notified to other authorities was 357.

The total number of visits paid by Health Visitors during the year was 110,068 : the number of clinic sessions attended by them was 4,969. For details of the visits, see Appendix 37 (pages 247 to 249).

*Training of Health Visitors.* The scheme for the training of Health Visitors was continued, 8 Probationer Health Visitors taking up their duties in the Health Department in April, 1936. The Course of Instruction for the Health Visitors' Certificate arranged by the Council of the University College of Hull, commenced on April 1st. Students attended the University College for 80 lectures during 3 academic terms ; they received in addition, special lectures and demonstrations by members of the Public Health Department staff each week, and were given a wide practical experience of all branches of public health work in the School Medical, Tuberculosis, and Maternity and Child Welfare Departments. 7 were successful in obtaining the Health Visitor's Certificate, a special examination being held in the Technical College, Hull, in March, 1937.

*Infant Life Protection Visitors.* Miss Harrison continued to act as Infant Life Protection Visitor for the area formerly administered by the Hull Board of Guardians, until her retirement in October, when Miss Beattie, the newly appointed Superintendent Health Visitor, took over her duties. Miss Shrewsbury, Health Visitor, continued to act as Infant Life Protection Visitor for that part of Hull previously within the area of the Sculcoates Board of Guardians.

During the year, 639 visits were paid to foster children, 39 being first visits, and 600 re-visits.

The following notices were dealt with :—

Reception of nurse-child	....	....	....	....	....	....	39
Change of address	....	....	....	....	....	....	25
Returned to relatives	....	....	....	....	....	....	22
Removal to another area	....	....	....	....	....	....	16
Death	....	....	....	....	....	....	2

Five children were adopted under the Adoption of Children Act, 1926. At the end of the year there were 56 children on the register.

*Child Welfare Clinics.* As in previous years, the full-time medical officers in the service of the Corporation have been assisted in the conduct of Child Welfare Clinics by Drs. Jackson, Collishaw, Gibson and Redfern.

Lists of Infant Welfare Centres and Ante-Natal Clinics were, by the kind permission of the Postmaster, exhibited in the Post Offices during the year.

The new North Hull Clinic, Ellerburn Avenue, was officially opened on October 12th by the Minister of Health, Sir Kingsley Wood, P.C., M.P.



The Clinic has been built to provide all the facilities for the Maternity and Child Welfare and School Medical Services in this rapidly developing residential area.

The accommodation is provided on one floor and is :—

*Maternity and Child Welfare.*

- Large waiting room and dining room.
- Ante-natal consulting room.
- Ante-natal dressing room.
- Clinical room.
- Infant weighing room.
- Infant consulting room.
- Food distribution room.
- Mercury vapour light room.
- Showers for boys and girls.
- Kitchen.
- Health Visitors' room.

*School Medical Department.*

This is built on three sides of a grass court.

- Waiting room.
- Minor ailments treatment clinic room.
- Consulting room.
- Dark room.
- Dental room.
- Recovery room.
- Waiting room.
- Orthopaedic electrical treatment room.
- „ gymnasium.
- „ massage room.
- Office.
- Staff room.

The following Maternity and Child Welfare Clinics were held at the end of the year :—

Infant Welfare Clinic—Tuesday, 2 p.m.  
Thursday, 2 p.m.

Ante-Natal Clinic—Tuesday, 9-30 a.m.

Artificial Sunlight Clinic—Tuesday, 9-30 a.m.  
Friday, 9-30 a.m.

Already the attendances at the above clinics are highly satisfactory and it will be necessary to increase the number of clinic sessions at an early date to meet the demand for these services.

## CHILD WELFARE CLINICS.

The following table summarises the work done at the Child Welfare Clinics during the year :—

No. of Sessions	East Hull Clinic.	West Hull Clinic.	Queen's Hall Clinic.	King's Hall Clinic.	Dairy-coates Clinic.	Marfleet Clinic.	New-land Clinic.	Sutton Clinic.	Albert Avenue Clinic.	North Hull Clinic.	Total 1936.	Total 1935.	Total 1934.
...	201	252	148	200	103	50	53	50	108	58	1223	1194	1142
Children under 1 year—New Cases	628	610	286	511	374	100	214	121	464	243	3551	3555	3410
Re-attendances	8033	7427	4053	7922	4032	2021	3794	1665	7723	3246	50516	48723	43337
Children over 1 year—New Cases	107	112	55	48	98	21	55	14	95	117	722	697	697
Re-attendances	4685	5078	3924	3878	2776	2382	2241	1152	3912	3234	33262	30716	27240
Children between 2 and 5 years—													
New Cases	99	82	—	45	—	—	—	—	—	—	226	202	259
Re-attendances	1582	1412	—	1541	—	—	—	—	—	—	4535	4857	4635
Total attendances	15134	14721	8318	13945	7880	4524	6304	2952	12194	6840	92812	88750	79578
Mothers who received advice—													
(a) about themselves	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	8
(b) about their children	2701	3002	2294	2799	800	297	528	1	362	1854	14638	14279	11849
Cases referred for Private or Hospital													
Treatment	30	82	105	121	47	26	24	1	72	38	546	612	560
Doctor's Sessions	201	199	101	200	103	50	53	50	102	58	1117	1081	992
Weighing Sessions	—	53	47	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	166	113	150
Average attendance, Doctor's Session	86.0*	65.0*	56.2	82.1*	76.5	90.5	119.0	59.0	112.0	118.0	—	—	—
" " Weighing Session	—	53.3	46.0	—	—	—	—	—	30.5†	—	—	—	—
Cases seen by the Doctor	6854	5367	2550	4926	2916	1368	1911	1481	4414	2613	34400	34052	33343

\* Excluding Toddlers' Sessions.

† Weighing session held from November 9th, 1936.

The total attendances at the clinics in 1935 was 88,750, compared with 92,812 in 1936, or an increase of 4,062.

There were 34,400 medical consultations in 1936, compared with 34,052 in 1935; the number of doctors' sessions was 1,117 in 1936 and 1,081 in 1935.

During 1936, 546 children were referred from the clinics for private or hospital treatment.

*Talks to Mothers.* Short talks were given by the Health Visitors at the following Infant Welfare Clinics :—

West Hull, 237; East Hull, 192; King's Hall, 140; Queen's Hall, 86; Dairycoates, 102; Martleet, 32; Newland, 48; Sutton, 50; Albert Avenue, 104; North Hull, 56; West Hull Light Clinic, 203, and North Hull Light Clinic (opened November 10th), 8, making a total of 1,258.

Amongst the subjects discussed were :—

" Infectious Diseases."	" Breast Feeding."
" Constipation."	" Fireguards."
" General Hygiene."	" Schick Testing."
" Diets."	" Dummies."
" Habit Forming."	" First Aid in the Home."

*Voluntary Workers at Clinics.* Voluntary workers continue to do valuable work at the Child Welfare Clinics, attending both morning and afternoon sessions, in order to help in the general work of the clinics.

The Chairman of the Committee of the Voluntary workers is Mrs. Lawton. Meetings are held half-yearly. Our thanks are due to the ladies who give so much of their time, and it is hoped that further volunteers will be forthcoming to assist in the increasing work of the clinics.

*Welfare of Toddlers.* Measures for the improvement of the health of the pre-school child in Hull were continued. The 3 Clinics for Toddlers held at King's Hall, the West Hull Clinic, Coltman Street and the East Hull Clinic, Morrill Street, were well attended. The number of children between the ages of 2 and 5 years seen at these clinics was 2,764 and the attendances numbered 4,768. If any

physical defect was found at the medical examination, advice was given as to the best method of obtaining the necessary treatment, and many cases were referred to the School Clinic for dental treatment, and for the treatment of minor ailments. Routine visits were paid to the homes of these children by Health Visitors, and free milk and nutritives were granted to necessitous children certified by the Clinic Medical Officer as requiring them.

*Interavailability of Clinics.* Children under 5 years of age who are suffering from squint, dental caries, minor ailments, aural or cardiac defects, are referred to the School Medical Department for treatment.

The following figures supplied by the School Medical Officer show the numbers of cases so referred :—

	Cases.			Attendances.		
Minor ailments	....	....	....	911	....	9,475
X-Ray Examinations	....	....	....	3	....	3
Aural Affections	....	....	....	68	....	132
Rheumatism and Heart Affections....				10	....	37

*East Hull Clinic—Ophthalmic Clinic.* During the year, 162 children under 5 years of age suffering from squint made 278 attendances at the clinic. Glasses were prescribed in 96 cases, and in 70 of these the financial circumstances were such that the spectacles were supplied free, at a total cost to the Corporation of £7 16s. 6d.

*Dental Clinic.* The following table summarises the dental treatment given to children under 5 years of age, and to expectant and nursing mothers :—

	<i>Children under 5 years.</i>			<i>Expectant and Nursing Mothers.</i>		
Number dealt with	....	....	....	365	....	686
Attendances	....	....	....	489	....	3040
Extractions—(1) Temporary Teeth	....			847	....	—
(2) Permanent Teeth	....			—	....	4462
Fillings—(1) Temporary Teeth	....	....		4	....	—
(2) Permanent Teeth	....	....		—	....	119
Other operations	....	....	....	273	....	488
Administration of General Anæsthetics	....			154	...	563

*Orthopaedic Clinics.* All orthopaedic cases referred by the Department were examined by the Orthopaedic Surgeons appointed by the School Medical Department, or by the Orthopaedic Surgeon appointed by the Maternity and Child Welfare Department.

*Central and North Hull Orthopaedic Clinics.* During the year, 64 new cases were seen, and the following table summarises the work done by the Orthopaedic Surgeons at these Clinics.

CASES SENT BY			
	M. & C.W. Dept.	Tuberculosis Dept.	Other Branches of Health Dept.
<i>Deformities—</i>			
Rickets .....	2	—	—
Spinal Curvature .....	2	—	1
Infantile Paralysis .....	—	—	5
Other Forms .....	45	3	2
<i>Tuberculosis—</i>			
Spine .....	1	—	—
Hip .....	—	—	1
Other Bones and Joints .....	—	2	—
Totals ....	50	5	9
<i>Treatments Given—</i>			
Massage .....	306	—	12
Electrical .....	3	—	—
Remedial Exercises....	306	—	12
Other....	109	—	10
Totals ....	724	—	34
The number of inspections of all cases was 289, and the total number of treatments given was 758.			

*East Hull Orthopædic Clinic.* Inspection Clinics held by the Orthopædic Surgeons were attended by 381 cases, as shown in the following table :—

	GENERAL HEALTH.		EDUCATION—SECONDARY.		EDUCATION—ELEMENTARY.		TUBERCULOSIS.		PUBLIC ASSISTANCE.		MATERNITY & CHILD WELFARE.		TOTAL ATTENDANCES.	
	First	Other	First	Other	First	Other	First	Other	First	Other	First	Other	1935	1934
<i>Deformities—</i>														
Rickets ....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Spinal Curvature Infantile	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Paralysis ....	—	4	—	4	1	52	—	—	—	8	69	—	71	69
Other Forms ....	1	3	1	7	33	146	—	—	9	66	305	—	289	275
<i>Tuberculosis—</i>														
Spine ....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	6	—	5	6
Hip ....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	6
Other Bones and Joints....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	16	10
<b>TOTAL</b> ....	<b>1</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>198</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>386</b>	<b>367</b>



The following table shows the attendances for treatment made by children during the year :—

MASSAGE.										ELECTRICAL.									
FIRST.					OTHER.					FIRST.					OTHER.				
E.	*E.S.	*T.B.	*M.&C.W.	*G.H.	E.	*E.S.	*T.B.	*M.&C.W.	*G.H.	E.	*E.S.	*T.B.	*M.&C.W.	*G.H.	E.	*E.S.	*T.B.	*M.&C.W.	*G.H.
5	—	—	4	—	1702	107	—	735	12	2	—	—	—	—	1350	97	—	588	—

REMEDIAL EXERCISES.										OTHER.									
FIRST.					OTHER.					FIRST.					OTHER.				
E.	*E.S.	*T.B.	*M.&C.W.	*G.H.	E.	*E.S.	*T.B.	*M.&C.W.	*G.H.	E.	*E.S.	*T.B.	*M.&C.W.	*G.H.	E.	*E.S.	*T.B.	*M.&C.W.	*G.H.
23	—	—	4	—	2632	119	—	735	12	—	—	—	1	—	130	4	—	129	—

#### TOTAL ATTENDANCES.

FIRST.					OTHER.				
E.	E.S.	T.B.	M. & C.W.	G.H.	E.	E.S.	T.B.	M. & C.W.	G.H.
30	—	—	9	—	5814	327	—	2187	24

Grand Total, 8,391.

\*E signifies cases from Elementary Education Department.

\*E.S. " " Education Secondary Department.

\*T.B. " " Tuberculosis Department.

\*M. & C.W. signifies cases from Maternity and Child Welfare Department.

\*G.H. " " " Other Branches of the Health Department.

*In-Patient Treatment for Orthopaedic Cases.* No case was sent for treatment to the Yorkshire Children's Orthopaedic Hospital, Kirbymoorside, during 1936.

*Supply of Splints.* Children are provided with splints when ordered by the Orthopaedic Surgeon. Plaster splints were made at the Park Avenue Special School, and others were ordered from manufacturers of surgical apparatus. The necessity for the payments for splints, other than plaster splints, did not arise

during 1936, as the local organiser of the Hull Guild of Brave Poor Things made arrangements for those appliances ordered by the Orthopædic Surgeon to be supplied from the Guild and paid for by weekly payments. In some cases splints were provided by voluntary organisations, such as the Poor Bairsns' Fund, and in others, part of the cost of the appliances was paid by the Guild of Brave Poor Things.

*Subsidiary Massage Clinic, 69 Coltman Street.* The work of this centre is for the treatment of children under 5 years of age living too far from the main orthopædic centres. Four sessions are held each week.

The total number of attendances during the year was 848. The treatments given were :—

Massage and Muscle Re-education	848
Electrical ....	73
Other ....	71
<b>Total</b> ....	<hr/> 992 <hr/>

*X-Ray Department—East Hull Clinic.* There were 179 cases referred by the School Medical Department, 1,550 by the Tuberculosis Department, 2 by the Public Assistance Department, and 173 by the Maternity and Child Welfare Department, making a total of 1,904 cases in all. The radiologists were Dr. Bannen and Dr. Hermon, who attended for 45 sessions.

*Convalescent Home Treatment.* Provision has been made by the Corporation for mothers, in certain cases, to have convalescent home treatment after difficult confinements or prolonged nursing. In the year under review, 24 mothers and 25 babies were sent to the Yorkshire Convalescent Home for Mothers and Babies, Withernsea. On the recommendation of the medical officers at the Maternity and Child Welfare Clinics, 24 mothers and their 24 babies were sent to this home for two weeks by the Local Committee of the Institution.

*Christmas Entertainments for Clinic Mothers.* In January, under arrangements made by the Voluntary Workers, the " Tec's Concert Party " gave five excellent entertainments at the principal centres. Each concert was attended by over 200 mothers, who thoroughly enjoyed the entertainment and the refreshments provided. The attendance of members of the Committee at these entertainments was much appreciated.

*The Municipal Light Clinics—Lamps.* The 3 types of lamp in use are the Kromayer, Mercury Vapour and Carbon Arc. An infra-red ray lamp is used at East Hull Clinic, in conjunction with the Mercury Vapour Lamp. At the West Hull Clinic a Kromayer Lamp is also available for the treatment of special types of cases. Treatment by all lamps remains as described in previous reports.

The following table shows the work of the clinics :—

	<i>Lamps.</i>	<i>Sessions.</i>	<i>New Cases.</i>	<i>Attendances</i>
1936	{ 3 West Hull 3 East Hull 1 North Hull* }	314	892	11619
1935	{ 3 West Hull 3 East Hull }	307	669	11188
1934	{ 3 West Hull 3 East Hull }	305	786	11990

The majority of the cases treated were children under school age suffering from rickets or malnutrition: 45 school children, the majority of whom were suffering from debility following operations or illnesses, completed treatment during the year, making a total of 966 attendances. Cases of lupus continued to improve slowly: general treatment is given by the Mercury Vapour Lamp, and local treatment by the Kromayer Lamp.

#### LIGHT CLINIC STATISTICS.

	WEST HULL.		EAST HULL.		NORTH HULL.	TOTAL.
	Kro- mayer	Mercury Vapour.	Mercury Vapour.†	Carbon Arc.	Mercury Vapour.	
No. of Patients receiving treatment on						
Jan. 1, 1936 ....	3	82	18	33	—	136
" " beginning during year	2	453	60	326	51	892
" Repeat courses " "	1	77	8	50	4	140
" courses of treatment " "	6	582	87	409	57	1141
" Patients transferred to other						
lamps ....	—	3	—	3	1	7
" " transferred from other						
lamps ....	—	3	1	—	2	6
" " discharged ....	—	403	44	229	7	683
" " treatments cancelled ....	2	140	22	76	—	240
" " receiving treatment on						
Dec. 31, 1936 ....	4	79	20	59	43	205
Total attendances for 1936 ....	251	6569	1253	3148	398	11619
Attendances—Maternity and Child						
Welfare ....	—	5305	328	3136	359	9128
School Clinic ....	—	513	414	12	27	966
Tuberculosis Clinic ....	251	641	492	—	12	1396
Others ....	—	12	—	—	—	12
East Riding County						
Council ....	—	98	19	—	—	117
Others—Adults ....	—	12	—	—	—	12
School Age ....	—	—	—	—	—	—
Infants ....	—	—	—	—	—	—
No. of Sessions ....	101	301	101	101	13	617

†The Infra-red Ray Lamp was used with the Mercury Vapour Lamp in suitable cases.

\*Clinic opened on the 10th November, 1936.

## KROMAYER LAMP. WEST HULL.

No. of cases treated, with results.

	Cured.	Much Im- proved.	Im- proved.	Un- changed.	Worse.	Can- celled.	Total.
Lupus	—	—	—	—	—	2	2
Total	—	—	—	—	—	2	2

Patients still under treatment not included.

## MERCURY VAPOUR. WEST HULL.

	Cured.	Much Im- proved.	Im- proved.	Un- changed.	Worse.	Can- celled.	Total.
Rickets	—	10	108	6	—	58	182
Malnutrition and Marasmus	—	19	34	5	—	19	77
Debility	2	28	131	11	—	48	220
Anæmia	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Cervical Adenitis	2	2	8	—	—	6	18
Surgical Tuberculosis	—	—	3	—	—	1	4
Diseases of Respiratory System	—	5	24	5	—	6	40
Diseases of Skin and Hair	1	—	2	—	—	4	7
Total	5	65	310	27	—	142	549

Patients still under treatment not included.

## MERCURY VAPOUR. EAST HULL.

	Cured.	Much Im- proved.	Im- proved.	Un- changed.	Worse.	Can- celled.	Total.
Rickets	—	1	7	—	—	3	11
Malnutrition and Marasmus	—	4	2	1	1	—	8
Debility	—	4	11	—	—	4	19
Cervical Adenitis	—	1	3	—	—	8	12
Surgical Tuberculosis	—	—	1	3	—	4	8
Diseases of Respiratory System	—	—	2	—	—	—	2
Diseases of Skin	—	—	2	1	—	3	6
Total	—	10	28	5	1	22	66

Patients still under treatment not included.

## MERCURY VAPOUR. NORTH HULL.

	Cured.	Much Im- proved.	Im- proved.	Un- changed.	Worse.	Can- celled.	Total.
Rickets	—	3	—	—	—	—	3
Debility	—	2	—	—	—	—	2
Anæmia	—	2	—	—	—	—	2
Total	—	7	—	—	—	—	7

Patients still under treatment not included.

This Clinic was opened on the 10th November, 1936.

## CARBON ARC. EAST HULL.

	Cured.	Much Im- proved.	Im- proved.	Un- changed.	Worse.	Can- celled.	Total.
Rickets	—	13	104	3	—	39	159
Malnutrition and Marasmus	—	3	34	—	—	14	51
Debility	1	12	36	3	—	19	71
Anæmia	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Cervical Adenitis	—	—	5	—	—	1	6
Diseases of Respiratory System	—	2	8	—	—	3	13
Total	1	30	188	6	—	76	301

Patients still under treatment not included.

*Corporation Clinic, Mill Street.* Two sessions a week are held at the Corporation Clinic for the treatment of venereal diseases in women and children, patients being referred to this clinic by the Medical Officers of the Ante-Natal and Child Welfare Centres, and also by general medical practitioners.

It is hoped that by instituting treatment for cases of gonorrhœa and of syphilis in pregnant women, the number of cases of ophthalmia neonatorum and congenital syphilis will decrease : 2,183 attendances were made by 198 patients during the year, compared with 2,377 attendances by 224 patients during 1935, and 2,945 attendances by 297 patients in 1934.

The following table gives an analysis of the cases treated :—

	1936	1935	1934
Syphilis ....	63	43	42
Gonorrhœa ....	68	56	52
Syphilis and Gonorrhœa ....	8	15	17
Congenital Syphilis ....	25	31	30
Observation ....	34*	79*	156*
	<hr/> 198	<hr/> 224	<hr/> 297

\*The reason for the fall in the number of observation cases is that prior to the opening of a treatment clinic at the Maternity Centre, New Cross Street, all patients suffering from vaginal discharge, whether gonorrhœa or not, were treated at Mill Street. The non-specific cases are now treated at New Cross Street. 188 patients received treatment there during 1936.

Pregnant women in attendance at this clinic are admitted to the Isolation Block of the Maternity Home when necessary.

*Dining Centres and Work of Dining Superintendents.* Dinners, provided by the Municipal Restaurants Department, were served to necessitous expectant and nursing mothers at 5 centres each week-day throughout the year. 2,601 applications were granted during 1936 compared with 2,569 in 1935.

The dietary is liberal and nourishing and is approved by the Medical Officer of Health ; the cost is 5d. per meal.

The following return shows the total number of dinners served at the respective centres :—

	No. served.	Average served per day.
King's Hall ....	10,710	35
East Hull ....	9,125	30
West Hull ....	14,057	46
Queen's Hall ....	7,925	26
North Hull ....	7,728	25
	<hr/>	<hr/>
1936 ....	49,545	162
	<hr/>	<hr/>
1935 ....	48,233	168
	<hr/>	<hr/>
1934 ....	53,352	174
	<hr/>	<hr/>

All the Dining Centre Superintendents are now Health Visitors, and the record of their visits is included in Appendix 37 (page 247).



*Feeders' Dining Centres.* Dinners have continued to be provided for necessitous children between the ages of 2 and 5 years at :

East Hull Clinic, Morrill Street.

West Hull Clinic, Coltman Street.

King's Hall Clinic, Fountain Road.

Queen's Hall Clinic, Alfred Gelder Street.

And at St. Michael and All Angels Parish Hall, North Hull Estate, to July 18th, then transferred to North Hull Clinic, Ellerburn Avenue.

3,288 applications were granted during 1936, compared with 2,207 in 1935 and 2,359 in 1934.

During 1936, 68,861 dinners were served, compared with 53,418 in 1935 and 41,166 in 1934.

*Supply of Milk and Nutritives.* Supplies of nutritives are issued at cost price expectant and nursing mothers who can afford to pay, and free when they cannot afford to pay even cost price. They may obtain also for their children milk and or nutritives at cost price if able to pay, and free if they cannot afford cost price.

Dried milk is available for all children up to 2 years of age attending the centres.

The number of applications, renewable monthly, received for the free supply of milk and or nutritives, was 14,604 (of these, 1,894 were first applications). 13 were not granted, as the income was above the scale. The number of applications dealt with in 1935 was 14,587 compared with 11,895 in 1934.

The total value of the free issues during the calendar year was £4,356, compared with £4,349 in 1935, £3,443 in 1934, and £2,662 in 1933.

Receipts from sales at cost price totalled £4,572, compared with £4,243 in 1935. The total number of issues was 163,244 in 1936 and 157,791 in 1935.

Particulars will be found in Appendix 38 (page 250).

*Provision of Fireguards.* In order to prevent deaths from burns and scalds, resulting from the absence of a fireguard, arrangements are in operation whereby fireguards may be purchased at a cost of 5s. 9d. and supplied to necessitous families, payment being made by instalments. A deposit of 9d. is usually made, and the balance is payable by weekly payments of 6d.



During the year, 315 applications were received, as against 349 in 1935 ; 266 fireguards were supplied in 1936, 290 in 1935 and 225 in 1934.

The gross cost of the fireguards supplied in 1936 was £76 5s. 1d., compared with £84 16s. 10d. during 1935. The remaining applications were being dealt with at the end of the year.

During 1936 the total amount recovered in respect of fireguards, including those supplied in previous years, was £66, compared with £64 0s. 3d. during 1935.

There were 8 fatal cases of burns and scalding in children (under the age of 5 years) in the course of the year.

A notice, drawing the attention of parents of young children to their obligations with regard to the provision of fireguards, is placed in each Infant Welfare Clinic.

*Free or Assisted Services.* The use made of the various free or assisted services provided by the Maternity and Child Welfare Scheme is exemplified in the following summary of applications dealt with during the year :—

<i>Service applied for.</i>				<i>Granted.</i>	<i>Not taken up.</i>	<i>Total</i>	
						1936	1935
Maternity Home	....	....	....	1,243	121	1,364	1,361
Infants' Hospital	....	....	....	207	1	208	227
Free Midwife	....	....	....	291	65	356	408
Home Helps	....	....	....	574	19	593	497
Milk and/or Nutritives	....	....	....	14,361	243	14,604	14,587
Dinners (Mothers)	....	....	....	2,601	18	2,619	2,580
Dinners (Toddlers)	....	....	....	3,288	14	3,302	2,209
Medical Fees	....	....	....	241	106	347	318
Splints	....	....	....	—	—	—	—
Dentures	....	....	....	266	27	293	212
Spectacles	....	....	....	70	26	96	117
Fireguards	....	....	....	315	—	315	349
Convalescent Home	....	....	....	24	20	44	39
Gynæcology	....	....	....	183	—	183	127
				<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
				1936	....	24,664	660
				<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
				1935	....	22,328	703
				<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
						24,324	—
						<hr/>	<hr/>
						—	23,031
						<hr/>	<hr/>

*Home Nursing.* The nurses of the Hull Jubilee District Nursing Association continue to visit cases recommended by the Health Department, and give valuable assistance in nursing patients in their own homes. In the event of a case of ophthalmia, pemphigus or puerperal pyrexia occurring in the practice of a midwife the midwife leaves the case, and arrangements are made for the mother and child to be attended by the District Nurse.

During the year, 2,882 visits were paid to 235 cases. In addition, 27 visits were paid to 7 cases which had not completed treatment at the end of 1935. Treatment in 8 cases had not been completed at the end of 1936. This compares with 2,502 visits to 222 cases in 1935, and 1,713 visits to 177 cases in 1934. The cases dealt with in 1936 are analysed below :—

	No. of Cases.	Cured.	Died.	Removed to Hosp.	No. of Visits.
Pemphigus or Suspected Pemphigus	63	57	—	5	678
Inflammation of Eyes	33	31	—	1	472
Threadworms	47*	42	—	—	430
Rise of Temperature (Puerperal)	34	24	—	10	499
Vaginal Discharge	20†	18	—	—	268
Pelvic Inflammation	14†	12	—	1	314
Measles	1†	—	—	—	1
Suspended Midwives Cases	12	10	—	2	102
Other	11	9	—	2	118
	235	203	—	21	2,882

† 1 refused treatment.

\* 5 do.

† 2 do.

1 removed.

*Day Nurseries.* The West Hull Day Nursery at 95 Coltman Street, and the East Hull Day Nursery at Moscow House, Holderness Road, continue to look after pre-school children whose mothers go to work each day. The charge is sixpence per day and fourpence each half-day, but this does not cover all expenses. The Corporation make a contribution of £260 per annum to the West Hull Nursery, and £300 per annum to the East Hull Nursery, and the deficit is defrayed by voluntary contributions.

The attendances during the year were :—

			<i>West Hull.</i>		<i>East Hull.</i>
Whole day	....	....	3,062	....	3,674
Half day	....	....	—	....	311
			<u>3,062</u>		<u>3,985</u>

*Co-ordination of Work with other Institutions and Departments.* The Clinic cards and health visitors' records of children reaching the age of 5 years are sent to the School Medical Department each month, in order that a medical history of the children shall be available for routine inspection purposes.

Inspectors of the Hull Branch of the National Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children visited 43 cases reported by the Department. 30 failed to

obtain the requisite medical treatment, 5 required supervision, and 8 were suffering from neglect. Of these, the children in 1 family were twice referred to the Society and in another three times.

The Personal Service League has been most helpful in providing clothing, shoes and blankets, for necessitous families.

The Health Visitors investigate all applications for help for expectant mothers or young children. Occasionally other applications are investigated by members of the Personal Service League Committee. The "Mother Humber" Fund granted extra nourishment or coal to 3 cases which were referred for help by the Department. 205 investigations have been made for extra nourishment through the Unemployment Assistance Board.

Children requiring splints were referred to the Guild of Brave Poor Things. The Guild undertake the care of all cripples in the City, and have organised a scheme for the provision of splints ordered by the Orthopaedic Surgeons at the various clinics. This work is efficiently done and is proving of inestimable benefit to the crippled poor of the City.

Our thanks are due to all the voluntary societies which help the work of the Department.

*Care of Illegitimate Children.* The York Diocesan Maternity Home, Linnaeus Street, was opened in January, 1915, for young unmarried mothers under 25 years of age, of previous good character, for first cases only. The Home is approved by the Ministry of Health. The Corporation contribute a sum of £635 per annum towards the expenses of the Home.

In 1936, 64 girls and 46 babies have been in the Home; of this number, 16 girls entered the Home in 1935, leaving 48 as the number of girls admitted in the year under review. No babies died; 4 were still-born.

14 of the girls were delivered in the Municipal Maternity Home during the time structural alterations were being carried out at the Diocesan Home.

40 girls left the Home during the year. 20 went into service, 7 returned to their parents or friends, 3 returned to former employment, 2 were sent to a home for further training, and 3 to Mother and Baby Homes, 1 took a post as staff nurse, 1 went to an approved school, and 3 refused to stay. 29 babies left the Home during the year.

Notice of removal of any child from the Home is sent to the Medical Officer of Health, and the child, if still in this area, is visited by a Health Visitor at frequent intervals.

# HEALTH EDUCATION.

## MONTHLY MAGAZINE—"HEALTH NEWS."

Now in its tenth year of publication, the Health Department's monthly magazine, entitled "Health News," has a regular circulation of 2,000 copies per month, taken up principally by the public who attend the Corporation Clinics and by patients at hospitals, etc. Welfare organisations and a number of private individuals are also regular subscribers. Since its inception nearly a quarter of a million copies of the magazine have been issued. Copies remaining available at the end of each month are issued for use by the senior scholars of the secondary and elementary schools in the City.

Each issue consists of the current month's "Better Health" (published by the Central Council for Health Education) and a section of several pages of articles and news items relating to local public health matters. The contributors who furnish the local section are members of the Public Health Staff with special experience in the various branches of the work of the Department. Continuous and effective health propaganda is maintained throughout the year by means of this publication, and much good must result from the advice and information it contains.

It is with pleasure that acknowledgment is here made of the valuable services the local Press afford in commenting upon or re-publishing articles which appear in "Health News," for a larger public is thereby brought into touch with health subjects. In all matters of publicity affecting public health, the Press have ever been ready to offer their services, and their generous help is greatly appreciated.

## LECTURES AND TALKS ON HEALTH SUBJECTS.

During the year, 75 lectures and addresses were given (mostly in the evenings) by members of the staff of the Health Department to various organisations in and around the City. The organisations addressed were representative of all phases of educational, social and philanthropic activities, and the lectures, etc., dealt with the many and varied subjects that come within the purview of the Health Department.

# APPENDIX 1.

## METEOROLOGICAL REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1936

1936.	At Nine a.m. Local Time.				Mean Relative Humidity.		At Nine p.m. Local Time.				Mean Temperature at 9 p.m. Readings		Under-ground Temperature.		Total Bright Sunshine.	Directions of the Wind.								Total Rainfall.
	Barom-eter.	Attach- ed Therm.	Mean Reading of		Wet Bulb Therm.	%	Reading of Self-register- ing Thermometers.		Mean Temper- ature at 9 p.m. Readings	Under-ground Tempera- ture.		Total Bright Sunshine.	Directions of the Wind.											
			Dry Bulb Therm.	Deg.			Max. in Air.	Min. in Air.		Max. in Rays of Sun.	On Grass.		deg.	deg.	deg.	deg.	N	N.E.	S.E.	S	S.W.	W	N.W.	
January	29.470	47	37.8	37.3	91	deg.	deg.	36	53	31	39	deg.	deg.	36.9	in.	1	1	4	1	12	9	3	2	81
February	29.677	48	35.3	34.0	90	deg.	deg.	42	64	27	37	deg.	deg.	65.6	in.	3	2	10	1	5	1	4	2	19
March	29.872	51	43.8	41.9	84	deg.	deg.	49	78	35	44	deg.	deg.	59.4	in.	1	3	4	8	4	5	4	2	66
April	30.146	53	45.9	41.6	73	deg.	deg.	51	99	33	44	deg.	deg.	167.5	in.	5	10	1	1	1	5	3	4	63
May	30.109	59	52.3	48.9	80	deg.	deg.	57	101	41	51	deg.	deg.	151.1	in.	2	14	4	4	1	2	1	2	38
June	30.554	60	59.6	54.4	66	deg.	deg.	65	111	45	58	deg.	deg.	179.3	in.	8	7	1	2	5	4	3	2	98
July	29.822	66	62.3	57.7	77	deg.	deg.	68	113	51	61	deg.	deg.	126.5	in.	1	2	1	3	4	6	10	4	64
August	30.150	67	62.9	58.5	72	deg.	deg.	70	116	49	62	deg.	deg.	178.7	in.	1	3	2	1	4	4	10	6	01
September	30.204	65	60.0	57.1	82	deg.	deg.	67	106	50	60	deg.	deg.	108.3	in.	1	9	2	2	6	2	1	7	1.57
October	30.080	57	59.5	47.2	80	deg.	deg.	57	91	39	50	deg.	deg.	165.8	in.	4	4	1	1	1	6	7	7	1.58
November	29.886	52	42.2	40.4	85	deg.	deg.	48	62	33	43	deg.	deg.	39.9	in.	1	4	1	1	7	4	7	2	00
December	29.985	48	40.1	38.3	84	deg.	deg.	45	54	33	41	deg.	deg.	42.4	in.	3	14	6	5	3	14	6	5	3.43
Total or Average	29.996	56	49.4	46.4	80	deg.	deg.	55	87	39	49	deg.	deg.	1261.4	in.	17	61	25	35	35	70	63	47	24.88



**APPENDIX 1—Continued.****METEOROLOGY.**

Climatological Station, Pearson Park.

Eight feet above sea level.

	1936.				1935.
Highest Mean Temperature	....	....	....	81 deg. 29th Aug.	85 deg. 10th July, 8th and 21st Aug.
Lowest Mean Temperature	...	....	....	20 deg. 13th Feb.	22 deg. 24th Dec.
Total Rainfall	....	....	....	24.88 ins.	26.05 ins.
No. of days on which rain fell	....	....	....	201	159
No. of sunless days	....	....	....	67	61
No. of hours of bright sunshine	....	....	....	1261.4	1501.8

Direction of prevailing wind :—

	N.	N.E.	E.	S.E.	S.	S.W.	W.	N.W.
1936	17	61	25	35	35	70	63	47
1935	29	47	21	33	35	58	84	38

**THIRD QUARTERS.**

	1936.				1935.
Mean Atmospheric Temperature	....	....	....	61 deg.	62 deg.
Mean Temperature 1 ft. below the ground	....	...	....	60.4	63.0
Mean Temperature 4 ft. below the ground	....	....	....	57.6	58.8
Total amount of bright sunshine in hours	....	....	....	413.5	591.5
Amount of rain	....	....	....	6.22 ins.	6.34 ins.

## APPENDIX 2.

## VITAL STATISTICS OF WHOLE DISTRICT DURING 1936 AND PREVIOUS YEARS.

YEAR.	Population estimated for each Year.	BIRTHS.			TOTAL DEATHS REGISTERED IN THE DISTRICT.		TRANSFERABLE DEATHS.		NETT DEATHS BELONGING TO THE DISTRICT.		
		Un-corrected Number.	Nett.		Number.	Rate.	Of Non-residents registered in the District.	Of Residents not registered in the District.	Under 1 Year of Age.	Rate per 1000 Nett Births.	At all Ages.
			Number.	Rate.							
1931	315,200	6117	6040	19.2	4283	13.6	180	65	489	81	4168 13.2
1932	318,200	6189	6108	19.2	3890	12.2	188	60	414	68	3762 11.8
1933	319,900	5810	5740	17.9	4301	13.4	189	74	440	77	4186 13.1
1934	319,600	5961	5859	18.3	3748	11.7	168	64	375	64	3644 11.4
1935	322,200	6022	5927	18.4	4038	12.6	208	82	428	72	3912 12.2
1936	321,500	6035	5918	18.4	4255	13.2	226	65	386	65	4094 12.7

## APPENDIX 3.

TABLE SHOWING THE BIRTH-RATE, DEATH-RATE, ETC., IN THE VARIOUS WARDS.

District	Estima- ted Popula- tion.	Area in Acres, Land and Inland Water.	Persons to an Acre.	Births.	Deaths.	Birth- rate per 1,000 of Popu- lation.	Death- rate from all causes per 1,000 of popula- tion.	Deaths under one year per 1,000 of Births.	Death- rate from six Zymotic Diseases, excluding Diarrhoea & Enteritis.	Death- rate from Diarrhoea and Enteritis.	Death- rate from Bronchitis and Pneumonia per 1000 of Population.	Death- rate from Pulmonary Tuber- culosis per 1000 of Population.	Death- rate from Non- Pulmonary Tuber- culosis per 1000 of Population.
Albert	17141	285	60.1	407	215	23.7	12.5	37	0.7	0.3	1.4	0.9	0.1
Alexandra	20231	598	33.8	361	239	17.8	11.8	80	0.4	0.3	1.0	0.4	0.1
Beverley	12378	993	12.5	137	157	11.1	12.7	88	0.3	—	1.5	1.1	0.4
Botanic	16538	248	66.7	241	227	14.6	13.7	66	0.9	0.2	1.2	0.4	0.2
Coltman	21140	220	96.1	437	244	20.7	11.5	57	0.6	0.1	1.2	0.7	0.2
Drypool	16181	381	42.5	295	205	18.2	12.7	51	1.0	0.1	1.5	0.2	0.1
East Central	15067	170	88.6	301	163	20.0	10.8	43	0.8	0.1	1.1	0.6	0.1
Marfleet	12550	1401	9.0	243	92	19.4	7.3	41	0.3	0.1	0.4	1.0	0.2
Myton	13584	263	51.7	172	231	12.7	17.0	99	0.3	0.3	1.9	1.8	0.2
Newland	13477	705	19.1	102	131	7.6	9.7	69	0.5	—	0.9	0.2	0.1
North Newington	18455	278	66.4	380	239	20.6	13.0	24	0.3	0.3	1.4	0.8	0.1
Paragon	9518	220	43.3	103	122	10.8	12.8	97	0.8	0.3	1.5	0.9	0.1
Park	11474	214	53.6	137	179	11.9	15.6	88	0.8	0.1	1.6	1.0	0.4
Pickering	14380	1472	9.8	281	203	19.5	14.1	60	0.4	0.2	1.2	0.7	0.1
St. Andrew's	19101	1075	17.8	288	161	15.1	8.4	94	0.4	0.4	1.1	0.6	0.3
Southcoates	19261	202	95.4	408	226	21.2	11.7	76	0.8	0.2	1.6	1.0	0.2
South Newington	16483	332	49.6	265	222	16.1	13.5	79	0.6	0.2	1.6	0.6	0.1
Stoneferry	12804	1610	8.0	276	175	21.6	13.7	47	0.2	0.2	1.2	0.5	—
Sutton	7416	2070	3.6	94	81	12.7	10.9	74	0.4	—	1.3	0.4	0.1
University	17745	1576	11.3	672	330	37.9	18.6	65	1.4	0.4	1.6	1.7	0.4
West Central	16576	120	138.4	318	252	19.2	15.2	113	1.3	0.2	2.1	1.0	0.1
Whole City	321500	14433	22.3	5918	4094	18.4	12.7	65	0.6	0.2	1.3	0.8	0.2

# APPENDIX 4.

## BIRTH-RATE, DEATH-RATE AND ANALYSIS OF MORTALITY DURING THE YEAR 1936.

	BIRTH-RATE PER 1,000 TOTAL POPULATION.		ANNUAL DEATH-RATE PER 1,000 POPULATION.									RATE PER 1,000 BIRTHS.		PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL DEATHS.				
	Live Births	Still-Births	All Causes.	Enteric Fever.	Smallpox.	Measles.	Scarlet Fever.	Whooping Cough.	Diphtheria.	Influenza.	Violence.	Diarrhoea and Enteritis (under Two years).	Total Deaths under (One year.	Causes of Death certified by Registered Medical Practitioners.	Inquest Cases.	Certified by Coroner after P.M.	No Inquest.	Uncertified Causes of Death.
England and Wales ...	14.8	0.61	12.1	0.01	—	0.07	0.01	0.05	0.08	0.15	0.55	5.7	5.9	90.4	6.2	2.4	1.0	—
122 County Boroughs and Great Towns, including London ...	14.9	0.59	12.3	0.01	—	0.10	0.01	0.06	0.09	0.13	0.54	7.8	6.3	90.9	5.6	3.0	0.5	—
143 Smaller Towns (Estimated Resident Populations 25,000 to 50,000 at Census 1931) ...	15.0	0.64	11.6	0.01	—	0.05	0.01	0.04	0.07	0.16	0.54	4.6	5.6	92.0	5.0	1.9	1.1	—
London ...	13.6	0.45	12.3	0.01	—	0.14	0.01	0.07	0.05	0.13	0.56	14.5	6.6	87.9	5.9	6.1	0.1	—
Hull ...	18.4	0.71	14.0*	—	—	0.21	0.01	0.03	0.39	0.12	0.61	9.8	6.5	89.9	4.6	5.5	—	—

\* The adjusted death-rate for Hull is calculated by multiplying the crude death-rate (deaths per 1000 of the population) by the Registrar General's areal comparability factor of 1.10. For explanatory note see page 26.

# APPENDIX 6.—PRINCIPAL CAUSES OF DEATH.

NETT DEATHS AT THE SUBJOINED AGES OF "RESIDENTS" WHETHER OCCURRING WITHIN OR WITHOUT THE DISTRICT.

NETT DEATHS (IN WARDS) OF "RESIDENTS" WHETHER OCCURRING WITHIN OR WITHOUT THE DISTRICT.

CAUSE OF DEATH.	CAUSE OF DEATH.												Total Deaths in Institutions.																			
	All Ages.	Under 1 year.	1 and under 2 years.	2 and under 5 years.	5 and under 15 years.	15 and under 25 years.	25 and under 45 years.	45 and under 65 years.	65 and upward	Albert.	Alexandra.	Beverley.		Botanic.	Coltman.	Drypool.	East Central.	Marleet.	Myton.	Newland.	N. Newington.	Paragon.	Park.	Pickering.	St. Andrew's.	Southcoates.	S. Newington.	Stonelery.	Sutton.	University.	W. Central.	
11 Causes —Certified ... —Uncertified	1094	386	93	124	155	159	308	1097	1682	175	239	157	227	244	205	163	92	231	131	239	122	179	203	161	226	222	175	81	330	252	1903	
1. Enteric Fever ...	68	16	29	17	5	...	...	1	...	4	4	...	3	1	6	3	1	2	4	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	45	
2. Measles ...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	
3. Scarlet Fever ...	9	6	1	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	
4. Whooping Cough ...	128	3	7	40	66	...	...	16	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	123	
5. Diphtheria ...	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	
6. Influenza ...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	
7. Encephalitis Lethargica ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	
8. Cerebro-spinal Fever ...	256	12	3	1	5	...	...	75	13	16	9	13	7	15	4	9	12	24	3	15	9	11	10	12	20	9	7	3	17	120		
9. T.B. of the Respiratory System	18	12	5	3	6	...	...	5	...	1	2	5	3	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	17	
10A. T.B. Meningitis ...	36	4	...	3	3	...	...	16	7	2	3	3	3	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	24	
10. Other Tuberculous Diseases	33	2	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25	
11. Syphilis ...	15	1	...	...	...	...	...	200	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	
12. General Paralysis of the Insane	443	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	203	2	24	11	8	25	16	21	9	11	17	37	14	20	38	12	20	25	22	13	27	195		
13. Cancer, Malignant Disease	46	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	27	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	19	
14. Diabetes ...	177	...	...	...	...	...	...	55	117	3	9	10	6	11	11	8	3	7	10	17	5	16	8	4	11	8	4	3	10	8	72	
15. Cerebral Haemorrhage	958	...	...	...	...	...	...	262	620	56	67	30	56	65	48	48	16	72	28	66	26	36	48	37	45	64	33	19	64	42	333	
16. Heart Disease	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	62	140	12	11	6	2	15	11	11	4	13	11	12	6	13	6	7	11	16	11	2	15	9	95	
17. Aneurysm ...	210	...	...	...	...	...	...	31	58	8	4	3	7	5	5	1	1	7	4	6	4	8	4	7	13	6	4	7	9	6	29	
18. Other Circulatory Diseases	113	17	2	...	...	...	...	40	45	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	107
19. Bronchitis ...	197	61	23	9	5	3	11	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
20A. Broncho Pneumonia	124	10	10	6	3	3	10	44	25	9	3	2	2	7	6	4	2	10	4	9	2	3	2	10	4	6	3	...	...	...	61	
20. Pneumonia (all forms excluding Broncho Pneumonia)	46	...	...	...	...	...	...	24	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19
21. Other Respiratory Diseases	44	...	...	...	...	...	...	24	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31
22. Peptic Ulcer ...	61	55	3	1	3	1	6	7	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	45
23. Diarrhoea (all ages)	28	1	...	2	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27
24. Appendicitis ...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	19	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
25. Cirrhosis of the Liver	22	4	...	1	...	...	...	12	24	2	6	1	4	1	1	1	1	3	3	3	2	4	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	13
26. Other Diseases of the Liver	58	...	...	...	...	...	...	24	28	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	38
27. Other Digestive Diseases	62	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26
28. Acute and Chronic Nephritis	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
29. Puerperal Sepsis ...	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
30. Other Puerperal Causes	175	175	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
31. Congenital Debility and Malformations.	175	175	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
32. Premature Birth ...	182	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
32A. Drowning (excluding Suicide)	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
33. Suicide ...	47	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
34. Other Violence ...	129	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
35A. Alcoholism	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
35B. Anthrax ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
35C. Poliomyelitis ...	300	18	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
35. Other defined Diseases	5	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
36. Causes ill-defined or unknown	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTALS	4091	386	93	124	155	159	308	1097	1682	215	239	157	227	244	205	163	92	231	131	239	122	179	203	161	226	222	175	81	330	252	1903	

## APPENDIX 6.

## INFORMATION REQUIRED BY THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH REGARDING NURSING ARRANGEMENTS, HOSPITALS, CLINICS, TREATMENT CENTRES, AND OTHER INSTITUTIONS AVAILABLE FOR THE DISTRICT.

## 1. Professional Nursing in the Home.

The Hull Jubilee District Nursing Association employs a staff of 25 nurses and 1 superintendent. They attend infectious cases by agreement with the Corporation for which an annual payment of £100 is made. The total number of cases attended by these nurses during the year was 3,050, and the number of visits paid, 104,974; the number of cases attended on the recommendations of the Corporation was 235, and the number of visits 2,882.

## 2. Midwives. (See page 123).

The Corporation employ 4 whole-time midwives to attend necessitous women in their homes. 3 pupil midwives are also attached to this service. 303 confinements were attended by them in 1936. 79 midwives practise in the City, 2 of whom are untrained.

## 3. Clinics and Treatment Centres.

NAME.		WHERE HELD.	TIMES.	
(a)			Doctor's Sessions.	Weighing Sessions.
Infant Welfare Clinic	....	69 Coltman Street	Monday, Thursday, } 2 p.m.	Wednesday, 2 p.m.
Do.	do.	King's Hall, Fountain Road.	Friday, Monday, Wednesday, } 2 p.m.	
Do.	do.	Queen's Hall, Alfred Gelder Street	Friday, Tuesday, } 2 p.m.	Monday, 2 p.m.
Do.	do.	East Hull Clinic, Morrill Street	Friday, Wednesday, } 2 p.m.	
Do.	do.	Wesleyan Mission Rooms, Carlton St.	Thursday, Friday, } 2 p.m.	
Do.	do.	Wesleyan Mission Rooms, Marfleet	Tuesday, Wednesday, } 2 p.m.	
Do.	do.	Parish Hall, Church of Transfiguration, Albert Avenue	Friday, Thursday, } 2 p.m.	Monday, 2 p.m.
Do.	do.	Wesleyan Church Rooms, Cottingham Road	Wednesday, 2 p.m.	
Do.	do.	Methodist Rooms, Sutton	Tuesday, 2 p.m.	
Do.	do.	North Hull Clinic, Ellerburn Avenue	Tuesday, } 2 p.m. Thursday, }	
Toddlers' Clinic	....	East Hull Clinic, Morrill Street	Monday, 2 p.m.	
Do.	do.	King's Hall, Fountain Road	Tuesday, 2 p.m.	
Do.	do.	69 Coltman Street	Do. do.	
Ante-Natal Clinic	....	New Cross Street		
		For Municipal Mid- wives' cases.	Monday, 2 p.m.	
		For Maternity Home cases.	Tuesday, } 2 p.m. Thursday, }	
		For cases referred by Doctors and Mid- wives.	Tuesday, Thursday, } 9-30 a.m.	

(Cont. next).



## APPENDIX 6—Continued.

## 3. Clinics and Treatment Centres.

NAME.			WHERE HELD.	TIMES.	
(a)				Doctor's Sessions.	Weighing Sessions.
Ante-Natal Clinic	....		East Hull Clinic, Morrill Street.	Wednesday, 9-30 a.m.	
Do. do.	....		North Hull Clinic, Ellerburn Avenue	Tuesday, 9-30 a.m.	
Post-Natal clinic	....		New Cross Street	First and Third Friday	each month,
				2 p.m.	
Gynæcological Clinic	....		New Cross Street	First and Third Wednesday	each month.
				9-30 a.m.	
Artificial Sunlight Clinic			69 Coltman Street	Monday, Tuesday, Thursday and Friday	
				9-30 a.m.	
Do. do.	....		East Hull Clinic, Morrill Street.	Tuesday & Friday,	
				9-30 a.m.	
Do. do.	....		North Hull Clinic, Ellerburn Avenue	Tuesday, } 9-30 a.m.	
				Friday, }	
X-Ray Clinic	....		East Hull Clinic, Morrill Street	Monday, 9 a.m. to 12 noon.	
				Tuesday, 2 p.m. 5 p.m.	
				Wednesday, 9 a.m. to 12 noon.	
				Thursday, { 9 a.m. to 12 noon and	
				{ 2 p.m. to 5 p.m.	
				Saturday, 9 a.m. to 12 noon.	
Orthopædic do.	....		Do do.	Monday to Friday,	
				9 a.m. to 12 noon and 2 p.m. to 5 p.m.	
				Saturday, 9 a.m. to 12 noon.	
				Inspections by Orthopædic	
				Surgeons, as arranged.	

## (b) Day Nurseries.

There are two Day Nurseries, one at 95 Coltman Street and another at Moscow House, Holderness Road. They are both under voluntary management.

(c) Tuberculosis. Dispensary, 100 Coltman Street, hours of attendance, Tuesdays, Wednesdays and Thursdays, 2 p.m. to 5 p.m.; and Dispensary, Durham House, 324 Holderness Road, hours of attendance, Wednesdays, Thursdays and Fridays, 2 p.m. to 5 p.m.

There are also Morning Clinics, commencing 10 o'clock, on Mondays, Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays and Fridays at No. 100 Coltman Street, and on Mondays, Tuesdays and Fridays at Durham House for those who cannot attend in the afternoon.

Evening Clinics are held on Thursdays, in alternate weeks, at Durham House and 100 Coltman Street, commencing at 6 p.m.

(d) V.D. Treatment Centre, Mill Street. Men's Clinic: Monday, 11-30 a.m. to 12-30 p.m. and 5 to 7 p.m.; Tuesday, 11-30 a.m. to 12-30 p.m. and 5 to 7 p.m.; Wednesday, 5 to 7 p.m.; Thursday, 11-30 a.m. to 12-30 p.m. and 2 to 4 p.m.; Friday, 11-30 a.m. to 12-30 p.m. and 5 to 7 p.m.; Saturday, 11-30 a.m. to 1-30 p.m. Women's and Children's Clinics: Special Clinic Monday, 2 to 3 p.m.; Tuesday, 2 to 4 p.m.; Wednesday, 11-30 a.m. to 12-30 p.m. and a special Clinic 2 to 3 p.m.; Thursday, 5 to 7 p.m.; and Friday, 2 to 4 p.m.

APPENDIX 6—*Continued.*

(d) School Clinics.

NAME.	WHERE HELD.	TIMES.
Inspection Clinic....	74 Beverley Road	Monday, Wednesday and Thursday, 1-45 to 5.
Do.	114 Coltman Street	Monday, Wednesday and Friday, 1-45 to 5.
Do.	Blenkin Street	Monday and Thursday, 1-45 to 5.
Do.	Morrill Street	Tuesday and Friday, 1-45 to 5.
Do.	Ellerburn Avenue....	Tuesday and Friday, 1-45 to 5.
Minor Ailments Treatment Clinic	74 Beverley Road	Monday to Friday, 9 to 12 and 1-45 to 5.
Do. do.	114 Coltman Street	Saturday, 9 to 12.
Do. do.	Blenkin Street	Do. do.
Do. do.	Morrill Street	Do. do.
Do. do.	Ellerburn Avenue	Do. do.
Dental Clinic	74 Beverley Road	Monday to Friday, 9 to 12 and 1-30 to 4-30. Saturday, 9 to 12.
Do.	114 Coltman Street	Do. do.
Do.	Morrill Street	Do. do.
Do.	Ellerburn Avenue	Do. do., as arranged.
Ophthalmic Clinic (Refraction work and prescription of spectacles).	74 Beverley Road	Tuesday, 9-45 to 11-15. Monday to Saturday at various centres, as arranged.
Do.	114 Coltman Street	
Do.	Morrill Street	
Do.	Ellerburn Avenue	
Aural Clinic	74 Beverley Road	Friday, 2 to 4, as arranged.
Do.	114 Coltman Street	Tuesday, 2 to 4, as arranged.
Do.	Morrill Street	Tuesday, 10 to 12, as arranged.
Do.	Ellerburn Avenue	Tuesday, 10 to 12, as arranged.
X-Ray (Ringworm) Clinic	74 Beverley Road....	Tuesday and Thursday, 2 to 5, as arranged.
Orthopædic Clinic	74 Beverley Road....	Monday to Friday, 9 to 12 and 2 to 5. Saturday, 9 to 12. Inspections by Orthopædic Surgeons, as arranged.
Do.	Ellerburn Avenue	Tuesday and Friday, 2 to 5. Inspections by Orthopædic Surgeons, as arranged.
Rheumatism and Heart Clinic.	74 Beverley Road....	Thursday, 2 to 5, as arranged.
	Morrill Street	

# APPENDIX 7.—CLASSIFICATION OF HOSPITAL ACCOMMODATION AVAILABLE FOR HULL CITIZENS IN 1936.

Name of Hospital.	Situation.	Purpose.	No. of Beds.			Total.	Management.	No. of Medical and Nursing Staff.	
			M.	F.	C.			Medical.	Nursing.
City Hospital	Castle Hill, Cottingham	Infectious Diseases	—	215	—	215	Kingston upon Hull Corporation	4	60
Evan Fraser Hospital	Sutton-on-Hull	Smallpox	—	150	—	150	Do.		10
Tuberculosis Sanatorium	Castle Hill, Cottingham	Tuberculosis	65	48	45	158	Do.		35
Municipal Maternity Home & Infants' Hospital	Hedon Road, Hull	Maternity and Dietetic Diseases in Infants under 1 year	—	74	30	104	Do.		32
Anlaby Road Institution Hospital	188 Anlaby Road	General Hospital	290	225	66	581	Do.	3	118†
Beverley Road Institution Hospital	160 Beverley Road	Do.	177	139	84	400	Do.	3	117†
City Mental Hospital	Willerby, East Yorks.	Mental Cases	408	469	—	877	Do.	3	156
Tilworth Grange	Sutton-on-Hull	Female Mental Defectives	—	150	—	150	Do.	1 G.P.	17
Mid-Yorkshire Institution	Whixley, York.	Male Mental Defectives	70	—	—	70	Hull, Leeds and York Corporations.	pt.-time	
Hull Koyal Infirmary	Prospect Street, Hull	General Hospital	—	268	—	268	Voluntary Hospital		
Do.	Annexe—	Do.	—	100	—	100	Do.		
Do.	Sutton-on-Hull	Do.	—	—	—	—	Do.		
Do.	Annexe—	Do.	—	—	—	—	Do.		
Victoria Hospital for Sick Children	Withernsea, E. Yorks.	Convalescent	—	30	—	30	Do.		
Do.	Park Street	General Hospital for Children	—	—	150	150	Do.		
Do.	Convalescent Home, Hornsea	Convalescent	—	—	40	40	Do.		
Hull Hospital for Women	Cottingham Road, Hull	Children	—	27	—	27	Do.		
Do.	Linneus Street, Hull	Surgical Cases.	—	—	—	—	Do.		
York Diocesan Maternity Home	Withernsea, E. Yorks.	Women only.	—	21	24	45	Do.		
Yorkshire Home for Mothers & Babies	Withernsea, E. Yorks.	Unmarried Mothers and Babies	—	—	—	—	Do.		
Yorkshire Children's Orthopaedic Hospital	Kirbymoorside	Convalescent	—	—	as required	—	Joint Board with other Yorkshire Authorities.		
Hull & E. Riding Convalescent Home	Withernsea, E. Yorks.	Orthopaedic Cases	—	—	10	10	Voluntary Hospital.		
		Convalescent	—	80	—	80			

† Including nursing staff in mental wards.

STATEMENT OF THE HOSPITAL BEDS AVAILABLE IN THE CITY DURING 1936.

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HOSPITAL.	General Medical.		General Surgical.		Children.		Maternity.		Venereal Diseases.		Tuberculosis.		Mental.		Mental Defectives.		Orthopaedic.		Ear, Nose and Throat.		Puerperal Fever and Pyrexia.		Ophthalmia Neonatorum.		Chronic Sick.		Other.		Infectious Diseases.		Small Pox.		TOTAL.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Anlaby Road Hospital ...	80	71	35	31	66						16	16	55	58	13		In general wards								63	32	28	17					581
Beverley Road Hospital ...	40	20	41	40	70				14	16	15	19	20	29			do.								28	29	26	2					400
Hull Royal Infirmary.		69*	121†		34				4		Inc. in * & †						Inc. in †		21		Inc. in *		Inc. in •					19††					268
Hull Royal Infirmary Sutton Annexe ...	43		49		8																											100	
Withernsea ...	30																															30	
Victoria Hospital for Sick Children.																																150	
Victoria Hospital Hornsea Convalescent Home ...					40																											40	
Hull & East Riding Convalescent Home ...	80																															80	
Hull Hospital for Women ...																																27	
York Diocesan Maternity Home ...						24																										48	
Yorkshire Home for Mothers and Babies ...	As required																																
Municipal Maternity Home and Infants' Hospital ...					30		60		2												10	As required						2					104
City Hospital ...																														215			215
Tuberculosis Sanatorium ...											85	73																					158
Evan Fraser Hospital ...																															150	150	
City Mental Hospital ...													408	469																			877
Tilworth Grange ...															150																	150	
Mid-Yorkshire Institution, Whitley, York ...																70																	70
Yorkshire Children's Orthopaedic Hospital, Kirbymoorside ...																	10																10
TOTAL	433		341		122	84	36	215	1039	233	10	21	10		10		10		10		10				152	94	215	150					3458

†† Ophthalmic Cases.

## APPENDIX 9.

## PUBLIC ASSISTANCE—INSTITUTIONS.

The following statistics relate to the two Institutions which were transferred to the City Council on the 1st April, 1930, under the provisions of the Local Government Act, 1929.

## ANLABY ROAD INSTITUTION—HOUSE PORTION.

Accommodation available—Men, 210. Women, 133. Children, Nil. Total, 343.

No. of persons in the House (excluding casuals) on the 1st January, 1936	....	....	177
Do. do. do. do. 31st December, 1936	....	....	154
Daily average number of persons in the House during the year	....	....	166
Aggregate number of days during which Inmates were resident in the House in 1936	....	60,683	
No. of Indoor Funerals during 1936	....	....	75

## ANLABY ROAD INSTITUTION—ADMISSIONS TO HOUSE.

1936	Casuals.				Inmates.				
	Men.	Women	Childrn.	Total.	Men.	Women	Childrn. 3-16	Inf'ts. 0-3	Total.
January ....	—	—	—	—	8	—	—	—	8
February ....	—	—	—	—	5	4	—	—	9
March ....	—	—	—	—	9	3	—	—	12
April ....	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	5
May ....	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	2
June ....	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	5
July ....	—	—	—	—	5	4	—	—	9
August ....	—	—	—	—	11	—	—	—	11
September ....	—	—	—	—	3	2	—	—	5
October ....	—	—	—	—	10	3	—	—	13
November ....	—	—	—	—	7	1	—	—	8
December ....	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	5
Totals ....	—	—	—	—	75	17	—	—	92
1935 ....	—	—	—	—	96	14	—	—	110
1934 ....	—	—	—	—	106	14	—	—	120



## APPENDIX 9—Continued.

BEVERLEY ROAD INSTITUTION (INCLUDING MARGARET STREET NURSERY)—HOUSE PORTION.

Certified Accommodation (House)—300 Men. 175 Women. 30 Children. Total 505.

Actual Accommodation available on December 31st, 1936—

280 Men. 142 Women. 36 Children. Total 458.

No. of persons in the House on the 1st January, 1936 .... 351  
(including 1 for which another Authority was responsible)Do. do. 31st December, 1936 .... 304  
(including 1 for which another Authority was responsible)

Daily average number of persons in the House during the year .... 318

Aggregate number of days during which Inmates were resident in the House in 1936 116,444

Total number of admissions during 1936 for which other Authorities were responsible .... 34

Total number of persons sent by this Authority to other Institutions .... 27

No. of persons in other Institutions on the 1st January, 1936, for which this Authority  
is responsible Pattrington .... 5

Do. do. do. 31st December, 1936 do. do. .... 2

No. of Indoor Funerals during 1936 .... 56

No. of casuals in the Institution on the 1st January, 1936 .... 26

Do. do. do. 31st December, 1936 .... 15

No. of casuals transferred to the House as inmates during 1936 .... 80

Do. do. Hospital as patients during 1936 .... 52

*\*Excluding casuals.*

## BEVERLEY ROAD INSTITUTION—ADMISSIONS TO HOUSE.

1936.	Casuals.				Inmates.				
	Men.	Women	Childrn.	Total.	Men.	Women	Childrn. 3-16	Inf'ts. 0-3	Total.
January ....	353	2	—	355	48	8	—	13	69
February ....	438	6	—	444	25	2	—	5	32
March ....	291	3	—	294	24	—	—	2	26
April ....	257	3	—	260	17	—	—	—	17
May....	335	4	—	339	16	—	—	1	17
June ....	251	2	—	253	16	1	1	7	25
July ....	227	2	—	229	17	3	—	1	21
August ....	333	1	—	334	15	1	—	3	19
September ....	309	3	—	312	21	2	—	3	26
October ....	297	8	—	305	31	1	—	1	33
November ....	280	1	—	281	29	4	—	3	36
December ....	276	5	—	281	43	3	—	6	52
Totals ....	3647	40	—	3687	302	25	1	45	373
1935 ...	4336	36	6	4378	417	31	2	62	512
1934 ....	4354	67	1	4422	556	36	4	54	650



## APPENDIX 10.

## INSTITUTION HOSPITALS.

	Anlaby Road	Beverley Road
Total number of beds in Hospital ....	581	400
Daily average number of patients in Hospital during year ....	512	403
Aggregate number of days during which the Hospital beds were occupied in 1936 ....	187,585	147,467
Total number of patients admitted ....	3568	4031
“ “ “ discharged ....	2877	3438
“ “ deaths ....	718	608
“ “ births in hospital ....	1	3
“ “ stillbirths ....	0	0

## TABLE SHOWING MONTHLY ADMISSIONS IN 1936.

January ....	382	424
February ....	370	426
March ....	370	396
April ....	285	300
May ....	287	292
June ....	248	296
July ....	257	320
August ....	232	298
September ....	287	311
October ....	294	342
November ....	275	313
December ....	281	313
Totals for 1936 ....	3568	4031
Totals for 1935 ....	3619	3747

SURGERY—TABLE SHOWING NUMBER OF PATIENTS RECEIVING  
OPERATIVE TREATMENT IN 1936.

January ....	90	70
February ....	95	87
March ....	96	106
April ....	80	100
May ....	74	104
June ....	61	82
July ....	83	81
August ....	77	75
September ....	86	66
October ....	101	121
November ....	82	107
December ....	78	74
Totals for 1936 ....	1003	1073
Totals for 1935 ....	1107	741



## APPENDIX 10—Continued.

## INSTITUTION HOSPITALS—Continued.

ANLABY ROAD.				BEVERLEY ROAD.			
<i>Pathology.</i>							
Wasserman reactions	....	....	250	Specimens	....	....	821
Other specimens	....	....	1016	Post Mortems (Coroners)		....	16
Post Mortems (Coroners)	....	....	22	„ (Others)	....	....	57
„ (Others)	....	....	35	Inquests	....	....	19
Inquests	....	....	11				

*Massage Treatment.*

Number of patients treated....	....	106	Number of patients treated	....	156
Number of Treatments—			Number of treatments	....	1765
(a) Massage	....	846			
(b) Electrical	....	554			

## BEVERLEY ROAD INSTITUTION HOSPITAL—VENEREAL DISEASE.

				Men		Women		Total
Injections of Novarsenobillon, etc.	....	....	....	45	....	31	....	76
Other injections	....	....	....	585	....	303	....	888
				—		—		—
				630	....	334	....	964
				—		—		—
Wasserman Reactions and other specimens	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	594

*Dental Treatment.*

					Anlaby Road		Beverley Road
Number of patients treated by Dentist	....	....	....	....	103	....	146

APPENDIX 10—*Continued.*INSTITUTION HOSPITALS—*Continued.*

CLASSIFICATION OF IN-PATIENTS WHO WERE DISCHARGED FROM OR WHO DIED IN THE INSTITUTIONS DURING THE PERIOD 1ST JANUARY TO 31ST DECEMBER, 1936.

<i>Disease Group.</i>	<i>Anlaby Road.</i>			<i>Beverley Road.</i>		
	Children under 16	Men and Women		Children under 16	Men and Women	
Acute Infectious Disease ....	123	21		132	39	
Influenza ....	1	9		16	46	
Tuberculosis—Pulmonary ....	9	213		6	51	
Non-pulmonary ....	4	7		24	36	
Malignant disease ....	0	223		3	76	
Rheumatism—						
(1) Acute Rheumatism (Rheumatic Fever) together with sub-acute Rheumatism and Chorea ....	32	14		21	34	
(2) Non-articular manifestations of so-called Rheumatism (Muscular Rheumatism Fibrositis, Lumbago and Sciatica) ....	0	59		1	72	
(3) Chronic Arthritis ....	0	15		2	28	
Venereal disease ....	2	15		11	134	
Puerperal Pyrexia ....	0	1		0	2	
Puerperal Fever ....	0	1		0	1	
Other Diseases and Accidents connected with						
Child Bearing ....	0	76		1	73	
Mental disease ....	4	41		7	184	
Senile Decay ....	0	0		0	164	
Violence ....	31	208		34	269	
Diseases of the Nervous System and Sense Organs ....	29	188		49	211	
“ “ Respiratory System ....	262	361		298	269	
“ “ Circulatory System ....	4	457		22	239	
“ “ Digestive System ....	120	469		99	247	
“ “ Genito Urinary System ....	9	245		13	257	
“ “ Skin ....	94	95		102	98	
Other Diseases ....	6	121		228	519	
Mothers and Infants discharged ...	11	7		0	0	
Not classified under above headings ....	8	0		2	4	
	<hr/> 749	<hr/> 2846		<hr/> 1071	<hr/> 2975	

## APPENDIX 11.

## SUMMARY OF INSPECTIONS, etc., MADE BY THE DISTRICT AND ASSISTANT SANITARY INSPECTORS AND OF NOTICES SERVED AND WORK DONE AS A RESULT THEREOF.

						1936.		1935.
Complaints registered	....	....	....	....	....	2833	....	2575
<i>Inspections of—</i>								
Passages, areas, etc.	....	....	....	....	....	6371	....	6336
Houses, etc.	....	....	....	....	....	9537	....	9285
Milk shops	....	....	....	....	....	3667	....	3268
Manure yards	....	....	....	....	....	1184	....	1035
Ice cream manufactories	....	....	....	....	....	754	....	821
Drainage and other works in progress	....	....	....	....	....	403	....	496
Miscellaneous	....	....	....	....	....	4697	....	5194
Smoke observations	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	4
Re-visits, etc. (1) Houses	....	....	....	....	....	11581	....	10762
(2) General	....	....	....	....	....	4616	....	4932
<i>Result of Inspections—</i>								
Notices served—Informal	....	....	....	....	....	7798	....	8526
Statutory	....	....	....	....	....	797	....	1261
Follow-up letters	....	....	....	....	....	2348	....	2394
Notices complied with—Informal	....	....	....	....	....	8381	....	8538
Statutory	....	....	....	....	....	1133	....	1196
Notices not complied with—Informal	....	....	....	....	....	1601	....	1491
Statutory	....	....	....	....	....	176	....	512
Owners interviewed	....	....	....	....	....	1817	....	1838
<i>Sanitary defects remedied—</i>								
No. of houses involved	....	....	....	....	....	3856	....	3850
Drains, gullies and W.C's cleansed	....	....	....	....	....	1421	....	1171
Premises cleansed and limewashed	....	....	....	....	....	9	....	15
Areas and passages cleansed	....	....	....	....	....	45	....	148
Do. paved or repaired (informally)	....	....	....	....	....	187	....	263
Sanitary conveniences repaired or amended	....	....	....	....	....	631	....	592
Dust-bins provided	....	....	....	....	....	3691	....	3741
Drainage systems (separate or combined) reconstructed	....	....	....	....	....	9	....	13
Houses involved	....	....	....	....	....	13	....	21
Drainage systems (separate or combined) repaired	....	....	....	....	....			
(including gullies placed on existing drains)	....	....	....	....	....	25	....	6
Houses involved	....	....	....	....	....	44	....	19
Fall spouts disconnected from drains	....	....	....	....	....	9	....	8
Milk shops (adversely reported on)	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	1
Ice Cream premises (do. )	....	....	....	....	....	9	....	17
<i>Housing Acts 1925 and 1930.</i>								
Houses inspected....	....	....	....	....	....	348	....	719
No. found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	....	....	....	....	....	274	....	580
No. found to be totally unfit for human habitation	....	....	....	....	....	—	....	4
No. of notices served	....	....	....	....	....	351	....	652
No. of notices complied with	....	....	....	....	....	550	....	734
Re-visits	....	....	....	....	....	2790	....	3680
<i>Infectious Diseases*—</i>								
Cases investigated	....	....	....	....	....	4185	....	4059
Extra visits- S.P. contacts, etc.	....	....	....	....	....	430	....	465

\* Information recorded separately.

Detailed information with regard to statutory Notices served under the Public Health Act, 1875, etc., is to be found on page 39.

F. C. MARCHANT, M.R.San.I., M.S.I.A.

## APPENDIX 12.

## HOUSES-LET-IN-LODGINGS.

The number of houses on the register at the end of the year was 397.

Number of Houses on Register at end of 1935	....	....	....	....	....	450
Do. registered during 1936	....	....	....	....	....	5
						<hr/> 455
Number of Houses taken off Register during 1936 for various reasons	....	....				58
Total number of Houses occupied as Houses-let-in-Lodgings at the end of 1936	....					<hr/> 397
Total number of rooms in the 397 houses	....	....	....	....	....	3187
Registered number of rooms in the 397 houses	....	....	....	....	....	2154
Number of rooms used for sleeping purposes only :—						
Unfurnished	....	....	....	....	....	333
Furnished	....	....	....	....	....	244
						<hr/> 577
Number of rooms used for living and sleeping purposes :—						
Unfurnished	....	....	....	....	....	717
Furnished	....	....	....	....	....	860
						<hr/> 1577
						<hr/> 2154
Number of persons accommodation provided for—Adults	....	....	....	....		4144
					Children	4824
Do. found in occupation					Adults	2847
					Children	1082
Number of families	do.	....	....	....	....	1489
Number of Registration Certificates issued to Occupiers showing the number of persons allowed to occupy the rooms	....	....	....	....	....	5
Number of informal circulars issued to Occupiers requiring particulars as to lodgers						104
Number of copies of Bye-laws issued to Occupiers	....	....	....	....	....	35
New Registrations	....	....	....	....	....	5
<i>Inspections.</i>						
Number of day visits to Houses-let-in-Lodgings	....	....	....	....	....	5525
Do. night do.	do.	do.	....	....	....	106
Do. day visits	do.	do.	exempt from registration	....		970
						<hr/> 6601
Total number of Inspections	....	....	....	....		
<i>Particulars of Night Inspections :—</i>						
No. of houses visited	....	....	....	....	....	106
Aggregate No. of rooms	....	....	....	....	....	569
Do. Lodgers provided for....	....	....	....	....	....	1591
Do. Persons found occupying such rooms—						
				Males.	Females.	
Over 10 years of age	....	....	....	412	451	
Under 10 years of age	....	..	....	197	204	
				<hr/>	<hr/>	1264



## APPENDIX 12—Continued.

Number of notices issued :—

Notices outstanding at end of 1935	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	73
<i>Re</i> Contravention of Bye-laws, etc.	{	Informal	....	....	....	....	....	487
	{	Formal	....	....	....	....	....	16
								<hr/> 503
<i>Re</i> Cleansing and Decorating	{	Informal	....	....	....	....	....	324
	{	Formal	....	....	....	....	....	34
								<hr/> 358
							Total	934
Notices complied with	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	<hr/> 753
„ outstanding at the end of 1936	{	Informal	....	....	....	....	....	170
	{	Formal	....	....	....	....	....	11
								<hr/> 181
Number of verbal cautions given	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	54
Do. follow-up letters sent	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	244
<i>Summary of defects, etc., remedied.</i>								
Overcrowding of rooms discontinued	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2
Provision for the separation of the sexes	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	7
Cellar dwellings closed	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	—
Premises cleansed and re-decorated	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	324
New water-closets provided	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	9
New drainage	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	—
Do. pavement	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	12
Do. dustbins	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	89
Choked water-closets cleansed	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	24
Choked drains and gullies cleansed	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	32
Foul water-closet basins cleansed	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	36
Water-closet cisterns repaired	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	24
Waste and water pipes repaired	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	24
Spouting repaired	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	46
Water-closets repaired	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	28
Yard pavement repaired	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	13
Roofs and ceilings repaired	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	103
Walls and floors repaired	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	141
Sash cords repaired	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	193
Unwholesome animals removed	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2
Accumulations of refuse removed	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	14
Liquid and solid refuse removed from rooms	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	5
Floors of rooms, staircases, etc., cleansed	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	61
Pavement of yards, etc., cleansed	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	56
Staircases repaired	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	30
Fireplaces repaired	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	42
Doors repaired	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	42
Water-closet seats and floors cleansed	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	88
Windows provided or repaired	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	137
Provision of artificial lighting	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	8
							Total	<hr/> 1592

## APPENDIX 13.

## FACORIES, WORKSHOPS, LAUNDRIES, WORKPLACES AND HOMEWORK.

## 1.—INSPECTION.

PREMISES.	NUMBER OF		
	Inspections.	Written Notices.	Prosecutions.
Factories (including Factory Laundries) ....	125	10	—
Workshops (including Workshop Laundries) ....	2086	27	—
Workplaces (other than Outworkers' premises) ....	85	—	—
Totals ....	2296	37	—

The above figures include 39 inspections of Fire Escapes in Factories, and 27 of Fire Escapes in Workshops. The number of re-visits to Factories, Workshops and Workplaces was 742.

Visits to Bakehouses are included in this Table.

# APPENDIX 13—Continued.

## 2.—DEFECTS FOUND

PARTICULARS.	NUMBER OF DEFECTS.			Number of Prosecutions.
	Found.	Remedied.	Referred to H.M. Inspector.	
Nuisances under the Public Health Acts :—				
Want of cleanliness ...	21	14	—	—
Want of ventilation ...	4	5	—	—
Overcrowding ...	1	1	—	—
Want of drainage of floors ...	—	—	—	—
Other nuisances ...	31	24	—	—
Sanitary accommodation	7	4	—	—
Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1890, in force.	—	1	—	—
Offences under the Factory and Workshop Act :—				
Illegal occupation of underground bakehouse (S. 101) ...	—	—	—	—
Other offences (excluding offences relating to outwork which are included in Part 3 of this Report) ...	26	23	—	—
Totals ...	90	72	—	—

# 3.—HOME WORK.

## OUTWORKERS' LISTS, SECTION 107.

OUTWORKERS' LISTS, SECTION 107.																	Outwork in unwholesome premises, Section 108.		Outwork in infected premises, Sections 109 & 110.	
NATURE OF WORK.*	Lists received from Employer.				Addresses of Outworkers.		Notices served on Occupiers as to keeping or sending of Lists.	Prosecutions.		Inspections of Outworkers' premises.	Instances†	Noticed	Prosecutions.	Instances.	Orders made (S. 110).	Prosecutions (Sections 109, 110).				
	Twice in the Year.		Once in the Year.		Received from other Councils.	Forwarded to other Councils.		Failing to keep or permit inspection of lists.	Failing to send lists.											
	Lists.†	Con-tractors. (3)	Work-men. (4)	Lists. (5)													Con-tractors. (6)	Work-men. (7)		
(1)	(2)				(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)				
Making, cleaning, repairing, &c., wearing apparel ...	152	11	362	5	—	20	195	—	—	117	—	—	—	—	—	—				
Making, repairing, &c., table linen, bed linen, &c. ....	2	—	8	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—				
Lace, lace curtains and nets	—	—	24	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—				
Artificial flowers ...	6	—	172	—	—	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—				
Nets, other than wire nets...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—				
Tents ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—				
Sacks ...	1	1	12	—	—	2	1	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—				
Furniture and Upholstery	11	—	356	—	—	2	17	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—				
Fur Pulling ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—				
Feather sorting ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—				
Umbrellas, &c. ....	2	—	46	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—				
Carding, &c., of buttons, &c.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—				
Paper bags	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—				
Boxes made of paper, card-board chip or similar material ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—				
Basket Making	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—				
Brush Making	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—				
Racquet and Tennis Balls	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—				
Stuffed Toys ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—				
File Making ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—				
Electro-Plate	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—				
Cables and Chains ...	—	—	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—				
Anchor and Grapnels	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—				
Cart gear ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—				
Locks, latches and keys	2	—	46	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—				
Pea Picking ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—				
Curtains and Furniture Hangings	—	—	37	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—				
Totals	182	15	602	5	26	26	230	—	—	119	—	—	—	—	—	—				

\* In those cases where an occupier has given out work of more than one of the classes specified in column 1 and has shown the number of workers in each class of work, the list has been compiled against the principal class only, but the workers have been assigned in column 4 to their respective classes.

† The figures required in columns 2, 3 and 4 are the total number of lists (received from employers who sent them both in February and August as required by the Act) and of the entries of names of outworkers in those lists. They will, therefore, usually be double of the number of such employers and (approximately) double of the number of individual outworkers whose names are given, since in the February and August lists of the same employer the same outworker's name will often be repeated.

a Two Outworkers included in lists of other class of work.

b Four Outworkers do.

c Two Outworkers do.

d One Outworker do.

e Two Outworkers do.

f Five Outworkers do.

APPENDIX 13—*Continued.*

## 4.—REGISTERED WORKSHOPS.

CLASS.	NUMBER.
Workshops on the Register (S. 131) at the end of the year :—	
Bags, Baskets, &c. ....	12
Clothing, Boots, &c. ....	313
Coaches, Cycles, Harness, &c. ....	80
Coopers, &c. ....	17
Fish Curers ....	39
Food, Drink, &c. (Bakers, Confectioners, &c.) ....	289*
Furniture, Pianos, Brushes, &c. ....	75
Joiners, Plumbers, &c. ....	110
Laundries, Cleaners, &c. ....	24
Iron, Tin, Wire, &c. ....	34
Ships, Boats, Ropes, Sails and Nets ....	20
Watches, Jewellery, &c. ....	20
Sundry other Trades ....	154
Total number of Workshops on Register ....	1187

\* Including 69 Factory Bakehouses.

## 5.—OTHER MATTERS.

CLASS.	NUMBER.
Matters notified to H.M. Inspectors of Factories :—	
Failure to affix Abstract of the Factory and Workshop Act (S. 133) (including new Workshops in which protected persons were found employed, and Domestic Workshops) ....	50
Action taken in matters referred by H.M. Inspector as remediable under the Public Health Acts, but not under the Factory and Workshop Act (S. 5) ) Reports (of action taken) sent to H.M. Inspector ....	35
Other ....	2
Underground Bakehouses (S. 101) :—	
Certificates granted during the year ....	—
In use at the end of the year ....	—

APPENDIX 13 *Continued*

## COMPLAINTS RECEIVED FROM ILM. INSPECTOR OF FACTORIES.

NATURE OF COMPLAINT.	No. of complaints received.	No. of complaints dealt with	No. of complaints received, being dealt with.	No. of out- standing complaints dealt with.	REMARKS.
Insufficient sanitary accommodation	3	3*	—	1	* 3 Not upheld.
Insufficient means of es- cape in case of fire	2	2*	—	1	* 1 Not upheld.
Sanitary conveniences not screened or Lobby not provided	15	14*	1	—	* 14 Not upheld.
Dry Nuisance ... ..	1	1	—	—	
Work-shop not kept in a cleanly state	1	1	—	—	
Workhouse not kept in a cleanly state	2	2*	—	—	* 2 Not upheld.
W.C's not ventilated	2	2*	—	—	* 1 Not upheld.
W.C's out of order	2	2	—	—	
No sanitary accommoda- tion provided	2	2*	—	—	* 2 Not upheld.
Separate sanitary accommodation not provided	2	2*	—	—	* 2 Not upheld.
W.C. apartment not kept in a cleanly state	1	1*	—	—	* Not upheld.
Workroom insufficiently ventilated	1	1*	—	—	* Obstruction removed before inspection.
Dangerous Buildings	2*	—	—	—	* Referred to the City Engineer.
Totals ... ..	36	33	1	2	



## APPENDIX 13 —(Continued).

## WORKSHOPS AND WORKPLACES.

Table showing the trades, number of workshops and workplaces at present on the register, and number of each sex employed when first inspected.

TRADES.	No. of Work- shops.	Persons Employed.		TRADES.	No. of Work- shops.	Persons Employed.	
		Males.	Females			Males.	Females
<b>Workshops—</b>							
Art Needle Workers .....	5	—	13	Rope Walks .....	3	13	—
Bag Repairers .....	7	7	71	Saddlers .....	3	11	—
Bakers* .....	266	479	368	Sailmakers .....	3	12	—
Basket Makers .....	5	11	3	Ship Riggers .....	7	45	—
Boat Builders .....	1	3	—	Slippermakers .....	1	2	—
Boot Repairers .....	51	96	—	Smiths .....	16	36	—
Bottlers of Beer, &c. ....	6	8	3	Stoneworkers .....	7	19	—
Brush Makers .....	2	6	—	Tailors .....	135	203	284
Cabinet Makers .....	9	31	—	Tinsmiths .....	17	57	—
Chair Makers .....	1	8	—	Upholsterers.....	29	100	30
Coach Builders .....	6	20	—	Venetian Blind Makers .....	2	3	2
Confectioners .....	10	11	19	Watch and Clock Makers .....	20	34	—
Coopers .....	13	32	—	Weighing Mach'ie Makers .....	8	19	—
Cycle and Motor Repairers .....	67	159	1	Wheelwrights .....	1	3	—
Dressmakers.....	82	4	539	Wireworkers.....	1	2	—
Egg Sorters .....	6	19	47	Wood Carvers .....	3	6	—
Firewood Cutters .....	1	3	—	Sundry Trades....	137	575	201
Fish Curers .....	39	277	384				
Fish Kit Makers .....	4	23	—	Totals .....	1187	2843	2314
Hosiery, &c., Knitters .....	3	—	6				
Joiners .....	45	143	—	<b>Workplaces—</b>			
Lath Renders .....	1	9	—	Restaurant and Hotel Kitchens .....	104	81	403
Laundries, &c. ....	24	36	29	Sundry Work- places .....	15	92	12
Leather Workers .....	3	10	19				
Maltsters .....	1	7	—	Totals .....	119	173	415
Marble Masons.....	2	3	—				
Milliners .....	36	—	180	<b>Grand Totals—</b>			
Netbraiders .....	6	15	115	Workshops .....	1187	2843	2314
Painters .....	9	38	—	Workplaces .....	119	173	415
Piano Repairers .....	4	15	—				
Picture Frame Makers .....	2	2	1				
Polishers .....	21	56	1				
Plumbers .....	48	158	—				
Rag Sorters .....	8	14	8				
					1306	3016	2729

\* Including 69 Factory Bakehouses

## APPENDIX 14.

## ADMINISTRATION OF THE SHOPS ACTS, 1912-1934

	1931	1935.*	1936.*
Shops on Register	7524	7614	7469
Inspections	15177†	1438	1535
Re-visits	—	1013	966
Inspections by Sanitary Inspectors	—	19	4
Re-visits by Sanitary Inspectors	—	13	2
Observations re Closing and Night Employment	—	15404	16381
Excessive Hours of Employment of Young Persons	—	12	23
Assistants' Half Holidays	24	23	38
Shops Open After Closing Hour	25	29	34
Fixed Shops Open After Closing Hour—Act not complied with	85	25	68
Trading Elsewhere than in a Shop	1	—	—
Night Employment	—	5	1
Meal-times Not Allowed :			
Found	1	13	38
Remedied	—	10	12
Notices Not Exhibited :			
Found	346	1245	721
Remedied	—	934	872
Placards Required :			
Found	2	29	24
Remedied	2	27	30
Records Not Kept :			
Found	—	351	179
Remedied	—	254	218
Insufficient Lighting Arrangements :			
Found	—	6	—
Remedied	—	6	—
Washing Facilities Required :			
Found	—	60	20
Remedied	—	50	23
Facilities for Taking Meals Required :			
Found	—	82	23
Remedied	—	60	35

(Continued)

APPENDIX 14—*Continued.*

## ADMINISTRATION OF THE SHOPS ACTS, 1912-1934.

	1934.	1935.*	1936*
Ventilation :			
Found .....	—	1	—
Remedied .....	—	1	—
Temperature :			
Found .....	—	2	—
Remedied .....	—	2	—
Sanitary Conveniences :			
Found .....	—	15	4
Remedied .....	—	13	4
PROSECUTIONS.			
No. of Cases .....	—	3	1
Convictions .....	—	3	1
Dismissed, withdrawn, or respited on payment of costs .....	—	—	—

\* Includes contraventions under the Shops Act, 1934.

† Includes observations *re* Closing of Shops

## REGISTER OF SHOPS.

Shops exempted, by Orders made by the City Council, from the provisions as to Weekly Half-holiday :—

<i>No. of Shops.</i>	<i>No. of persons employed therein</i>	
	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>
306 .....	203	166

Shops required, by Orders made by the City Council, to close for the Weekly Half-Holiday :—

<i>No. of Shops.</i>	<i>No. of persons employed therein.</i>	
	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>
605* .....	904	106

\*51 shops included in Exempted Trades.

Shops exempted by the Act, from the provisions as to Weekly Half-Holiday :—

<i>No. of Shops.</i>	<i>No. of persons employed therein.</i>	
	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>
3828 .....	1625	2546

Shops required by the Act to close for the Weekly Half-Holiday :—

<i>No. of Shops.</i>	<i>No. of persons employed therein.</i>	
	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females.</i>
4540* .....	2830	2495

\*1759 already included in Exempted Trades.

No new orders have been made under the Shops Acts ; a list of those in operation in the City is given in the Report for 1925.

## APPENDIX 15.

ANNUAL REPORT ON THE INSPECTION AND REGISTRATION OF CANAL  
BOATS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31st DECEMBER, 1936.

Canal Boats inspected	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	716
Re-inspections	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	152
Total number of inspections										868
No. of Canal Boats found in good order	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	566
No. found contravening the Acts	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	150
										716

The 716 Canal Boats inspected during the year are registered to accommodate 4,705 adult persons, whilst only 1,284 adults (1164 males and 120 females) and 35 children were occupying the said boats.

The number of children of school age found on the boats registered by this Authority was 40. The female adults and children above referred to were found to be living on the boats chiefly during the school holiday periods.

## PARTICULARS OF CONTRAVENTIONS.

						<i>No. of defects.</i>	<i>No. remedied.</i>
Boats not properly lettered and numbered	....	....	....	....	....	19	19
Absence of registration certificate	....	....	....	....	....	15	15
Requiring Repairs :—							
Decks, stoves and floors	....	....	....	....	....	10	
Watercasks, ventilators and deck lights	....	....	....	....	....	9	
Cupboards and bedberths	....	....	....	....	....	8	
					—	27	27
Certificates not identifying owner with boat	....	....	....	....	....	26	25
Certificates not having owners' correct address	....	....	....	....	....	24	9
Requiring renewal of paint	....	....	....	....	....	11	11
Cabins not in a cleanly condition	....	....	....	....	....	55	55
Unregistered boats	....	....	....	....	....	8	7
Ice water not removed	....	....	....	....	....	2	2
						184	170

With reference to the 14 contraventions not remedied, notices have been sent to the owners or verbal cautions given, and the cases will be followed up.

The 16 contraventions existing when the last Annual Report was presented have since been remedied.

In all cases where written notices or letters have been sent to the owners of boats contravening the Acts or Regulations, the masters of the boats have also been cautioned verbally.

## INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

No notifications were received from medical practitioners of any case of infectious disease having occurred on any boat in the district during the year.

## APPENDIX 15—Continued.

## LEGAL PROCEEDINGS.

It has not been found necessary during the year to take legal proceedings, as in nearly every instance where contraventions of the Canal Boats Acts have occurred, the persons responsible have had the defects remedied with the least possible delay.

## REGISTRATION DEPARTMENT.

Total number of canal boats on the register on 31st December, 1935 ...	921
Registered during the year	18
Registrations cancelled during the year	7
Total number of boats on register on 31st December, 1936 ...	932

## Particulars of boats registered during the year :—

Boats not previously registered	8
Boats previously registered with other authorities	5
Boats previously registered only under the Merchant Shipping Acts	5
	18

## Copy certificates issued in consequence of :—

Change of Ownership and/or change of boat's name	13
Alteration of owner's address	2
Fore cabins deleted	1
Certificates lost or dilapidated	2
	18

## Certificates endorsed in consequence of :—

Change of ownership and/or change of boat's name	14
Alteration of owner's address	7
	21

Number of boats believed to be in use or available (A)	932
Number of steam propelled boats included in (A)	20
„ motor propelled boats do	2

CHARLES PARROTT BOOTH,

Inspector and Examining Officer

## APPENDIX 16.

## HOUSING STATISTICS.

Number of houses and flats erected during the year :—

(a) Total (including numbers given separately under (b) )	....	....	....	1,858
(i) By the local authority	....	....	....	680
(ii) By other local authorities	....	....	....	Nil
(iii) By other bodies and persons	....	....	....	1,178
(b) With State assistance under the Housing Acts :—				
(i) By Local Authority—				
(a) For the purpose of Part III of the Act of 1930	....	....	....	680
(b) For the purpose of Part III of the Act of 1925	....	....	....	Nil
(c) For the purpose of the Act of 1924	....	....	....	Nil
(ii) By other bodies or persons	....	....	....	Nil

INSPECTION OF DWELLING-HOUSES DURING THE YEAR :—

(1) (a) Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	....	....	....	6,194
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose	....	....	....	14,371
(2) (a) Number of dwelling-houses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925	....	....	....	348
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose	....	....	....	3,138
(3) Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	....	....	....	4
(4) Number of dwelling-houses (excluding those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	....	....	....	4,540

REMEDY OF DEFECTS DURING THE YEAR WITHOUT SERVICE OF FORMAL NOTICES.

Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their officers	....	....	....	4,406
---	------	------	------	-------

ACTION UNDER STATUTORY POWERS DURING THE YEAR.

A.—Proceedings under Sections 17, 18 and 23 of the Housing Act, 1930.

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	....	....	....	Nil
(2) Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices :—				
(a) By owners	....	....	....	Nil
(b) By local authority in default of owners	....	....	....	Nil

B.—Proceedings under Public Health Acts.

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	....	....	....	436
(2) Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices :—				
(a) By owners	....	....	....	533
(b) By local authority in default of owners	....	....	....	Nil



APPENDIX 16—*Continued.*HOUSING STATISTICS—*Continued.*

## C.—Proceedings under sections 19 and 21 of the Housing Act, 1930.

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which representations were made with a view to the making of Demolition Orders	180
(2) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	152
(3) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which undertakings under Section 19 (2) of the Housing Act, 1930, were given	5
(4) Number of dwelling-houses rendered fit in pursuance of undertakings under Section 19 (2) of the Housing Act, 1930	Nil.
(5) Number of houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	112
(6) Number of houses demolished prior to the making of Demolition Orders	1

## D.—Proceedings under Section 20 of the Housing Act, 1930.

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which representations were made with a view to the making of Closing Orders	1
(2) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made	3
(3) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit	Nil

## E.—Proceedings under Section 3 of the Housing Act, 1925.

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices became operative requiring repairs	Nil
(2) Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices :—	
(a) By owners	Nil
(b) By local authority in default of Owners	Nil
(3) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Closing Orders became operative in pursuance of declaration by owners of intention to close	Nil.

## F.—Proceedings under Section 5 of the Housing Act, 1930.

Number of houses demolished in pursuance of the :—

Kingston upon Hull (Canning Street) Housing Confirmation Order, 1931	130
Kingston upon Hull (Sykes Street) Housing Confirmation Order No. 1, 1931	120
Kingston upon Hull (Sykes Street) Housing Confirmation Order No. 2, 1931	57
Kingston upon Hull (Aldbrough Street) Housing Confirmation Order, 1931	40
Kingston upon Hull (Scott Street) Housing Confirmation Order, 1933	66
Kingston upon Hull (Hodgson Street) Housing Confirmation Order, 1933	17
Kingston upon Hull (Church Street) Drypool Housing Confirmation Order, 1934	16
Kingston upon Hull (Jenning Street) Housing Confirmation Order, 1934	16
Kingston upon Hull (Witham) Housing Confirmation Order, 1935	40
Kingston upon Hull (Jane Street) Housing Confirmation Order, 1935	4

**APPENDIX 16—Continued.**HOUSING STATISTICS—*Continued.*

Kingston upon Hull (Edgar Street) Housing Confirmation Order, 1935	25
Kingston upon Hull (Porter Street No. 1) Housing Confirmation Order, 1935	182
Kingston upon Hull (Porter Street No. 2) Housing Confirmation Order, 1935	6
Kingston upon Hull (William Street) Housing Confirmation Order 1936	125
Kingston upon Hull (Woods Lane) Housing Confirmation Order, 1936	18
Kingston upon Hull (Osborne Street) Housing Confirmation Order, 1936	20
Kingston upon Hull (Jenning Street No. 2) Housing Confirmation Order, 1936	29
Kingston upon Hull (Hodgson Street No. 2) Housing Confirmation Order, 1936	17
Kingston upon Hull (Hodgson Street No. 3) Housing Confirmation Order, 1936	13
Kingston upon Hull (Little George Street) Housing Confirmation Order, 1936	16
Kingston upon Hull (Spring Street No. 1) Housing Confirmation Order, 1936	27
Kingston upon Hull (Spring Street No. 2) Housing Confirmation Order, 1936	10
Kingston upon Hull (Edgar Street No. 2) Housing Confirmation Order, 1936	9
Kingston upon Hull (Seward Street) Housing Confirmation Order, 1936	3

## APPENDIX 17.

## FOOD AND DRUGS (ADULTERATION) ACT, 1928.

Samples taken under the above Act and submitted to the Public Analyst for analysis.

DESCRIPTION OF SAMPLE.	No. of Samples.	SAMPLES TAKEN.				Genuine.	Adulterated.	No action taken.	Letters of caution, &c.	Prosecutions.
		Formally.	Informally.	By agent.	In course of delivery, &c.					
<i>Beers, Wines, Spirits, &amp;c.</i>										
Beer .....	6	—	6	6	—	6	—	—	—	—
Stout .....	7	—	7	6	—	7	—	—	—	—
Wines, Alcoholic .....	6	—	6	3	—	6	—	—	—	—
„ Medicated .....	6	—	6	3	—	6	—	—	—	—
Spirits—Brandy .....	3	2	1	1	—	3	—	—	—	—
„ Gin .....	3	2	1	1	—	3	—	—	—	—
„ Rum .....	3	2	1	1	—	3	—	—	—	—
„ Whisky .....	3	2	1	1	—	3	—	—	—	—
<i>Beverages.</i>										
Aerated Waters .....	16	1	15	14	—	14	2 (a)	—	1	—
Cocoa .....	6	—	6	6	—	6	—	—	—	—
Coffee .....	10	—	10	10	—	10	—	—	—	—
Coffee Extract .....	6	—	6	6	—	6	—	—	—	—
Coffee and Chicory .....	2	—	2	2	—	2	—	—	—	—
Fruit Cordials .....	6	—	6	6	—	6	—	—	—	—
Fruit Crystals .....	6	—	6	6	—	6	—	—	—	—
Tea .....	5	—	5	5	—	5	—	—	—	—
Tea—Digestive .....	2	1	1	1	—	—	2 (b)	—	1	—
<i>Cereals.</i>										
Cornflour .....	6	—	6	6	—	6	—	—	—	—
Flour .....	6	—	6	6	—	6	—	—	—	—
Flour, Self Raising .....	6	—	6	6	—	6	—	—	—	—
Oatmeal .....	6	—	6	5	—	6	—	—	—	—
Rice .....	7	1	6	6	—	5	2 (c)	—	2	—
Rice, Ground .....	6	—	6	6	—	6	—	—	—	—
Sago .....	6	—	6	6	—	6	—	—	—	—
Semolina .....	6	—	6	6	—	6	—	—	—	—
<i>Confections.</i>										
Biscuits .....	6	—	6	6	—	6	—	—	—	—
Cake Decorations .....	6	—	6	6	—	6	—	—	—	—
Cream Cakes, etc. ....	7	—	7	—	—	5	2 (d)	2	—	—
Sweets .....	42	1	41	36	—	40	2 (e)	—	1	—
<i>Drugs.</i>										
Aspirin Tablets .....	6	—	6	6	—	6	—	—	—	—
Bi-Carbonate of Soda .....	6	—	6	6	—	6	—	—	—	—
Bland's Pills .....	6	—	6	6	—	6	—	—	—	—
Borax .....	6	—	6	6	—	6	—	—	—	—
Boric Acid Ointment .....	6	—	6	6	—	6	—	—	—	—

## APPENDIX 17—Continued.

DESCRIPTION OF SAMPLE.	No. of Samples.	SAMPLES TAKEN.				Genuine.	Adulterated.	No action taken.	Letters of caution, &c.	Prosecutions.
		Formally.	Informally.	By agent.	In course of delivery, &c.					
<i>ugs, (cont.).</i>										
Calomel Ointment	6	—	6	6	—	3	3 (f)	—	3	—
Carminative	5	—	5	5	—	5	—	—	—	—
Cod Liver Oil	7	1	6	6	—	6	1 (g)	1	—	—
Epsom Salts	6	—	6	6	—	6	—	—	—	—
Fluid Magnesia	4	—	4	4	—	4	—	—	—	—
Formaldehyde	6	—	6	6	—	6	—	—	—	—
Friar's Balsam	6	—	6	6	—	6	—	—	—	—
Grey Powders	6	—	6	6	—	4	2 (h)	—	2	—
Liquid Paraffin	6	—	6	6	—	6	—	—	—	—
Magnesium Carbonate	6	—	6	6	—	6	—	—	—	—
Olive Oil	6	—	6	6	—	6	—	—	—	—
Sulphur Ointment	6	—	6	6	—	6	—	—	—	—
Sweet Spirit of Nitre	6	—	6	6	—	6	—	—	—	—
Tincture of Myrrh	6	—	6	6	—	6	—	—	—	—
<i>ts, Animal and</i>										
<i>Vegetable.</i>										
Dripping	12	—	12	12	—	12	—	—	—	—
Lard	6	—	6	6	—	6	—	—	—	—
Lard Substitute	3	—	3	3	—	3	—	—	—	—
Margarine	13	—	13	13	—	9	4 (i)	—	4	—
Suet, Shredded	3	2	1	2	—	1	2 (j)	2	—	—
<i>ish, Meats, &amp;c.</i>										
Bacon	6	—	6	6	—	6	—	—	—	—
Beef—Corned	6	—	6	6	—	6	—	—	—	—
Black Pudding	6	—	6	6	—	6	—	—	—	—
Bloaters	2	—	2	2	—	2	—	—	—	—
Brawn	6	—	6	6	—	6	—	—	—	—
Chicken and Ham										
Roll, etc.	7	—	7	7	—	7	—	—	—	—
Fish Paste	6	—	6	6	—	6	—	—	—	—
Fish, Tinned	12	—	12	12	—	12	—	—	—	—
Haddock, Smoked	4	—	4	4	—	4	—	—	—	—
Kippers	2	—	2	2	—	2	—	—	—	—
Meat—Minced	6	—	6	6	—	6	—	—	—	—
Polony	6	—	6	6	—	6	—	—	—	—
Potted Meat	18	—	18	18	—	17	1 (k)	—	1	—
Sausages—Beef	6	—	6	6	—	6	—	—	—	—
—Pork	7	6	1	1	—	5	2 (l)	—	2	—
Tripe	6	—	6	6	—	6	—	—	—	—

## APPENDIX 17—Continued.

DESCRIPTION OF SAMPLE.	No. of Samples.	SAMPLES TAKEN.				Genuine.	Adulterated.	No action taken.	Letters of caution, &c.	Prosecutions.	
		Formally.	Informally.	By agent.	In course of delivery, &c.						
<i>Milk and Milk Products.</i>											
Butter .....	79	79	—	2	4	69	10 (m)	—	8	—	
Cheese .....	13	1	12	12	—	13	—	—	—	—	
Cream .....	6	—	6	6	—	6	—	—	—	—	
„ Bottled .....	3	—	3	3	—	3	—	—	—	—	
Curd .....	11	1	10	6	—	11	—	—	—	—	
Milk .....	1309	1268	41	20	63	1203	106(n)	1	59	21	
„ Condensed .....	6	—	6	6	—	6	—	—	—	—	
„ Evaporated .....	6	—	6	6	—	6	—	—	—	—	
„ Separated .....	7	7	—	—	2	4	3 (o)	—	4	—	
<i>Preserves.</i>											
Candied Peel .....	6	—	6	6	—	6	—	—	—	—	
Cheese, Lemon .....	2	—	2	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	
Curd, Lemon....	4	—	4	4	—	4	—	—	—	—	
Currants .....	6	—	6	6	—	6	—	—	—	—	
Fruit—Bottled .....	6	—	6	6	—	6	—	—	—	—	
„ Dried .....	13	—	13	12	—	11	2 (p)	—	2	—	
„ Tinned .....	6	—	6	6	—	6	—	—	—	—	
Jam .....	14	1	13	13	1	7	7 (q)	—	2	—	
Raisins .....	6	—	6	6	—	6	—	—	—	—	
<i>Seasonings, etc.</i>											
Flavouring Essences .....	3	—	3	3	—	3	—	—	—	—	
Food Colouring .....	3	—	3	3	—	3	—	—	—	—	
Ground Ginger .....	6	—	6	6	—	6	—	—	—	—	
Mustard .....	6	—	6	6	—	6	—	—	—	—	
Pepper—Cayenne .....	6	—	6	6	—	6	—	—	—	—	
„ White .....	6	—	6	6	—	6	—	—	—	—	
Pickles .....	6	—	6	6	—	6	—	—	—	—	
Sauces .....	8	—	8	8	—	8	—	—	—	—	
Vinegar—Malt .....	6	—	6	6	—	6	—	—	—	—	
„ Table .....	6	—	6	6	—	1	5 (s)	—	7	—	
<i>Vegetables.</i>											
Lentils .....	6	—	6	6	—	6	—	—	—	—	
Peas—Split .....	9	3	6	6	—	3	6 (r)	—	6	—	
Vegetables—Tinned....	11	—	11	11	—	11	—	—	—	—	
<i>Miscellaneous.</i>											
Baking Powder .....	6	—	6	6	—	6	—	—	—	—	
Bread and Butter .....	6	6	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	
Cake, Pudding and Sponge Mixtures .....	6	—	6	6	—	6	—	—	—	—	
Coconut, Desiccated .....	6	—	6	6	—	6	—	—	—	—	

APPENDIX 17—*Continued.*

DESCRIPTION OF SAMPLE.	No. of Samples.	SAMPLES TAKEN.				Genuine.	Adulterated.	No Action taken.	Letters of Caution, &c.	Pro-secutions.
		Formally.	Informally.	By Agent.	In course of delivery, &c.					
<i>Miscellaneous (cont)</i>										
Custard Powder	6	—	6	6	—	6	—	—	—	—
Gelatine	6	—	6	6	—	6	—	—	—	—
Golden Syrup	7	—	7	7	—	7	—	—	—	—
Ground Almonds	6	—	6	6	—	6	—	—	—	—
"    "    Substitute	3	—	3	3	—	3	—	—	—	—
Homogenised Baby Food	1	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
Honey	6	—	6	6	—	6	—	—	—	—
Jellies	6	—	6	6	—	6	—	—	—	—
Soups, Tinned	6	—	6	6	—	6	—	—	—	—
Steak and Kidney Pudding	1	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
Sugar—Icing	6	—	6	6	—	6	—	—	—	—
"    Brown	6	—	6	6	—	6	—	—	—	—
"    White	6	—	6	6	—	6	—	—	—	—
Treacle	6	—	6	6	—	6	—	—	—	—
Yeast	6	—	6	6	—	6	—	—	—	—
Totals	2148	1387	761	717	70	1984	164	6	105	21

(a) An informal sample and the formal "repeat" sample of Grape Fruit Crush, which contained salicylic acid to the extent of 170 parts and 190 parts respectively per million parts of the samples. A letter of caution was sent to the manufacturers.

(b) An informal sample and the formal "repeat" sample, each of which contained a normal amount of tannin for Indian and Ceylon teas, and therefore, the description applied to the tea was misleading. A letter of caution was sent to the blenders.

(c) An informal sample and the formal "repeat" sample, which contained mineral polishing material of the nature of talc to the extent of 0.35 and 0.3 per cent. respectively. Letters of caution were sent to the retailer and the wholesalers.

(d) Two informal samples, each having a creamy layer which contained only a small amount of butter-fat, the remainder comprising foreign fats. It was considered inadvisable to take further action.

(e) An informal sample and the formal "repeat" sample, each of which contained only a small proportion of butter-fat, the remainder of the fat (which, in the latter case) was very small, being of vegetable origin. A letter of caution was sent to the manufacturers.

(f) Each of the three samples contained zinc carbonate and was labelled "Calamine Ointment." Letters of caution were sent to the vendors.

(Continued.)



APPENDIX 17—*Continued.*

- (g) An informal sample deficient in Vitamin A., repeated formally and found genuine.
- (h) One sample was deficient in mercury, whilst the three powders comprising the other sample were deficient in weight. A letter of caution was sent to each vendor.
- (i) Each sample had extraneous wording on the wrapper, and in two of the cases the word "Margarine" was in letters of less than the required size. Letters of caution were sent to the vendors.
- (j) Formal samples each of which contained rice-flour, which was not declared. It was decided that further action was inadvisable.
- (k) The sample contained moist wheat-flour in contravention of the Corporation's standard for potted meat. A letter of caution was sent to the retailer.
- (l) An informal sample, which bore a label upon which the declaratory words were not within a surrounding line, and a formal sample which bore a label, the declaratory words upon which were printed in letters of less than the required size. In the first case, a letter of caution was sent to the retailer, and in the other, a letter of caution was sent to the manufacturer-retailers.
- (m) Formal samples which contained excess water in varying amounts. Letters of caution were sent to six retailers, one manufacturer, and a wholesaler.
- (n) Includes 55 samples deficient in milk-fat and two containing added water, in respect of which 53 letters of caution were sent to producers, wholesalers, and/or retailers; one sample containing added water, repeated formally, following which the producer was convicted; six samples containing added water, taken from retailers, in respect of which no further action was taken, as the producers were convicted; one sample deficient in fat, in respect of which no further action was taken, as the average composition of the whole consignment of milk was satisfactory; and 15 samples deficient in milk-fat, in respect of which "Appeal to Cow" samples were taken and found to be of similar composition, and following which letters of caution were sent to the producers.
- (o) Each of the samples contained added water, and letters of caution were sent to the two retailers and the suppliers.
- (p) Informal samples of Dried Pears, which contained arsenic. Letters were addressed to a retailer and a wholesaler, who surrendered their stocks of the pears. The facts were also communicated to the Trade Department of the Dominion concerned, and the Ministry of Health.
- (q) One informal sample, three informal "repeat" samples, and one formal "repeat" sample of full fruit standard Apricot Jam, deficient in apricot fruit. It was considered inadvisable to take legal proceedings. The facts were, however, communicated to the Food Manufacturers' Federation. One informal sample of Strawberry Jam, lower fruit standard, which bore a label on which the words "with other fruit juice" were printed in letters of less than the required size. Letters were sent to the retailers, the suppliers, and the Food Manufacturers' Federation. An informal sample of Strawberry Jam, full fruit standard, deficient in strawberry fruit, which was repeated and found genuine.
- (r) Three informal and three formal "repeat" samples, which contained mineral polishing material of the nature of talc as a facing on the peas, in varying amounts. Letters were sent to the retailers and the wholesalers concerned, and to the Chambers of Trade and Commerce.
- (s) The samples consisted of artificial vinegar 100 per cent. Letters of caution were sent to five retailers and two manufacturers.



## APPENDIX 18.

## FOOD AND DRUGS (ADULTERATION) ACT, 1928.

The results of the 27 cases in which legal proceedings were instituted are as follow—

No. of Sample.	Nature of Sample.	Particulars of Adulteration.	Result of Proceedings.
66 (a)	Milk	Contained at least 20.4 per cent. added water.	Fined £3 and £2 0s. 10d. costs.
all 3 (a)	Do.	do. at least 20.6 per cent.	Fined £3.
68 (b)	Do.	do. at least 6.4 per cent.	Fined £1 and £2 4s. 10d. costs.
all 2 (b)	Do.	do. at least 5.3 per cent.	Fined £1.
89	Do.	Adulterated with at least 4.5 per cent. added water.	Fined £3 and £3 15s. 0d. costs.
all 9	Do.	Contained about 4.8 per cent. added water.	Fined £10 and £1 1s. 7d. costs.
21	Do.	do. about 3.3 per cent.	Fined £2.
67 (c)	Do.	Deficient in milk-fat 33 per cent.	Fined £2 and 11s. 6d. costs.
973 (c)	Do.	do. 10 per cent.	Fined £1.
975 (c)	Do.	do. do.	Summons dismissed under Probation of Offenders Act.
53 (d)	Do.	Contained 6.5 per cent. added water.	} One summons on average adulteration. Fined £2 and £5 4s. 1d. costs.
54 (d)	Do.	do. 9.7 per cent. do.	
57 (d)	Do.	do. 4.9 per cent. do.	} One summons on average adulteration. Fined £1 and £1 1s. 0d. costs.
58 (d)	Do.	do. 6.5 per cent. do.	
all 25 (d)	Do.	do. 6.5 per cent. do.	Fined £1 and £1 1s. 0d. costs.

(Continued)

## APPENDIX 18—Continued.

No. of Sample.	Nature of Sample.	Particulars of Adulteration.			Result of Proceedings.
955 (e)	Milk	Contained 16.3 per cent. added water.			One summons on average adulteration. Fined £5 and £4 15s. 4d. costs.
956 (e)	Do.	do.	19.5 per cent.	do.	
Hull 10 (e)	Do.	do.	16.2 per cent.	do.	One summons on average adulteration. Dismissed under bation of Offenders Act.
Hull 20 (e)	Do.	do.	23.0 per cent.	do.	
1099	Do.	do.	at least 1.7 per cent.	do.	Fined £1 and £1 11s. 6d. costs.
1212	Do.	do.	9.5 per cent.	do.	Fined £5 and £3 4s. 2d. costs.
1213	Do.	do.	6.3 per cent.	do.	Summons dismissed under Probation of Offenders Act.
Hull 1A	Do.	do.	9.5 per cent.	do.	Fined £2 and £1 11s. 6d. costs.
Hull 2A	Do.	do.	7.9 per cent.	do.	Summons dismissed under Probation of Offenders Act.
1386 (f)	Do.	do.	9.7 per cent.	do.	Fined £5 and £3 1s. 6d. costs.
Hull 30 (f)	Do.	do.	do.	do.	Fined £2 and £1 11s. 6d. costs.
1575	Do.	Deficient in milk-fat to the extent of 20.0 per cent.			Fined £2.

(a) Same producer.

(d) Same producer.

(b) Do.

(e) Do.

(c) Same retailer.

(f) Do.

## APPENDIX 19.

## PUBLIC HEALTH (PRESERVATIVES, Etc. IN FOOD) REGULATIONS.

No. of Sample.	Nature of Sample.	Preservative Allowed.	Particulars of Contravention of Regulations.	Action Taken.
125	Pork Sausages.	Sulphur dioxide.	The essential wording on the declaratory label was not within a surrounding line.	Letter of caution.
356	Grape Fruit Crush.	Either Sulphur dioxide or Benzoic acid.	Contained salicylic acid, 170 parts per million parts of the sample.	Repeated formally. See No. 516.
516	Do.	Do.	Contained salicylic acid, 190 parts per million parts of the sample.	Letter of caution.
543	Pork Sausages.	Sulphur dioxide.	The essential wording on the declaratory label was printed in type of less than the required size.	Letter of caution.

## APPENDIX 20.

## REPORT OF CHIEF FOOD AND VETERINARY INSPECTOR.

## SUMMARY OF ANIMALS AFFECTED WITH TUBERCULOSIS.

## CARCASSES UNSOUND.

									1934		1935		1936
Cows	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	95	....	105	....	116
Heifers	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	8	....	11	....	15
Bulls	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	—	....	3	....	1
Oxen	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	9	....	18	....	28
Pigs	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	103	....	102	....	167
Calves	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	16	....	22	....	24
									—		—		—
									231	....	261	....	351
									—		—		—

## CARCASSES FOUND TO BE UNSOUND FROM CAUSES OTHER THAN TUBERCULOSIS.

BEEF.		MUTTON.		VEAL.		PORK.	
Disease or Condition.	No.	Disease or Condition.	No.	Disease or Condition.	No.	Disease or Condition.	No.
Dysphagia	1	Emaciation	60	Decomposing	9	Asphyxia	1
Dropsy	7	Pyrexia	8	Emaciation	2	Decomposing	6
Pyrexia	20	Decomposing	12	Pyæmia	3	Dropsy	6
Septic		Dropsy	7	Pyrexia	26	Peritonitis	2
Metritis	5	Parturient		Immaturity	8	Pyrexia	11
Emaciation	4	Fever	29	Rheumatoid		Rickets	7
Traumatism	3½	Moribund	8	Arthritis	1	Swine Fever	12
Moribund	3	Mastitis....	1	Traumatism	2	Swine	
Medicine		Pyæmia....	1	White Scour	1	Erysipelas	17
Taint....	1	Rheumatoid				Emaciation	3
Milk Fever	1	Arthritis	1			Septic Metritis	2
Septic						Jaundice	6
Pericarditis	2					Pleurisy	1
						Moribund	9
						Pyæmia	4
						Medicine	
						Taint	2
Totals	47½		127		52		89

## APPENDIX 20—Continued.

## PARTICULARS OF FRUIT AND VEGETABLES SORTED UNDER SUPERVISION.

<i>Description.</i>	<i>Sorted.</i>	<i>Unsound.</i>
Apples .. .. .	51 packages	21 packages.
Oranges .. .. .	67 ..	34 ..
Pears .. .. .	49 ..	15 ..
Plums .. .. .	102 ..	36 ..

## OTHER FOODSTUFFS AND VEGETABLES FOUND TO BE UNFIT, WITHOUT SORTING.

Apples .. .. .	493 Packages.
Apricots .. .. .	57 ..
Asparagus .. .. .	13 ..
Bananas .. .. .	95 ..
Celery .. .. .	56 ..
Cabbages .. .. .	165 ..
Carrots .. .. .	96 ..
Cherries .. .. .	132 ..
Cucumbers .. .. .	26 ..
Grapes .. .. .	7 ..
Kale .. .. .	16 ..
Lettuce .. .. .	1079 ..
Lemons .. .. .	15 ..
Melons .. .. .	1 ..
Mushrooms .. .. .	2 ..
Mustard and Cress .. .. .	6 ..
Onions .. .. .	23 ..
Peas .. .. .	71 ..
Pears .. .. .	91 ..
Peaches .. .. .	18 ..
Plums .. .. .	358 ..
Potatoes .. .. .	43 ..
Radishes .. .. .	26 ..
Raspberries .. .. .	22 ..
Spinach .. .. .	27 ..
Sprouts .. .. .	79 ..
Spring Onions .. .. .	2 ..
Tomatoes .. .. .	280 ..
Watercress .. .. .	21 ..

In addition to the above, the following seizures of miscellaneous foodstuffs were made :—

Bacon .. .. .	22 lbs.
Crabs .. .. .	62
Dried Pears .. .. .	28 lbs.
Eggs .. .. .	28
Ham .. .. .	24 lbs.
Fruit Pulp .. .. .	3 packages
Mussels .. .. .	10 ..
Prawns .. .. .	88 ..
Rabbits .. .. .	77 ..
Shrimps .. .. .	2 ..
Tinned Goods .. .. .	14804 tins
Yeast .. .. .	26 packages

APPENDIX 20—*Continued.*

## SUMMARY OF INSPECTIONS OF PREMISES, ETC.

Slaughterhouses, Butchers' Shops, Factories and Stalls	....	....	15,572
Fish Shops and Stalls, Game Stores, Curing Houses and Carts	....	....	896
Fruit Warehouses, Shops, Markets, Stalls and Carts....	....	....	6,111
Cowsheds and Dairies	....	....	354
			<hr/>
			22,933
			<hr/>

## VETERINARY REPORT.

*Performing Animals (Regulation) Act, 1925.* 201 animals affected by this Act came into the City during the year. The performances were witnessed and were satisfactory. The licences were found to be in order. One exhibitor was found to have no licence. Application was made to this authority and a licence was granted.

*Parasitic Mange.* One case occurred, which was reported to the Inspector under the Contagious Diseases of Animals Acts.

*Rabies. Foot and Mouth Disease. Glanders. Sheep Scab.* No cases occurred or were reported in the City during the year.

*Swine Fever.* Four cases of Swine Fever were found by the Department in City slaughter-houses.

*Anthrax.* Two cases of suspected anthrax were reported during the year, but were not confirmed.

*Other Contagious Diseases.* No cases of any disease specified by the Contagious Diseases (Animals) Acts, other than those already referred to, occurred in the City during 1936.

*Veterinary Supervision of Horses.* The Veterinary Inspector paid visits to the various Corporation Stables in the City, which accommodated 50 horses, viz. :—

Police	....	....	....	....	4
Public Cleansing Department	....	....	....	....	40
Parks	....	....	....	....	2
Sanatorium	....	....	....	....	2
Public Assistance	....	....	....	....	2

The horses of the Public Cleansing Department received treatment on 47 occasions during the year, and the drugs required were dispensed within the Department.

One cow was subjected to the Tuberculin Test before being purchased by the Mental Hospital Committee. This Cow failed to pass the test and was rejected.

Numerous visits were also paid to the Mental Hospital Farms at Willerby, Winestead, and at the Sanatorium, Cottingham, by the Veterinary Inspector to treat the stock.

A monthly veterinary examination and semi-annual tuberculin tests of the herd of cows at the Mental Hospital, and periodical inspections of the stock at Winestead Farm have been made.

Occasional visits were paid to Low Bransholme Farm for inspection and treatment of the stock.

## APPENDIX 20—Continued.

*Cruelty to Animals Acts.* For the purposes of these Acts, the Veterinary Inspector examined 12 animals at the request of the police. Seven prosecutions were instituted, and convictions were obtained in four cases; the fines totalled £11 15s. and costs.

*Horse Purchase Committee.* Visits were made by the Veterinary Inspector with members of the Committee to examine horses for soundness before being purchased.

*Fat Stock Market.* A weekly market is held on Mondays at which fat cattle, sheep and pigs are exposed for sale. Inspections of the stock are made on each market day for the purposes of the Public Health Act, 1875, and the Contagious Diseases (Animals) Acts. The approximate numbers of animals sold in the past two years have been :—

	1935.	1936.
Cattle .....	24,183	26,799
Sheep and Lambs .....	88,581	87,185
Pigs .....	63,439	60,487

There is also an adjoining market for store stock, where young animals are offered for sale each market day. Animals in this market and the Hull Horse Market are also inspected for purposes of the Contagious Diseases (Animals) Acts.

H. P. LEWIS, M.R.C.V.S.,  
Chief Food Inspector.



# APPENDIX 2L

## CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES NOTIFIED DURING THE YEAR 1936.

Disease.	At All Ages.	NUMBER OF CASES NOTIFIED.												TOTAL CASES NOTIFIED IN EACH LOCALITY.																Total No. of City Cases removed to Infectious Diseases Hospital.	Total No. of Deaths in the City.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																												
		AT AGES—YEARS.												Albert.	Alexandra.	Beverley.	Botanic.	Coltman.	Drypool.	East Central.	Marleet.	Myton.	Newland.	North Newington.	Paragon.	Park.	Pickering.	St. Andrew's.	Southcoates.			South Newington.	Stoneferry.	Sutton.	University.	West Central.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																							
		Under 1 year.	1 year and under 2 years.	2 years and under 3 years.	3 years and under 4 years.	4 years and under 5 years.	5 years and under 10 years.	10 years and under 15 years.	15 years and under 20 years.	20 years and under 35 years.	35 years and under 45 years.	45 years and under 65 years.	65 years and upwards.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																														
Small-pox .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—</

## INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

Table showing the Number of Cases notified, the Number of such Cases admitted to the Infectious Diseases Hospitals and the Total Number of Deaths during the years stated

Disease.	1906.			1916.			1926.			1931.			1932.			1933.			1934.			1935.			1936.		
	No. of Notifications.	Admissions to Hospitals.	Deaths.	No. of Notifications.	Admissions to Hospitals.	Deaths.	No. of Notifications.	Admissions to Hospitals.	Deaths.	No. of Notifications.	Admissions to Hospitals.	Deaths.	No. of Notifications.	Admissions to Hospitals.	Deaths.	No. of Notifications.	Admissions to Hospitals.	Deaths.	No. of Notifications.	Admissions to Hospitals.	Deaths.	No. of Notifications.	Admissions to Hospitals.	Deaths.	No. of Notifications.	Admissions to Hospitals.	Deaths.
Smallpox .....	27	27	10	24	24	14	37	37	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cholera and Plague .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diphtheria (including Membranous Croup) ..	1257	345	135	361	244	24	742	676	18	1145	1118	94	1707	1672	133	1517	1489	52	1076	1057	65	956	944	34	1103	1079	125
Erysipelas .....	234	254	9	112	115	5	523	391	5	115	457	5	83	389	12	149	351	12	143	635	1	102	1	3	114	1	11
Scarlet Fever .....	526	—	—	629	425	8	—	—	6	546	—	3	456	—	7	126	—	1	753	—	8	747	688	6	1136	925	3
Typhus Fever .....	—	130	50	83	43	23	10	8	12	13	10	4	23	21	1	9	8	1	10	9	12	—	—	1	39	21	—
Enteric Fever .....	258	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Relapsing Fever .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Continued Fever .....	11	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Intermittent Fever .....	23	—	2	12	—	6	18	—	9	22	—	11	14	—	12	8	—	10	13	—	16	3	—	5	11	—	8
Puerperal Pyrexia .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	43	—	—	56	—	57	21	60	—	37	—	39	—	—	—	71	—	—
Cerebro-Spinal Fever .....	—	—	—	—	—	5	5	1	3	11	8	11	13	12	5	21	14	6	20	13	7	16	2	6	5	3	1
Poliomyelitis .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	3	3	9	5	2	36	28	4	5	5	2	30	1	3	3	3	—
Hemiphysus Neonatorum ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	28	—	3	43	—	3	35	—	—	26	—	2	30	—	3	12	—	—
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	69	—	—	26	—	—	31	—	32	40	—	—	32	—	3	31	34	28	27	—	—
Measles .....	1474	67	67	2298	5	59	615	4	39	621	19	70	944	3	15	1552	—	42	874	—	3	2511	—	28	2645	23	68
Anthrax .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hydrophobia (in Man) ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chickenpox .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	1980	3	1	1691	—	—	1487	—	—	1311	—	—	1567	—	—	2030	—	—	1613	—	—
Dysentery .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Malaria .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	4	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	10	—	—
Glanders .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Encephalitis Lethargica ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	20	—	—	5	2	6	3	1	2	212	1	4	—	—	6	3	—	—	—	—	—
Folio-Encephalitis .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	282	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	544	—	—	383	—	258	279	—	—	—	—	—
Pneumonia .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	407	—	449	341	—	271	—	365	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	3810	756	287	3635	721	133	4494	1123	123	4688	1617	658	5217	2104	454	5720	1894	538	4069	1719	376	6806	1061	361	718	2058	546

**APPENDIX 23.****NATURE OF AFTER-EFFECTS REMAINING FROM AN ATTACK OF ENCEPHALITIS  
LETHARGICA.**

Cases which have been officially notified to the Health Department :—

No.	Date Notified.	Sex.	Age at time of Notifi- cation.	Condition at end of year, 1936.
1	2/5/24	Female	21	Condition unchanged. General encephalitic paralysis and unable to speak.
2	18/8/25	Male	12	General health good ; occupation seaman ; still has tendency to go to sleep when not occupied.
3	25/1/27	Male	18	Considerable improvement ; eyesight affected at about 14 days interval ; perspiring and trembling fits are now very infrequent.
4	6/3/30	Male	33	No improvement ; eyes rotate upwards ; limbs stiff, cannot walk properly ; sagging jaw.
5	19/9/30	Male	19	Improvement continues ; now appears quite well.
5	21/4/31	Male	34	Condition unchanged ; paralysis left arm and left foot ; General health otherwise good ; is able to work.
7	16/6/32	Female	11	Continues in normal health and in employment.
8	12/5/33	Male	3	Continues in normal health and attends school.
9	13/6/36	Male	11	No after-effects.

**APPENDIX 23—Continued.****CASES REPORTED TO BE SUFFERING FROM AFTER-EFFECTS OF ENCEPHALITIS LETHARGICA.**

These cases have not been officially notified in accordance with the Regulations :

Initials.	Age at time of attack.	Date of Attack of Encephalitis Lethargica.	Present Condition.
E.G.	15	Feb., 1924	Condition unchanged ; still in Home at Skeffling, E. Yorks.
M.A.	16	— 1923	Has lived out of Hull during the year ; paralysis affecting right leg and side, otherwise no change in condition.
V.B.	15	June, 1924	Condition unchanged ; eats abnormally, helpless and talks very little.
R.W.	11	May, 1924	Still at Rampton State Institution, near Retford. No report available.
J.K.R.	18	May, 1930	No improvement ; walks with unsteady gait ; patient quiet.
D.T.	22	— 1929	Still in City Mental Hospital ; no change in condition.
T.W.E.B.	31	— 1930	Patient admitted to hospital ; phthisis ; confined to bed, but still has usual post-encephalitis lethargica symptoms.
E.M.B.	25	— 1926	Condition unchanged ; paralysis of legs.
W.G.J.	23	— 1930	Quite normal except that he has difficulty in walking and requires assistance.
E.B.	36	Feb., 1930	Condition unchanged ; has received treatment in hospital on frequent occasions.
H.M.	—	—	Still in City Mental Hospital ; no change in condition ; limbs and speech affected.
M.B.	12	— 1925	Patient displays no energy and no interest ; limbs affected.
E.A.T.	—	—	Very slight improvement shown ; still has screaming fits and talks slowly ; walks with usual post-encephalitis lethargica gait.
E.O.	49	— 1929	Suffers from severe neurosis ; more marked early in the day.

## APPENDIX 24.

## VACCINATION.

RETURNS MADE BY THE VACCINATION OFFICERS RESPECTING THE VACCINATION OF CHILDREN WHOSE BIRTHS WERE REGISTERED DURING THE YEAR 1935.

Registration Sub-Districts.	No. of Births in " Birth List Sheets " 1st Jan. to 31st Dec., 1935.	Successfully vaccinated.	Insusceptible to Vaccination.	Had Smallpox.	Conscientious Objections.	Died Unvaccinated.	Unentered in the Vaccination Register on account of :—			
							Postponement by Medical Certificate.	Removals to other Districts.	Removed. Not traceable.	Unaccounted for.
Drypool ....	1681	828	5	—	708	105	5	4	19	7
Southcoates ....	560	314	3	—	222	17	1	2	1	—
East Sculcoates ....	373	195	1	—	157	17	1	—	2	—
West Sculcoates ....	774	366	7	—	352	39	1	5	2	2
Humber ....	263	157	1	—	74	21	1	—	4	5
Myton ....	885	469	6	—	325	62	1	5	11	6
Hessle....	1003	493	6	—	456	33	—	3	8	4
Cottingham ....	465	210	4	—	220	20	2	2	4	3
Skirlaugh ....	18	13	—	—	3	2	—	—	—	—
Totals ....	6022	3045	33	—	2517	316	12	21	51	27

## APPENDIX 25.

### CITY HOSPITAL AND EVAN FRASER HOSPITAL.

REPORT BY THE MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT, DR. H. MASON LEETE

City Hospital, Castle Hill, Cottingham. In course of construction. To accommodate 350 to 400 beds when completed. Beds available at the end of the year, 215.

Evan Fraser (Smallpox) Hospital, Sutton on Hull 150 beds.

#### Staff—

Medical Superintendent—H. MASON LEETE, M.D., M.R.C.S., D.P.H.

Resident Medical Officer, City Hospital—P. SCIENCE, M.B., Ch.B.

Matron—Miss J. ARMSTRONG, R.R.C. (to 30th September, 1936).

Matron—Miss D. H. DROTHFIELD (from 1st October, 1936).

1 Deputy Matron.

1 Sister (acting Matron).

1 Home Sister.

1 Sister Tutor.

5 Sisters.

11 Staff Nurses.

38 Probationer Nurses.

#### GENERAL SURVEY.

The City Hospital dealt with cases of diphtheria, scarlet fever, enteric fever, cerebro-spinal fever and the infectious diseases generally. Evan Fraser Hospital was still used chiefly for convalescent cases of scarlet fever, and diphtheria, and for diphtheria carriers. In August and September, measles cases were admitted direct to Evan Fraser Hospital, during a severe outbreak of this disease. The accommodation for scarlet fever at the City Hospital was one 38-bed ward and one 28-bed ward. Our experience during recent years shows that not until 100 more beds are available at the City Hospital, will the accommodation be sufficient to meet the needs of the City for diphtheria and scarlet fever when the incidence of both these diseases is above the average. As other diseases have to be provided for, it will be seen that a final figure in the neighbourhood of 400 beds for the completed hospital is by no means too high. In infectious diseases work there is always considerable fluctuation and when the incidence of diseases such as diphtheria and scarlet fever is low, the accommodation available will be used for the other infectious diseases such as measles and whooping cough, for which, at present, there is no special provision.

#### NOTE AS TO THE FORM OF THIS REPORT.

This report follows the form introduced in 1931. The main tables and analyses refer to cases treated to a conclusion during 1936 classified according to the final hospital diagnoses. The figures are comparable with those of 1931 and following years, but not with those of previous years.

#### NUMBERS DEALT WITH DURING 1936 AT THE CITY HOSPITAL AND EVAN FRASER HOSPITAL.\*

In Hospital, January 1st.	Admitted during year.	Discharged during year.	In Hospital, December 31st.
214	2159	2120	253

\* For the number of cases dealt with at the Evan Fraser Hospital, see page 218.

**APPENDIX 25—Continued.****CLASSIFICATION ON ADMISSION.**

Diphtheria ....	....	....	....	....	1118
Scarlet fever ....	....	....	....	....	956
Other infectious diseases ....	....	....	....	....	70
Other diseases ....	....	....	....	....	7
Observation....	....	....	....	....	8
					<hr/>
					2159
					<hr/>

**DISEASES TREATED TO A CONCLUSION DURING THE YEAR, CLASSIFIED  
ACCORDING TO THE FINAL OR HOSPITAL DIAGNOSIS.**

**TABLE A. DIPHThERIA.**

<i>Age in Years.</i>		<i>Cases.</i>		<i>Deaths.</i>
0— 5 ....	....	267	....	52
5—10 ....	....	437	....	55
10—15 ....	....	119	....	11
15—20 ....	....	36	....	—
20 and over ....	....	39	....	—
		<hr/>		<hr/>
Totals ....	....	898	....	118
		<hr/>		<hr/>

Of the 898 cases, 440 were males and 458 females.

According to the type of disease the 898 cases are classified as follow :—

Faucial ....	....	....	....	....	761
Laryngeal ....	....	....	....	....	40
Carriers ....	....	....	....	....	94
Other....	....	....	....	....	3
					<hr/>
					898
					<hr/>

Many cases are sent into hospital as diphtheria which prove on further investigation to be suffering from some other disease. Of the 1118 cases notified and admitted as diphtheria, the diagnosis was confirmed in 881, both figures including carriers. The remainder were re-diagnosed as follows :—

Tonsillitis ....	....	....	194
Simple laryngitis ....	....	....	10
Broncho-pneumonia ....	....	....	3
Scarlet fever ....	....	....	23
Measles ....	....	....	3
Other conditions ....	....	....	4
			<hr/>
			237
			<hr/>



**APPENDIX 25—Continued.**

The re-diagnosed cases are excluded from the hospital diphtheria table, and included under the appropriate table according to the final hospital diagnosis. The hospital diphtheria tables contain in addition cases which proved to be diphtheria but were sent in as some other condition.

Diphtheria carriers are cases where there are no clinical signs of diphtheria, but where a diphtheria-like germ has been found in throat, nose or other site either by an outside bacteriologist or at the hospital. Such cases, though they need isolation, are not suffering from diphtheria, and should not therefore be included in the final statistics and especially in the calculation of the death-rate. There were 94 carriers in the total of 898 diphtheria cases, and in many the carrier condition was not confirmed in hospital—but all carriers, confirmed or otherwise, are omitted in the following tables which show true clinical diphtheria only.

The diagnosis was confirmed in practically all cases by bacteriological examination, though the final diagnosis is on a clinical basis. The cases re-diagnosed as tonsillitis all gave at least three successive negative throat swabs on admission.

Faucial and laryngeal diphtheria differ so much in symptoms, treatment and outcome that it is essential to deal with them separately, and the following tables show the figures for 1936 compared with the 5 previous years, in each type of disease. Under the heading of faucial diphtheria are included faucio-nasal and nasal cases. Laryngeal cases are those which showed definite laryngeal symptoms on admission, the diagnosis of diphtheria being confirmed by clinical, laryngoscopic and bacteriological examination.

**TABLE A1. FAUCIAL DIPHThERIA.**

Proven clinical cases (excluding carriers).

Year.	Number.	Paralysed Cases (non-fatal).	Deaths.	Paralysis Rate per cent.	Mortality Rate per cent.
1931.	671	50	91	7.5	13.6
1932.	1046	90	113	8.6	10.8
1933.	912	85	76	9.3	8.3
1934.	688	84	55	12.2	8.0
1935.	618	63	22	10.2	3.6
<b>1936.</b>	<b>761</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>106</b>	<b>10.4</b>	<b>13.9</b>

**TABLE A2. LARYNGEAL DIPHThERIA.**

Proven clinical cases.

Year.	Number.	Paralysed Cases (non-fatal).	Deaths.		Mortality Rate per cent.
			Obstructive.	Toxic.	
1931.	46	3	7	—	15.2
1932.	25	1	10	1	44.0
1933.	37	3	8	1	24.3
1934.	22	1	5	—	22.7
1935.	31	2	7	2	29.0
<b>1936.</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>27.5</b>

APPENDIX 25—*Continued.*

The three cases of diphtheria not classified in the above tables were two cases of diphtheritic mastoid infection and one of ocular diphtheria. The virulence of the isolated organism was proved in all three cases. The eye case resulted in total loss of vision, and occurred in a child aged three years.

Diphtheria was much more severe than in the previous three years. An accurate index of severity is the faucial case mortality rate (shown in Table A1) which has reached the highest figure we have recorded for six years. This increased severity is due to a recrudescence of gravis strains of diphtheria bacilli which have always been of special and sinister importance in Hull. Indeed, Hull has its own strain of *C. diphtheriae gravis* which is quite distinct from that found in Leeds, though similar strains have been recorded elsewhere in England. At the same time, part of the heavy mortality of 1936 was due to a virulent "intermediate" strain which caused most of the deaths during the first four months of the year. This was replaced about May or June by gravis strains, and gravis mortality rapidly overtook the intermediate mortality and caused most of the deaths in the remainder of the year. This is seen by comparing the faucial toxic deaths in the first four months with those of the whole year—the latter figures include the former.

Faucial toxic deaths due to	To 30th April. (4 mths)	To 31st December. (12 mths)
" Gravis " Organism ....	7	66
Intermediate Organism ....	25	35

It is this waxing and waning of bacterial types of varying virulence that is the chief cause in the variations in mortality. The opinion was ventured last year, that the population as a whole, because of exposure to infection and artificial measures was becoming more immune, but with the 1936 figures before us we must discard this for our explanation. Nevertheless, the remedy is active immunisation on an even larger and more thorough scale. No individual need ever die of diphtheria. We have not seen a single death in a subject who was unquestionably Schick-negative. Further we have never seen toxic complications such as heart failure or one of the common post-diphtheritic paralyses follow in such a case. It is not realised sufficiently yet that deaths and serious illness due to this infection are preventable.

Of the 40 laryngeal cases, 31 required tracheotomy, and of these, 11 died.

The average duration of treatment of the diphtheria cases discharged was 46.5 days. This compares with 48.8 days in 1935 and 41.2 days in 1934.

It is still necessary to stress the need for rapidity in dealing with diphtheria or suspected diphtheria. Swab results should not be waited for but treatment or removal to hospital should be carried out if the clinical findings suggest diphtheria. Many cases arrive in hospital too late for treatment to be effective. Of the 118 fatal cases, 41 died within 48 hours of admission.

TABLE B. SCARLET FEVER.

Age in Years.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Deaths.
0—5 ....	98	99	197	4
5—10 ....	175	183	358	1
10—15 ....	82	109	191	1
15—20 ....	22	34	56	—
20 and over ....	28	46	74	—
	—	—	—	—
Total ....	405	471	876	6
	—	—	—	—

## APPENDIX 25—Continued.

*Diagnosis.*

Of the 956 cases admitted during the year notified as scarlet fever, the diagnosis was confirmed in 899. The remainder were re-diagnosed as follows :—

Rubella	8
Food and drug rashes	7
Tonsillitis	15
Measles	6
Diphtheria	10
Other conditions	11
	57
	—

*Complications and Deaths.*

In the 876 cases the scarlatinal complications were as follow :—

Complication.	No. of Cases.	Rate %
Late Adenitis	68	7.8
Rhinitis	42	4.8
Otorrhœa	76	8.7
Arthritis	1	0.1
Albuminuria	24	2.7
Relapse	10	1.1

Of the 6 deaths, 1 was due to broncho-pneumonia, 1 to post scarlatinal diphtheria, 1 to streptococcal meningitis, 1 to tuberculous meningitis, 1 followed scarlet fever due to an accidental scald at home, and 1 to complications after a mastoid operation.

The case mortality is 0.7 per cent. The average duration of treatment in hospital was 35.3 days.

*Comments.*

Scarlet fever maintained its mild type. It will be noted that all the deaths were in complicated cases.

TABLE C. OTHER INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

Disease.	Males.	Females.	Total	Deaths
Enteric fever	9	7	16	—
Cerebro-spinal fever	1	1	2	—
Measles	14	17	31	7
Chickenpox	—	2	2	—
Rubella	4	7	11	—
Poliomylitis	1	2	3	—
Mumps	1	—	1	—
Tuberculosis (pulmonary)	3	—	3	—
Tuberculosis (non pulmonary)	1	1	2	2
Total	34	37	71	9

Of the 16 enteric fever cases, 3 suffered from typhoid infection and 13 from paratyphoid B. The majority of the measles cases were admitted during August and September when a ward was opened to relieve the pressure on the Public Assistance Institution Hospitals. The cause of death in the 7 fatal cases of measles was broncho-pneumonia, 6 being in children under the age of two years. The rubella cases were all sent in as scarlet fever.

**APPENDIX 25—Continued.****TABLE D. OTHER DISEASES.**

<i>Disease.</i>	<i>Males.</i>		<i>Females.</i>		<i>Total.</i>	<i>Deaths</i>
Tonsillitis .....	86	....	127	....	213	2
Bronchitis and Broncho-pneumonia	7	....	3	....	10	2
Simple Laryngitis .....	5	....	5	....	10	—
Malaria .....	9	....	—	....	9	—
Drug, Food and Septic Rashes .....	7	....	4	....	11	—
Enteritis .....	1	....	2	....	3	—
Miscellaneous .....	9	....	10	....	19	2
Total .....	124	....	151	....	275	6

Most of the cases of tonsillitis were sent to hospital as cases of diphtheria, but the diagnosis of tonsillitis was confirmed by subsequent observation and bacteriological examination. Included in the category of tonsillitis are cases of pharyngitis, quinsy and other septic throat conditions.

**SUMMARY OF CASES DISCHARGED.**

Table A .....	898
„ B .....	876
„ C .....	71
„ D .....	275
Total .....	2120

**EAR, NOSE AND THROAT WORK.**

Dr. Ritchie Rodger or Dr. Simpson visited the hospital from time to time. They were also on call for emergencies. Seven operations were performed for the removal of tonsils and adenoids and 2 for mastoid disease. In addition, 3 examinations by direct laryngoscopy were carried out in cases of laryngeal or suspected laryngeal diphtheria, and there was also 1 operation for frontal sinus infection.

**LABORATORY.**

The examinations carried out in the hospital laboratory were as follow :—

Nature of Examination.	No. of specimens.
Cultures for <i>B. diphtheria</i> .....	12341
Blood for agglutination tests .....	41
Blood cultures .....	17
Blood films .....	13
Cerebro-spinal fluid .....	22
Urines for special examination .....	440
Fæces for enteric organisms .....	108
Sputum for <i>B. tuberculosis</i> .....	19
Cultures for hæmolytic streptococci .....	57
Various .....	9
Total .....	13067

## APPENDIX 25—Continued.

The increase in the laboratory work (the total figure in 1935 was 9,245) was mainly due to a larger number of examinations for diphtheria bacilli. It was found that many cases of scarlet fever were "carrying" this germ on admission, and for a time routine swabbing of all admissions was necessary to detect these carriers.

In addition to the routine work tabulated above, special research into the types of diphtheria bacilli present in Hull was undertaken and during the year, 479 cases were investigated in detail; 216 control examinations in less detail were made to check routine microscopic examinations.

The laboratory is licensed for inoculation experiments and during 1936, 27 experiments were performed. These were chiefly virulence tests in diphtheria, but specimens of sputum and pleural fluid were examined for the Sanatorium and the Tuberculosis Dispensary.

In addition, Dr. Gwyneth Griffith, of the Maternity Home, performed 24 inoculation experiments for the diagnosis of pregnancy.

### SCHICK AND DICK TESTS.

#### Immunisations.

Routine testing of the nursing and domestic staffs against diphtheria and scarlet fever was continued and susceptibles were immunised before coming in contact with infection.

In addition, a certain number of tests were made on members of the public, usually at the request of their own medical advisers. The number of persons so dealt with is indicated below.

SCHICK TESTING.			Positive.	Negative.	Total.
Nurses	....	....	13	19	32
Maids	....	....	11	22	33
Others	....	....	11	8	19
DICK TESTING.					
Nurses	....	....	4	28	32
Maids	....	....	3	30	33
Others	....	....	4	—	1

In the positive subjects of both groups, the necessary immunising courses and re-tests were made. The tests and immunisations detailed above necessitated 116 Schick tests, 76 Dick tests and 102 prophylactic inoculations.

In addition, 18 nurses and 10 maids were immunised against Enteric fever, 84 prophylactic injections being given for this purpose.

### PATIENTS FROM OUTSIDE AUTHORITIES ADMITTED TO CITY HOSPITALS:—

Diphtheria	....	....	20	Deaths	....	3
Scarlet fever	....	....	28	"	....	—
Cerebro-spinal fever	...	...	3	"	....	—
Enteric fever	...	...	2	"	...	—
			—			—
			53			3
			—			—

### APPENDIX 25—*Continued.*

The cost of maintenance of these patients was charged to the Local Authorities concerned. Particulars are as under :—

Haltemprice U.D.C.	...	...	...	...	Enteric fever—2 cases
					Cerebro-spinal fever—1 case
					Diphtheria—19 cases
					Scarlet fever—26 cases
Hedon Corporation					Scarlet fever—1 case
					Diphtheria—1 case
East Riding County Council	....	....	....	....	Scarlet fever—1 case
					Cerebro-spinal fever—2 cases

Those of the cases which had been discharged at the end of the year are included in the foregoing tables.

#### SICKNESS AMONGST HOSPITAL STAFF.

Three members of the hospital staff (all nurses) contracted diphtheria and two were admitted to the wards. All cases were in Schick negative subjects and were mild.

One nurse was admitted to the wards suffering from scarlet fever. One was found to be suffering from acute pulmonary tuberculosis and was admitted to the Sanatorium. One nurse was warded with rubella.

Twenty-five cases of illness necessitating treatment in bed occurred among the nursing and domestic staffs and were treated in the Home during the year.

These were :—

Diphtheria	....	....	....	1	Bronchitis	....	....	2
Tonsillitis	....	....	....	10	Jaundice	....	....	1
Abdominal (observation)	....	....	....	2	Rubella	....	....	1
Accidents	....	....	....	4	Food Rash	....	....	1
Septic Sores	....	....	....	3				

*Port Sanitary Cases.* Seventeen cases were sent in by the officers of the Port Sanitary Authority for treatment at the City Hospital. The number discharged during the year was 13, and the final diagnoses in these cases were :—

Malaria	....	....	9
Mumps	....	....	1
Pneumonia	....	....	1
Pulmonary Tuberculosis			2

These cases have been included in the appropriate foregoing tables.

#### EVAN FRASER HOSPITAL.

The total number of cases dealt with at Evan Fraser Hospital during 1936 is shown in the following table. These figures are included in the main admission and discharge table shown on page 211.

## APPENDIX 25—Continued.

	In Hospital, Jan. 1st.	Admitted direct during Year.	Trans. from City Hospital.	Trans. to City Hospital.	Dis- charged.	Died.	In Hospital, December 31st.
Scarlet Fever	19	—	300	11	264	—	44
Diphtheria	—	—	48	1	47	—	—
Cases	—	18	2	2	12	6	—

As accommodation at the City Hospital increases, admissions to the Evan Fraser Hospital correspondingly decrease.

It should be noted, however, that the accommodation at the Evan Fraser Hospital proved great value in releasing wards at the City Hospital for diphtheria during the marked outbreak the winter of 1932-33. The accommodation provided was also essential during 1934, 1935 and 1936, when both diphtheria and scarlet fever showed an incidence above the average. The accommodation at this hospital will be needed as reserve accommodation for epidemic periods some years yet. As it is the smallpox hospital for the City it has in any case to be maintained.

The details of cases discharged will be found in the appropriate preceding tables.

*Smallpox.* No case of smallpox or suspected smallpox was admitted during the year.



## APPENDIX 26.

## REPORT OF CITY BACTERIOLOGIST.

Tables showing the results of the examination of Bacteriological (Pathological) specimens received during the year :—

<i>Disease Suspected.</i>	<i>Total.</i>	<i>Results of Examination.</i>		
		<i>Positive.</i>	<i>Doubtful.</i>	<i>Negative.</i>
Diphtheria ....	4916	385	252	4279
Tuberculosis (Pulmonary) ....	2865	677	—	2188
Do. (Non-Pulmonary) ....	33	6	—	27
Enteric Fevers (blood for diagnosis)....	54	16	1	37
Enteric Fevers (excreta) ....	41	13	—	28
Ringworm ....	1	—	—	1
Totals ....	7910	1097	253	6560

In addition, milks (272) and miscellaneous specimens (436) were examined.

A. R. TANKARD, F.I.C.

## APPENDIX 27.

## CANCER DEATHS, 1936.

SITE OF DISEASE.	0—20		20—40		40—60		60—80		80—over		Totals.		Grand
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Totals. 1936
Buccal Cavity and Pharynx ....	—	—	—	1	1	5	15	1	—	—	16	7	23
Digestive Organs and Peritoneum ....	—	—	4	1	49	23	75	56	3	8	131	88	219
Respiratory Organs....	—	—	1	—	17	4	14	—	—	1	32	5	37
Uterus ....	—	—	—	3	—	21	—	11	—	—	—	35	35
Other Female Genital Organs ....	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	1	—	1	—	7	7
Breast ....	—	—	—	—	—	18	—	25	—	6	—	49	49
Male Genito-Urinary Organs ....	—	—	1	—	7	—	17	—	2	—	27	—	27
Skin ....	—	—	1	—	1	—	1	2	1	1	4	3	7
Other or unspecified Organs ....	1	1	1	4	3	7	9	11	—	2	14	25	39
Totals ....	1	1	8	9	78	83	131	107	6	19	224	219	443

## APPENDIX 28.

## TUBERCULOSIS SANATORIUM, COTTINGHAM—STATISTICS.

		In Institu- tion on Jan. 1, 1936.	Admitted during the year 1936.	Dis- charged during the year 1936.	Died in the Institu- tion, 1936.	In Institu- tion on Dec. 31, 1936.
Number of doubt- fully Tuberculous cases admitted for observation	Adult Males ....	—	3	3	—	—
	Adult Females	—	12	12	—	—
	Children ....	2	27	28	—	1
	TOTAL ....	2	42	43	—	1
Number of defin- itely Tubercu- lous Patients admitted for treatment	Adult Males ....	54	135	109	18	62
	Adult Females	36	79	62	13	40
	Children ....	29	34	35	3	25
	TOTAL ....	119	248	206	34	127
GRAND TOTAL ....		121	290	249	34	128

The admissions were classified as under :—

	Classification.	Adult Males.	Adult Females.	Children.	Totals.	
					1936	1935
Pulmonary.	T.B. Minus ....	19	20	18	57	38
	T.B. +1 ....	10	6	1	17	27
	T.B. +2 ....	96	46	—	142	110
	T.B. +3 ....	6	5	3	14	8
Non-Pulmonary	Bones and Joints....	1	—	1	2	7
	Abdominal ....	2	1	4	7	8
	Other Organs ....	1	—	—	1	3
	Peripheral Glands	—	1	7	8	4
	Observation ....	3	12	27	42	35
	TOTALS ....	138	91	61	290	240

## APPENDIX 28—Continued.

TUBERCULOSIS SANATORIUM, COTTINGHAM—STATISTICS—Continued.  
IMMEDIATE RESULTS OF TREATMENT OF DEFINITELY TUBERCULOUS PATIENTS  
DISCHARGED IN 1935

Classification on Admission to the institution	Condition at time of Discharge.	Duration of Residential Treatment in Institution.															Grand Total.
		Over 28 yrs. and under 3 months			3-6 months			6-12 months			More than 12 months			Totals.			
		M.	F.	Ch.	M.	F.	Ch.	M.	F.	Ch.	M.	F.	Ch.	M.	F.	Ch.	
Class T.B. Minus.	Quiescent	3	1	1	1	4	2	2	3	-	-	-	4	6	8	7	21
	Not Quiescent	2	2	2	1	2	-	2	2	1	2	-	-	7	6	3	16
	Died in Inst.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	1	2
Class T.B. Plus. Group I.	Quiescent	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	2
	Not Quiescent	-	-	1	2	-	-	2	2	-	1	2	-	5	4	1	10
	Died in Inst.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Class T.B. Plus. Group II.	Quiescent	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	-	2
	Not Quiescent	14	11	-	21	6	-	27	10	-	1	2	3	63	29	3	95
	Died in Inst.	2	3	-	6	1	-	2	4	1	-	3	-	10	11	1	22
Class T.B. Plus. Group III.	Quiescent	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Not Quiescent	2	1	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	5	3	1	9
	Died in Inst.	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	1	1	3
Pulmonary Totals		23	18	1	33	15	3	36	21	2	7	11	9	99	65	18	182
Bones and Joints.	Quiescent	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	-	-	-	1	-	2	3
	Not Quiescent	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
	Died in Inst.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Abdom- inal.	Quiescent	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	3	-	-	2	1	1	5	7
	Not Quiescent	1	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	3
	Died in Inst.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Organs.	Quiescent	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Not Quiescent	-	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	3
	Died in Inst.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Peri- pheral Glands.	Quiescent	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	2	-	-	4	4
	Not Quiescent	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	2	-	1	4	5
	Died in Inst.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non Pulmonary Totals		2	1	2	2	2	1	1	1	8	-	-	6	5	4	17	26
GRAND TOTALS		25	19	6	35	17	4	37	22	10	7	11	15	104	69	35	208

Average stay in Sanatorium expressed in days:—

	Male.	Female.	Children.
No. of Patients	130	87	66
Average No. of Days	151.6	166.3	233.5

## APPENDIX 29.

## FIRST SCHEDULE

(A) RETURN SHOWING THE WORK OF THE TUBERCULOSIS DISPENSARIES  
DURING THE YEAR.

DIAGNOSIS.	PULMONARY.				NON-PULMONARY.				TOTAL.				GRAND TOTALS.	
	Adults.		Child- ren.		Adults.		Child- ren.		Adults.		Child- ren.			
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		
A.—NEW CASES examined during the year (exclud- ing contacts) :—														
(a) Definitely tuberculous ....	163	132	6	13	15	14	27	19	178	146	33	32	389	
(b) Diagnosis not completed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	8	—	4	18	
(c) Non-tuberculous ....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	168	197	107	83	555	
B.—CONTACTS examined during the year :—														
(a) Definitely tuberculous	4	10	5	2	—	—	—	2	4	10	5	4	23	
(b) Diagnosis not completed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	3	
(c) Non-tuberculous ....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	84	209	236	264	793	
C.—CASES written off the Dispensary Register as :														
(a) Recovered....	22	28	18	18	8	15	17	14	30	43	35	32	140	
(b) Non-tuberculous (includ- ing any such cases previ- ously diagnosed and entered on the Dispensary Register as tuberculous)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	258	414	347	353	1372	
D.—NUMBER OF CASES ON Dispensary Register on December 31st :—														
(a) Definitely tuberculous ...	497	354	85	90	70	63	103	79	567	417	188	169	1341	
(b) Diagnosis not completed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	9	—	5	21	

APPENDIX 29—*Continued.*RETURN SHOWING THE WORK OF THE TUBERCULOSIS DISPENSARIES  
DURING THE YEAR—*Continued.*

Number of cases on Dispensary Register on January 1st	....	....	....	....	1432
Number of cases transferred from other areas and cases returned after discharge under Head 3 in previous years	....	....	....	....	30
Number of cases transferred to other areas, cases not desiring further assistance under the scheme, and cases "lost sight of"....	....	....	....	....	131
Cases written off during the year as Dead (all causes)	....	....	....	....	238
Number of attendances at the Dispensary (including contacts)	....	....	....	....	7763
Number of Insured Persons under Domiciliary Treatment on the 31st December	....	....	....	....	38
Number of consultations with medical practitioners :—					
(a) Personal	....	....	....	....	205
(b) Other	....	....	....	....	4432
Number of visits by Tuberculosis Officers to Homes (including personal consultations)	....	....	....	....	576
Number of visits by Nurses or Health Visitors to homes for Dispensary purposes	....	....	....	....	10340
Number of :—					
(a) Specimens of sputum, etc. examined	....	....	....	....	1440
(b) X-ray examinations made in connection with Dispensary work	....	....	....	....	1621
Number of "Recovered" cases restored to Dispensary Register, and included in A (a) and A (b) above	....	....	....	....	2
Number of "T.B. plus" cases on Dispensary Register on December 31st....	....	....	....	....	571
) NUMBER OF DISPENSARIES FOR THE TREATMENT OF TUBERCULOSIS (excluding centres used only for special forms of treatment).					
Provided by the Council	....	....	....	....	2
Provided by Voluntary Bodies	....	....	....	....	—

D. DIAMOND,

Senior Tuberculosis Officer

## APPENDIX 29—Continued.

C.—NUMBER OF BEDS AVAILABLE FOR THE TREATMENT OF TUBERCULOSIS  
ON THE 31ST DECEMBER, 1936, IN INSTITUTIONS  
BELONGING TO THE COUNCIL.

Name of Institution.	For Pulmonary Cases.		For Non-Pulmonary Cases.		Total.
	Adults.	Children under 15.	Adults.	Children under 15.	
Hull Municipal Tuberculosis Sanatorium, Cottingham ....	108	30	5	15	158
POOR LAW INSTITUTIONS :—					
Anlaby Road Institution (Hospital)	32	—	As required.		32
Beverley Road Institution (Hospital)	—	—	11	14	25
TOTAL ....	140	30	16	29	215



## APPENDIX 29—Continued.

(D) RETURN SHOWING THE EXTENT OF RESIDENTIAL TREATMENT AND OBSERVATION DURING THE YEAR IN INSTITUTIONS (OTHER THAN POOR LAW INSTITUTIONS) APPROVED FOR THE TREATMENT OF TUBERCULOSIS.

		In Institutions on Jan. 1 (1)			Admitted during the year (2)			Dischrg'd during the year (3)			Died in the Institutions (4)			In Institutions on Dec. 31 (5)		
		C	K	W	C	K	W	C	K	W	C	K	W	C	K	W
Number of doubtfully tuberculous cases admitted for observation	Adult males	—	—	—	3	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Adult females	—	—	—	12	—	—	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Children	2	—	—	27	—	—	28	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
	Total	2	—	—	42	—	—	43	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Number of patients suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis	Adult males	51	—	10	131	—	7	104	—	11	18	—	—	60	—	6
	Adult females	32	—	—	77	—	—	58	—	—	13	—	—	38	—	—
	Children	14	—	3	22	—	3	16	—	3	3	—	—	17	—	3
	Totals	97	—	13	230	—	10	178	—	14	34	—	—	115	—	9
Number of patients suffering from non-pulmonary tuberculosis	Adult Males	3	—	—	4	—	1	5	—	1	—	—	—	2	—	—
	Adult females	4	—	—	2	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—
	Children	15	8	—	12	4	1	19	2	—	—	—	—	8	10	1
	Totals	22	8	—	18	4	2	28	2	1	—	—	—	12	10	1
Grand Totals		121	8	13	290	4	12	249	2	15	34	—	—	128	10	10

C Tuberculosis Sanatorium, Cottingham.

K Yorkshire Children's Orthopædic Hospital, Kirbymoorside.

W Hull Atter Care Colony, Walkington.

## APPENDIX 29—Continued.

(E) RETURN SHOWING THE EXTENT OF RESIDENTIAL TREATMENT PROVIDED DURING THE YEAR IN POOR LAW INSTITUTIONS FOR PERSONS CHARGEABLE TO THE COUNCIL.

		In Institu- tions on Jan. 1.	Admitted during the year.	Discharged during the year.	Died in the Institu- tions.	In Institu- tions on Dec. 31.
Number of patients suffering from pul- monary tuberculosis admitted for treat- ment.	Adult Males	32	144	105	55	16
	Adult females	9	107	81	25	10
	Children	2	11	6	7	—
	Total	43	262	192	87	26
Number of patients suffering from non- pulmonary tubercu- losis admitted for treatment	Adult males	10	30	22	6	12
	Adult females	5	15	11	4	5
	Children	10	32	16	12	14
	Total	25	77	49	22	31
Grand Total		68	339	241	109	57

(F) RETURN SHOWING THE RESULTS OF OBSERVATION OF DOUBTFULLY TUBERCULOUS CASES DISCHARGED DURING THE YEAR FROM INSTITUTIONS APPROVED FOR THE TREATMENT OF TUBERCULOSIS.

Diagnosis on discharge from observation.	For Pulmonary Tuberculosis.						For Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis.						Totals.		
	Stay under 4 weeks.			Stay over 4 weeks.			Stay under 4 weeks.			Stay over 4 weeks.					
	M.	F.	Ch.	M.	F.	Ch.	M.	F.	Ch.	M.	F.	Ch.	M.	F.	Ch.
Tuberculous....	—	—	3	—	1	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	6
Non-tuberculous	1	4	6	2	6	13	—	—	2	—	—	—	3	10	21
Doubtful		1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Totals	1	5	10	2	7	15	—	—	3	—	—	—	3	12	28

## APPENDIX 29—Continued.

(G) RETURN SHOWING THE IMMEDIATE RESULTS OF TREATMENT OF DEFINITELY TUBERCULOUS PATIENTS DISCHARGED DURING THE YEAR FROM INSTITUTIONS APPROVED FOR THE TREATMENT OF TUBERCULOSIS.

Classification on Admission to the Institution.	Condition at time of Discharge.	Duration of Residential Treatment in the Institution.												Totals.			Grand Total.
		Under 3 months.			3-6 months.			6-12 months.			More than 12 months.						
		M.	F.	Ch.	M.	F.	Ch.	M.	F.	Ch.	M.	F.	Ch.	M.	F.	Ch.	
Class T.B. Minus.	Quiescent	3	1	1	1	4	2	3	3	2	1	—	5	8	8	10	26
	Not Quiescent	2	2	2	1	2	—	2	2	1	2	—	—	7	6	3	16
	Died in Inst.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	1	2
Class T.B. Plus. Group I.	Quiescent	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	2	1	—	3	1	—	4
	Not Quiescent	—	—	1	2	—	—	2	2	—	1	2	—	5	4	1	10
	Died in Inst.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Class T.B. Plus. Group II.	Quiescent	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	1	—	4	1	—	5
	Not Quiescent	14	11	—	22	6	—	28	10	—	2	2	3	66	29	3	98
	Died in Inst.	2	3	—	6	1	—	2	4	1	—	3	—	10	11	1	22
Class T.B. Plus. Group III.	Quiescent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Not Quiescent	2	1	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	5	3	1	9
	Died in Inst.	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	1	1	3
Total Pulmonary		23	18	4	34	15	3	42	21	4	10	11	10	109	65	21	195
Bones and Joints.	Quiescent	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	—	—	1	1	—	3	4
	Not Quiescent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	2	2
	Died in Inst.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Abdominal.	Quiescent	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	3	—	—	2	1	1	5	7
	Not Quiescent	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	3
	Died in Inst.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Organs.	Quiescent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Not Quiescent	—	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	3
	Died in Inst.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Peripheral Glands.	Quiescent	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	2	—	—	4	4
	Not Quiescent	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	2	—	1	4	5
	Died in Inst.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Non-Pulmonary Totals		2	1	2	2	2	1	1	1	8	—	—	8	5	4	19	28
AND TOTAL		25	19	6	36	17	4	43	22	12	10	11	18	114	69	40	223

## APPENDIX 29—Continued.

## PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS—THIRD SCHEDULE.

SUPPLEMENTARY ANNUAL RETURN SHOWING IN SUMMARY FORM (a) THE CONDITION PRIOR TO 1926 AND FOR THE YEARS 1930 AND 1936 OF ALL PATIENTS REMAINING ON THE DISPENSARY REGISTER; AND (b) THE REASONS FOR THE REMOVAL OF ALL CASES WRITTEN OFF THE REGISTER.

Condition at the time of the last record made during the year to which the return relates.				Previous to 1926.					1930					1936.							
				Class T.B. minus.	Class T.B. plus.				Class T.B. minus	Class T.B. plus				Class T.B. minus.	Class T.B. plus						
					Group 1	Group 2	Group 3	Total (Class T.B. plus).		Group 1	Group 2	Group 3	Total (Class T.B. plus).		Group 1	Group 2	Group 3	Total (Class T.B. plus)			
(a) Remaining on Dispensary Register on 31st December.				Disease Arrested	Adults.	M.	3	4	1	—	5	2	1	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	
					F.	2	—	—	—	—	3	1	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	
				Child'n.	4	—	—	—	—	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
				Disease not Arrested	Adults.	M.	3	8	10	—	18	1	11	3	—	14	33	10	64	3	7
					F.	2	2	3	—	5	1	2	4	—	6	38	7	50	4	6	
				Child'n.	3	1	1	—	2	2	—	—	—	19	1	2	2	—			
Condition not ascertained during the year				—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
Total on Dispensary Register at 31st Dec.				17	15	15	—	30	22	15	9	—	24	90	18	116	9	14			
(b) Not now on Dispensary Register and reasons for removal therefrom.				Discharged as Recovered	Adults.	M.	24	7	2	—	9	3	—	—	—	—	—	—			
						F.	25	10	1	—	11	6	—	2	—	2	—	—	—		
					Child'n.	265	—	—	—	—	35	1	—	—	1	—	—	—			
				Lost sight of or otherwise removed from Dispensary Register				489	184	62	2	248	43	16	23	2	41	11	2	17	—
Dead				Adults.	M.	18	5	28	118	151	10	32	38	54	124	6	—	17	24		
					F.	7	2	20	68	90	8	15	14	45	74	8	—	15	6		
				Child'n.	16	—	6	12	18	4	1	1	2	4	2	—	—	2	—		
Total written off Dispensary Register				844	208	119	200	527	109	65	78	103	246	27	2	49	32				
Grand Totals				861	223	134	200	557	131	80	87	103	270	117	20	165	41				

## APPENDIX 29—Continued.

## NON-PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS—THIRD SCHEDULE

SUPPLEMENTARY ANNUAL RETURN SHOWING IN SUMMARY FORM (a) THE CONDITION PRIOR TO 1926 AND FOR THE YEARS 1930 AND 1936 OF ALL PATIENTS REMAINING ON THE DISPENSARY REGISTER; AND (b) THE REASONS FOR THE REMOVAL OF ALL CASES WRITTEN OFF THE REGISTER.

Condition at the time of the record made during the year to which the return relates.			Previous to 1926.					1930.					1936.				
			Bones and Joints.	Abdominal.	Other Organs.	Peripheral Glands.	Total.	Bones and Joints.	Abdominal.	Other Organs.	Peripheral Glands.	Total.	Bones and Joints.	Abdominal.	Other Organs.	Peripheral Glands.	Total.
Disease Arrested	Adults.	M.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
		F.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	Child'n.		—	—	—	1	1	—	1	—	2	3	—	—	—	—	
Disease not Arrested	Adults.	M.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	3	4	1	15	
		F.	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	5	—	2	6	13	
	Child'n.		—	—	3	—	3	3	—	—	1	4	15	5	5	16	41
Condition not ascertained during the year			—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Total on Dispensary Register at 31st Dec.			—	—	3	1	4	3	1	1	3	8	27	8	11	23	69
Transferred to Pulmonary			—	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	
Discharged as Recovered	Adults.	M.	6	1	—	3	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
		F.	4	1	—	3	8	2	—	—	2	4	—	—	—	—	
	Child'n.		17	9	3	18	47	8	7	1	10	26	—	—	—	—	
Lost sight of or otherwise removed from Dispensary Register			26	3	10	13	52	11	2	3	5	24	—	—	—	2	2
Dead	Adults.	M.	2	—	1	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
		F.	—	—	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	1	
	Child'n.		3	—	1	—	4	3	1	—	1	5	1	2	6	—	9
Total written off Dispensary Register			58	14	16	37	125	28	10	4	18	60	1	3	6	2	12
Grand Totals of (a) and (b) (excluding those transferred to Pulmonary)			58	14	19	38	129	31	11	5	21	68	28	11	17	25	81



## APPENDIX 29—Continued.

## PUBLIC HEALTH (TUBERCULOSIS) REGULATIONS, 1930—SUMMARY OF NOTIFICATIONS.

Age Periods		Formal Notifications.												Total Notifications (i.e., including cases previ- ously notified by other doctors).
		Number of Primary Notifications of New Cases.												
		0 to 1.	1 to 5.	5 to 10.	10 to 15.	15 to 20.	20 to 25.	25 to 35.	35 to 45.	45 to 55.	55 to 65.	65 and up- wards	Total	
Pulmonary—														
Males	....	—	6	7	8	16	39	58	40	36	15	4	229	269
Females	....	—	2	7	14	30	38	38	26	17	13	5	190	203
Non-Pulmonary—														
Males	....	1	14	15	9	5	3	7	1	3	5	—	63	73
Females	....	3	9	7	9	4	5	6	2	2	2	2	51	58
Total	....	4	31	36	40	55	85	109	69	58	35	11	533	603

## SUPPLEMENTAL RETURN.

New cases of Tuberculosis coming to the knowledge of the Medical Officer of Health during the period from the 1st January, to the 31st December, 1936, otherwise than by formal notification.

Age periods	0 to 1.	1 to 5.	5 to 10.	10 to 15.	15 to 20.	20 to 25.	25 to 35.	35 to 45.	45 to 55.	55 to 65.	65 and upwards	Total Cases.
Pulmonary—												
Males ....	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	3	—	3	7	15
Females ....	1	1	—	1	3	—	2	2	1	4	1	16
Non-Pulmonary:												
Males ....	1	4	—	—	1	—	—	2	—	1	—	9
Females ....	2	1	—	—	—	2	2	—	1	—	—	8
Total .....	4	7	—	1	4	2	5	7	2	8	8	48

Source of Information.	No. of Cases.	
	Pulmonary	Non-Pulmonary
Death Returns { From Local Registrars ....	17	11
Transferable Deaths from Registrar General ....	2	—
Posthumous Notifications ....	9	5
Transfers from other areas (other than transferable deaths) ....	3	1
Other sources if any (Letter) ....	—	—
	31	17

## APPENDIX 29—Continued.

## PUBLIC HEALTH (TUBERCULOSIS) REGULATIONS, 1930.

Number of cases of Tuberculosis remaining on the Registers of Notifications on the 31st

December :—

YEAR.	PULMONARY.			NON-PULMONARY.			TOTAL CASES
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
1936	697	524	1221	181	163	344	1565
1935	638	482	1120	180	166	346	1466
1934	625	489	1114	187	139	326	1440
1933	646	475	1121	191	173	364	1485
1932	686	455	1141	208	201	409	1550
1931	633	453	1086	172	151	323	1409
1930	956	658	1614	249	221	470	2084
1929	886	640	1526	221	198	419	1945
1928	996	736	1732	262	236	498	2230
1927	842	591	1433	209	186	395	1828



## APPENDIX 30.

## AFTER CAREERS OF SANATORIUM SCHOOL CHILDREN.

<i>A. Children over 14 years of age.</i>								<i>Boys.</i>	<i>Girls</i>	<i>Total.</i>
1.	Are known to be incapable by reason of mental or physical defect of undertaking employment	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	1	3
2.	Are in attendance at an institution for further education	....						—	—	—
3.	Are in any other institution	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	5	6
4.	Are unemployed	....	....	....	....	....	....	13	2	15
5.	Number employed in industrial or manual occupations	....						9	5	14
6.	Number employed in agricultural or rural occupations	....						9	—	9
7.	Number employed in domestic occupations including those who are helping in the domestic work at home	....	....					—	12	12
8.	Number employed in commercial, professional or clerical	....						2	7	9
9.	Number employed in blind alley or other precarious occupations	....	....	....	....	....	....	13	1	14
<i>B. Children under 14 years of age.</i>										
1.	Are attending ordinary schools	....	....	....	....	....	....	52	30	82
2.	Are in any other Institution	....	....	....	....	....	....	12	9	21
<i>C. Children removed from the Dispensary Register.</i>										
1.	Have since died	....	....	....	....	....	....	19	47	66
2.	Recovered	....	....	....	....	....	....	222	179	401
3.	Lost sight of or transferred to other areas	....	....	....	....	....	....	95	72	167
4.	Discharged as non-tuberculous	....	....	....	....	....	....	172	120	292
								621	490	1111

## APPENDIX 31.

RETURN RELATING TO ALL PERSONS WHO WERE TREATED AT THE  
MILL STREET TREATMENT CENTRE FOR VENEREAL DISEASES  
DURING THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 1936.

	Syphilis.		Soft Chancre.		Gonorr- hœa.		Conditions other than Venereal.		Total.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
No. of Cases —										
Under treatment or observa- tion at the beginning of year ...	241	181	11	—	176	136	9	12	437	329
Removed from register during any previous year which returned during the year under report for treatment or obser- vation of same infection ....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dealt with for first time (exclusive of cases under item 4) suffering from :										
Syphilis, primary ....	48	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	48	3
„ secondary ....	15	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	15	12
„ latent in 1st year of infection ....	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	1
„ all later stages ....	45	23	—	—	—	—	—	—	45	23
„ congenital ....	4	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	7
Soft Chancre ....	—	—	49	—	—	—	—	—	49	—
Gonorrhœa, 1st year of infec- tion ....	—	—	—	—	522	67	—	—	522	67
„ later ....	—	—	—	—	35	23	—	—	35	23
Conditions other than Venereal	—	—	—	—	—	—	312	42	312	42
Dealt with for first time during the year under report known to have received treatment at other centres for the same infection ....	114	5	1	—	59	5	—	—	174	10
	470	232	61	—	792	231	321	54	1644	517

APPENDIX 31—*Continued.*

	Syphilis.		Soft Chancre.		Gonorr- hœa.		Conditions other than Venereal.		Totals.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
<i>No. of cases—Continued.</i>										
5. Discharged after completion of treatment and final tests of cure	26	9	21	—	186	31	308	44	541	84
6. Which ceased to attend before completion of treatment and were on first attendance suffering from :										
Syphilis, primary ....	36	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	36	2
„ secondary ....	10	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	1
„ latent in 1st year of infection ....	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	—
„ all later stages ....	61	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	61	10
„ congenital ....	5	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	1
Soft Chancre ....	—	—	22	—	—	—	—	—	22	—
Gonorrhœa, 1st year of infection ....	—	—	—	—	244	7	—	—	244	7
„ later ....	—	—	—	—	22	3	—	—	22	3
7. Which ceased to attend after completion of treatment but before final tests of cure ....	2	—	2	—	5	—	—	—	9	—
8. Transferred to other centres or to institutions, or to care of private practitioners ....	118	18	10	—	178	32	—	—	306	50
9. Remaining under treatment or observation on 31st Dec., 1936....	204	191	6	—	157	158	13	10	380	359
	470	232	61	—	792	231	321	54	1644	517
<i>Number of cases in the following stages of Syphilis, included in item 6, who failed to complete one course of treatment:—</i>										
Syphilis, primary ....	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	—
„ secondary ....	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
„ latent in 1st year of infection ....	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
„ all later stages ....	7	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	5
„ Congenital ....	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1

## APPENDIX 31—Continued.

	Syphilis.		Soft Chancre.		Gonorr- hœa.		Conditions other than Venereal.		Total.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Out Patient attendances—										
(a) For individual attention of the medical officers ..	5614	2775	138	—	5946	3083	1164	106	12862	5964
(b) For intermediate treatment, e.g., irrigation, dressings ..	107	—	230	—	14939	2335	13	—	15289	2335
	5721	2775	368	—	20885	5418	1177	106	28151	8299
In-Patients—										
(a) Total number of patients admitted during the year ..	6	2	3	—	11	10	4	—	24	12
(b) Aggregate number of "in- patient days" of treatment given ..	123	72	92	—	372	455	179	—	766	527
	Under 1 year.		1 and under 5 years.		5 and under 15 years.		15 years and over.		Total.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Number of cases of Congenital Syphilis in item 3 above, classi- fied according to age periods ..	1	3	—	1	—	1	3	2	4	7
	Microscopical.				Serum Tests.					
	For Spirochetes.		For Gonococci.		Wasserman.		Gonorrhœa.			
Pathological Work—										
(a) No. of specimens examined at and by the medical officers of the treatment centre ..	8		12		—		—			
(b) No. of specimens from patients attending at the centre sent for examination to an approved laboratory ..	52		1912		1282		1			

## APPENDIX 32.

CONDITIONS FOR WHICH DOCTORS WERE SUMMONED IN AN  
EMERGENCY BY MIDWIVES.

	No.
Calls for Medical Aid ....	999
<i>Calls during Pregnancy</i> ....	174
Hæmorrhage—	
(1) Before 6th month....	13
(2) Between 6th and 9th month	18
(3) Occurring at onset of labour	22
	<hr/> 53
All the other calls for medical aid during pregnancy were when patient was 7, 8 or 9 months pregnant.	
Toxæmia of pregnancy ....	34
Minor affections associated with pregnancy	63
Examination and Premature Labour	3
Bronchitis ....	21
	<hr/> 121
<i>Calls for medical aid at onset of labour up to end of 3rd stage</i> ....	424
Most of the calls were for delay during the 2nd stage ; Uterine Inertia or no advance of presenting part. Forceps used in most cases.	
Delayed labour ....	183
Abnormal Presentations—	
(1) Breech ....	15
(2) Occipito-Posterior	16
(3) Prolapsed Cord ....	2
	<hr/> 33
Hæmorrhage during labour	28
Retained or Adherent Placenta	15
	<hr/> 43
Rupture of Perineum ....	165

NOTE.—Medical help was summoned in 216 cases of delayed labour and abnormal presentation, i.e., in 8.6% of the 2,681 cases delivered by midwives.



## APPENDIX 33.

ANNUAL STATISTICS RELATING TO MATERNITY HOSPITALS AND HOMES  
FOR THE YEAR 1936.

Name of Institution	....	....	HULL MUNICIPAL MATERNITY HOME.
No. of Beds	....	....	60 for Maternity Cases. 2 for Nursing Mothers. 12 for Isolation. 30 Cots.
Address	....	....	HEDON ROAD, HULL.
No. of cases in the Home on the 1st January, 1936	....	....	51
No. of cases admitted during 1936, including 240 in Isolation Block	....	....	1480
Average duration of stay	....	....	14 days
No. of cases delivered by—			
(a) Midwives	....	....	882
(b) Doctors	....	....	84
No. of cases in which medical assistance was sought by the midwife, with reasons for requiring assistance	....	....	1054
(a) Ante-Natal	....	210	96 cases Induced Labour, viz.:— 38 Toxæmias of Pregnancy. 21 Disproportion. 7 Cardiac Disease. 30 Others. 7 cases Induction of Abortion, viz.:— 2 Phthisis. 5 Others. 26 Accidental Ante-Partum Hæmorrhage. 4 Debility. 46 Toxæmias of Pregnancy. 4 Pyelitis. 4 Cardiac Disease. 5 Respiratory Diseases. 2 Epilepsy. 2 Vaginal Discharge. 2 Varicose Veins. 12 Others.
(b) During Labour	....	125	31 Forceps Deliveries :— 5 Fœtal Distress. 26 Maternal Distress. 14 Cæsarean Sections :— 3 After Trial of Labour. 3 Contracted Pelvis. 5 Obstructed Labour. 1 Disproportion. 2 Central Placenta Prævia. 19 Placenta Prævia. 7 Accidental Ante-Partum Hæmorrhage.



**APPENDIX 33—Continued.**

(b) During Labour	125—Continued.	17 Malpresentation.
		2 Craniotomy.
		24 Prolonged Labour.
		9 Manual Removal of Placenta.
		1 Prolapse of Cord.
		1 Eclampsia.
(c) After Labour	397*	219 Laceration of Perineum.
		7 Laceration of the Genital Tract.
		1 Respiratory Diseases.
		52 Mild Pyrexia (not notifiable).
		10 Sub involution.
		2 Eclampsia.
		10 Thrombo-Phlebitis.
		39 Post-Partum Hemorrhage.
		1 Pyclitis.
		26 Acute Mastitis.
		8 Retained Products of Conception.
		4 Retroversion of Uterus.
		5 Collapse.
		1 Cardiac failure.
		1 Mental Symptoms.
		2 Blood Transfusions.
		2 Epilepsy.
		7 Others.

\* Some patients seen for more than one abnormality.

N.B.—Notified Puerperal Pyrexia and Sepsis cases not included.

(d) For Infant	322	49 Prematurity.
		18 Failure to gain weight.
		7 Asphyxia.
		7 Congenital Abnormalities.
		67 Septic Spots.
		2 Enteritis.
		46 Inflammation of Buttocks.
		11 Birth Injuries.
		85 Sticky Eyes.
		1 Broncho-Pneumonia.
		1 Atelectasis.
		6 Delayed healing of Umbilicus.
		3 Bleeding in the New-Born.
		19 Others.

No. of cases notified as—

(a) Puerperal Fever	—	
(b) Puerperal Pyrexia	66	44 Affection of Genital Organs.
(i.e., rise of temperature to 100·4 F. for 24 hours, or its recurrence within that period),		7 Acute Mastitis.
with result of treatment in each case.		3 Pyclitis.
56 recovered satisfactorily; 10 died.		5 Respiratory Diseases.
		7 Other Causes.

APPENDIX 33—*Continued.*

No. of cases of Pemphigus Neonatorum ....	11	
No. of cases notified as Ophthalmia Neonatorum with result of treatment in each case	7	6 Cured. 1 (?) impaired vision ; admitted with corneal ulcer.
No. of cases of " Inflammation of Eyes " however slight ....	85	
No. of infants not entirely breast-fed while in Institution, with reason why they were not breast-fed ....	36	14 Illness of Mother. 18 Insufficiency of Breast Milk. 4 Illness of Baby.
No. of maternal deaths, with causes ....	19	
3 Septicæmia.		
1 Peritonitis. Septic Abortion.		
2 Pneumonia.		
1 Septic Incomplete Abortion.		
1 Toxæmia of Pregnancy. Therapeutic Abortion.		
1 Shock. Post-partum Inversion of Uterus.		
1 Obstetric Shock.		
2 Pulmonary Embolism.		
Deaths associated with Pregnancy :—		
1 Gangrenous Appendicitis. Peritonitis. Abortion.		
1 Broncho-Pneumonia.		
1 Toxæmia from severe 2nd and 3rd degree burns.		
1 Cerebral Thrombosis.		
<i>County Cases.</i>		
2 Toxæmia of Pregnancy.		
1 Placenta Prævia.		
No. of Fœtal Deaths—		
(a) Still-born ....	79	34 Toxæmia of Mother. 9 Placenta Prævia in the Mother. 18 Malpresentation with prolonged labour. 9 Birth Injuries. 1 Malformation. 8 Cause unknown.
(b) Within 10 days of birth ... ..	25	16 Prematurity. 4 Birth Injuries. 4 Atelectasis. 1 Broncho-Pneumonia.

# APPENDIX 34.

## ANALYSIS OF CASES OF PUERPERAL FEVER.

Case No.	Para	Attendant at Confinement.	A.N. Care.	Labour.		Treatment.		Result.	Remarks
				Place.	Abnormality.	Home.	Hospital.		
1	1	Doctors	Nil.	Home	Normal	Home.	—	Cured	—
2	4	Doctor	Midwife	Home	Normal	—	P.A.H.	Cured	—
3	2	Midwife	Midwife	Home	Normal	—	M.M.H.	Cured	—
4	7	Doctor	Nil.	P.A.H.	Abortion	—	P.A.H.	Cured	—
5	1	Doctor	Doctor	H.H. for W.	Cæsarean Section	—	H.H. for W.	Cured	—
6	1	Doctor and Midwife	Doctor	Nursing Home	Instrumental delivery	Nursing Home	—	Cured	—
7	1	Doctor and Midwife	Nil.	Home	Instrumental delivery	Home	—	Cured	—
8	1	Doctor	Nil.	Home	Twins	—	M.M.H.	Cured	—
9	1	Doctor and Handy- woman	Nil.	Home	Instrumental delivery	Home	—	Cured	—
10	1	Doctor	Doctor	Home	Ruptured perineum	—	M.M.H.	Cured	—
11	2	Doctor	Doctor	Home	Instrumental delivery	—	M.M.H.	Died	—

# APPENDIX 35.

## REGISTRATION OF NURSING AND MATERNITY HOMES.

Date Registered.	Address.	Name of Person Registered.	No. of beds.	Nature of case taken.	Remarks.
3rd February 1927	York Diocesan Maternity Home, Linnæus House, Linnæus Street	Mrs. Agnes E. Lewis	24	Maternity.	—
3rd March, 1927	4 Vermont Street	Mrs. Lily Barnes	2	"	Closed Dec., 1936. No cases taken.
"	40 Wilberforce Street	Mrs. Jane Bryan	1	"	
"	44 Estcourt Street	Mrs. Eleanor M. Ounsworth	1	"	
1st March, 1928	117 Newstead Street	Mrs. Martha A. Brewer	1	"	—
1st July, 1928	St. Margaret's Nursing Home, 98 Beverley Road	Miss Elsie May Brown	7	Medical and Maternity.	—
"	Ryde Nursing Home, 4 Beech Grove	Miss Emmeline Butterworth	7	Medical and Surgical.	—
"	St. George's Nursing Home, 208 Anlaby Road	Miss Elizabeth Swallow	10	Medical, Surgical and Maternity.	—
"	Victoria Nursing Home, 81 Westbourne Avenue	Miss Elizabeth Davies	15	"	—
"	26 Morpeth Street	Miss Mary E. Dorman	7	Medical and Maternity.	Closed Dec., 1936
"	Miss Camm's Nursing Home, 96 and 98 Westbourne Avenue	Misses Wyborn and Sargent	18	Medical, Surgical and Maternity	
6th August, 1931	91 Albert Avenue	Mrs. Florence Sills	5	"	—
9th Nov., 1931	Salisbury Home, 66 & 68 Cottingham Road	Miss Selina Sanders	11	Medical, Surgical and Maternity	—
7th July, 1932	St. Mary's Nursing Home, 7 and 9 Southcoates Lane	Mrs. Ethel Dibb	9	Medical and Maternity	—
16th Dec., 1932	Humber District Nursing Home, 206 Anlaby Road	Miss Lucy Downs	6	Medical	—
1st Sept., 1933	Jalland Nursing Home, 367 Holderness Road	Miss Lilian Gill and Mrs. Edith Truman	6	Medical, Surgical and Maternity	—

# APPENDIX 35—Continued.

Date Registered.	Address.	Name of Person Registered.	No. of beds.	Nature of case taken.	Remarks.
12th October, 1933	"Chandos," Eldon Grove	Miss Ethel Mager	8	Medical and Surgical	—
4th Oct., 1934	Hospital for Women, Cottingham Road.	Miss Ethel B. Naylor	27	Surgical and Maternity	—
16th Nov., 1934	Westbourne House Nursing Home, Princes Avenue	Mrs. Hylda Farthing	15	Surgical, Medical and Maternity	Closed Aug., 1936.
6th Dec., 1934	"Chandos" Annex, Eldon Grove	Miss Ethel Mager	6	Medical and Maternity	—
6th Feb., 1936	212 Victoria Avenue	Mrs. Evelyn Gibbons	5	Medical.	—
9th Nov., 1936	94 The Boulevard	Mrs. Jessie Watts	7	Medical and Maternity	—



## APPENDIX 37.

## VISITS PAID BY THE HEALTH VISITORS AND DINING SUPERINTENDENTS.

	1936.	1935.	1934.
Total Visits .....	110068	100052	100759
Total visits to Children .....	106103	96401	96010
Visits to Expectant Mothers—			
First visits .....	472	401	340
Re-visits .....	252	369	499
Visits to Nursing Mothers .....	43 <sup>*</sup>	174 <sup>*</sup>	698
Infants under one year—			
First visits .....	5461	5667	5804
Re-visits .....	20883	18830	18413
Special visits .....	251	183	226
Ineffective visits .....	5375	4583	4837
Infants aged one year—			
Re-visits .....	16403	14490	14653
Special visits .....	232	291	348
Ineffective visits .....	3239	2547	2676
Children 2 to 5 years—			
Effective visits .....	37500	32769	34887
Ineffective visits .....	6385	5525	5683
Neglected children (all ages)—			
First visits .....	—	—	—
Re-visits .....	4	7	7
Pneumonia Investigations—			
First visits .....	3	2	1
Re-visits .....	2	—	—
Inflammation of the eyes—			
First visits .....	215	198	156
Re-visits .....	327	364	303
Whooping Cough (all ages)—			
First visits .....	543	788	360
Re-visits .....	25	69	24
Chicken-pox—			
First visits .....	53	50	11
Re-visits .....	—	—	—
Measles (all ages)—			
First visits .....	2725	2330	874
Re-visits .....	68	100	31
Diarrhœa—			
First visits .....	76	86	66
Re-visits .....	—	—	3

\* These visits are done by the Dining Centre Superintendent who is not a Health Visitor, and who finished duty 18th April. The remaining Dining Superintendents are now Health Visitors, and their figures appear under the Health Visitors list.



APPENDIX 37—*Continued.*

	1936.	1935.	1934.
Pemphigus Neonatorum—			
First visits ....	†83	‡72	*52
Re-visits ....	117	139	118
Mumps—			
First visits ....	646	197	654
Re-visits ....	14	3	18
Anterior Poliomyelitis—			
First visits ....	—	3	5
Re-visits ....	1	—	11
Scabies and Verminous Children—			
First visits ....	3	1	—
Re-visits ....	1	—	7
Visits <i>re</i> financial circumstances ....	420	276	350
Investigations <i>re</i> Medical Help Forms ....	813	729	709
„ Puerperal Pyrexia ....	72	37	21
„ Puerperal Fever ....	11	3	12
„ Still-births ....	143	158	180
„ <i>re</i> cases of Tuberculosis ....	99	14	13
„ Maternal deaths ....	18	19	26
„ Infant deaths ....	139	182	161
Visits to Midwives ....	306	264	283
Nurse Children—			
First visits ....	39	53	61
Re-visits ....	600	611	787
Miscellaneous Visits (Removals, Home Helps, etc.)	6006	5359	5967
Cards of children entered School despatched to			
School Medical Officer ....	1993	2109	2145
<hr/>			
No. of attendances at Clinic Sessions ....	4969	4771	4710
Visits of Superintendent Health Visitor			
to Clinic Sessions ....	63	—	—

## MUNICIPAL MIDWIVES' VISITS.

Visits to Expectant Mothers ....	2270	2281	2080
Total visits to Expectant Mothers by			
Municipal Midwives, Health Visitors			
and Dining Superintendent ....	2994	3051	2919

† Only 41 cases were notified.

‡ Only 30 cases were notified.

\* Only 26 cases were notified.

## APPENDIX 37—Continued.

The following visits have been paid by Probationer Health Visitors during the year April 1st 1936, to March 31st, 1937.

Total visits	.....	9296	Diarrhoea				
Total visits to Children	.....	9195	First visits	.....	.....	.....	1
Visits to Expectant Mothers—			Re-visits	.....	.....	.....	—
First Visits	.....	14	Pemphigus Neonatorum—				
Re-visits	.....	2	First visits	.....	.....	.....	2
Visits to Nursing Mothers	.....	—	Re-visits	.....	.....	.....	4
Infants under one year—			Mumps—				
First visits	.....	553	First visits	.....	.....	.....	130
Re-visits	.....	1131	Re-visits...	.....	.....	.....	1
Special visits	.....	12	Anterior Poliomyelitis—				
Ineffective visits	.....	595	First visits	.....	.....	.....	—
Infants aged one year—			Re-visits...	.....	.....	.....	—
Re-visits	.....	1213	Scabies and Verminous Children—				
Special visit	.....	19	First visits	.....	.....	.....	—
Ineffective visits	.....	462	Re-visits	.....	.....	.....	—
Children 2 to 5 years —			Visits re financial circumstances	.....			26
Effective visits	.....	3263	Investigations re Medical Help Forms				11
Ineffective visits	.....	1182	„ Puerperal Pyrexia	.....			—
Neglected children (all ages)—			„ Puerperal Fever	.....			—
First visits	.....	—	„ Still-births	.....			10
Re-visits	.....	—	„ re cases of Tuber-				
Pneumonia Investigations—			culosis	.....			2
First visits	.....	—	„ Maternal Deaths	.....			—
Re-visits	.....	—	„ Infant Deaths	.....			11
Inflammation of the eyes—			Nurse Children—				
First visits	.....	12	First visits	.....	.....	.....	—
Re-visits	.....	5	Re-visits	.....	.....	.....	6
Whooping Cough (all ages)—			Cards of children entered School				
First visits	.....	33	despatched to School Medical				
Re-visits	.....	—	Officer	.....	.....	.....	17
Chicken-pox—			Miscellaneous visits (Removals, Home				
First visits	.....	4	Helps, etc.)	.....	.....	.....	420
Re-visits	.....	—					
Measles (all ages) —							
First visits	.....	240	No. of attendances at Clinic Sessions				1217
Re-visits	.....	5					

# APPENDIX 38.

## FOOD DISTRIBUTION DEPOTS (M. & C.W.) SUMMARY OF ISSUES FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31st DECEMBER, 1936.

	HANOVER SQUARE DEPOT.			COLTMAN STREET DEPOT			Total Issues.	RECEIPTS FROM SALES.			VALUE OF FREE ISSUES.	Value of Total Issues.							
	DEPOT.			DEPOT				AT											
	Sold.	Half Price.	Free.	Sold.	Half Price.	Free.		At Cost Price.	Half Price.	AT	£		s	d	£	s	d		
Dried Milks :—																			
Cow and Gate, No. 1	974	3	342	1740	9	281	3349	180	18	8	0	8	0	41	10	8	222	17	4
Do. No. 2	11395	123	6280	10065	87	3511	31461	1609	10	0	7	17	6	734	6	6	2351	14	0
Ostermilk, No. 1	959	3	386	1527	17	324	3216	186	9	0	0	15	0	53	5	0	240	9	0
Do. No. 2	6877	174	4549	3105	133	2070	16908	748	13	0	11	10	3	496	8	6	1256	11	9
Glaxo	2153	242	9210	1400	21	1845	14871	266	9	6	9	17	3	829	2	6	1105	9	3
Ambrosia	4758	155	13497	5120	237	6108	29875	740	17	0	14	14	0	1470	7	6	2225	18	6
Lactogen	30	—	36	9	—	—	75	2	18	6	—	—	—	2	14	0	5	12	6
Allergilac	327	—	61	700	1	67	1156	77	0	6	0	0	9	9	12	0	86	13	3
Milk Powder	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Virol	2343	31	2113	3908	23	2220	10638	208	7	4	0	18	0	144	8	8	353	14	0
Virolax	243	2	50	216	—	18	529	19	2	6	0	0	10	2	16	8	22	0	0
Malt Extract	133	8	349	150	—	196	836	7	13	3½	0	2	8	14	15	2½	22	11	2
Malt and Iron	3257	29	3621	2794	18	993	10712	126	1	3	0	11	9	96	2	6	222	15	6
Cod Liver Oil, 5 ozs.	1999	18	3214	889	2	662	6784	60	3	4	0	5	0	80	15	0	141	3	4
Cod Liver Oil Emulsion, 5 ozs.	6125	158	11206	6234	63	3777	27563	257	9	7	2	15	3	312	2	11	572	7	9
Numol	795	11	669	322	—	125	1922	34	18	1½	0	3	8	24	16	3	59	18	0½
Medicinal Paraffin	200	—	257	112	1	37	607	13	13	0	0	0	5½	12	17	3	26	10	8½
Ostelin	1029	2	954	387	2	368	2742	32	9	0	0	1	0	30	5	11	62	15	11
Year, 1936	43397	959	56794	38678	614	22602	163211	4572	13	7	50	1	1½	1356	7	0½	8979	2	0
Year, 1935	41676	572	54300	31636	308	26239	157791	4213	4	3½	27	16	7	4349	16	10½	8520	17	9
Year, 1934	37404	576	41260	30507	321	21248	131316	3090	8	10½	29	2	6	3413	15	2½	7192	9	1
Year, 1933	33284	296	28920	28713	365	18412	109987	3254	1	0½	20	7	11	2662	4	3½	5957	1	2

# SKETCH PLAN CITY AND COUNTY OF KINGSTON UPON HULL SHOWING IN MUNICIPAL WARDS FOR 1936

POPULATION AND BIRTH AND  
DEATH-RATES, ETC., FOR  
THE WHOLE CITY.  
POPULATION (ADJUSTED) : 321,500.  
Birth-rate.....18.4  
Death-rate .....12.7  
Zymotic Death-rate ..... 0.8  
Infantile Mortality ..... 65  
Estimated Population per acre .....22.3

BIRTH-RATE per 1,000 of POPULATION.  
DEATH-RATE Ditto. Ditto.  
ZYMOTIC DEATH-RATE Ditto.  
INFANTILE DEATH-RATE per 1,000 Births.  
ESTIMATED POPULATION PER ACRE.





# SCHOOL MEDICAL SERVICE.

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REPORT OF THE  
SCHOOL MEDICAL OFFICER  
FOR THE YEAR 1936.



# HULL EDUCATION COMMITTEE.

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## *Chairman—*

Councillor D. C. LISTER, J.P.

## *Deputy-Chairman—*

Councillor S. H. SMITH, M.A. (Oxon.)

---

## **Elementary Education Sub-Committee.**

### *Chairman—*

Councillor D. C. LISTER, J.P.

### *Deputy-Chairman—*

Councillor (Mrs.) L. ALDERSON.

Alderman J. ALLAN, J.P.

THE LORD MAYOR (Alderman F. Holmes).

Alderman J. L. SCHULTZ.

Alderman H. WEBSTER.

Councillor A. AKESTER.

Councillor G. M. COULT.

Councillor J. G. HEWETT, J.P.

Councillor H. KNEESHAW.

Councillor J. LAWSON.

Councillor H. LEGGOTT.

Councillor L. SCIENCE.

Councillor (Mrs.) A. B. SLIMMING.

Councillor S. H. SMITH, M.A. (Oxon.).

W. DUGGLEBY, Esq.

J. W. DUNKLEY, Esq., J.P.

THE LADY MAYORESS (Mrs. L. A. Holmes).

---

### *Director of Education—*

R. C. MOORE, M.A., M.Sc., M.Ed



# STAFF OF SCHOOL MEDICAL DEPARTMENT at 31st December, 1936.

## Medical Officer of Health and School Medical Officer :

NICOLAS GEBBIE, M.D., D.P.M., D.P.H.

## Senior Assistant Medical Officer of Health (School Medical Service):

J. MORRISON, M.C., M.A., M.D., D.P.H.

## Medical Officers regularly employed in Department :

### *Assistant Medical Officers of Health :*

LILLIAS B. HARDIE, M.D.

ELIZABETH J. FINDLAY, M.D., D.P.H.

ALICE STEVEN, M.B., Ch.B.

DORIS G. SHARVELLE, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.

R. H. MOYES, M.D., D.P.H.

W. F. LYLE, M.D., B.Sc., D.P.H.

J. G. PALEY, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.

G. D. GORDON, M.A., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.T.M. and H., D.O.M.S.

## Specialist Officers :

Ophthalmic Section : W. BAINBRIDGE, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Orthopædic Section : R. BERTRAM BLAIR, M.B., F.R.C.S. (Edin.).

J. F. GILL, B.Sc., M.B., Ch.B., F.R.C.S. (Eng.).

Aural Section : T. RITCHIE RODGER, M.D., F.R.C.S. (Edin.).

R. R. SIMPSON, M.B., Ch.B., F.R.C.S. (Edin.).

X-Ray Section : J. E. BANNEN, M.B., Ch.B., D.M.R.E.

R. H. HERMON, M.B., Ch.B., D.M.R.E.

Rheumatism and Heart Section : D. C. MUIR, M.D., F.R.C.P.

## Dental Officers :

W. STANLEY MILLER, L.D.S.

T. H. ROBERTS, L.D.S.

ALLAN A. JONES, L.D.S.

D. GIBSON, L.D.S.

FREDERICK WILLIS, D.C.M., L.D.S.

J. R. WATSON, L.D.S.

C. A. TINN, L.D.S.

## Nursing Staff :

Miss D. A. COEN.

Miss E. LANGDALE.

Miss A. KIND.

Miss F. J. E. KAY.

Miss B. PETERS.

Miss E. ROBERTS.

Miss L. LONG.

Miss G. B. BEAMER.

Miss J. L. A. BLOOMFIELD.

Miss L. C. BOLTON.

Miss A. M. BROWN.

Miss M. SUTHERLAND.

Mrs. M. A. GRASSBY.

Miss M. HUDSON.

## Orthopædic Clinic Staff :

Miss I. M. MATSON.

Miss N. E. LEWIS.

## Park Avenue School Staff :

Miss C. A. WALKER, *Superintendent*.

Miss E. VERNON.

Miss F. W. THOMAS.

## Dental Attendants :

Miss C. E. SMITH.

Mrs. E. M. SHANN.

Miss N. HAINES.

Miss H. ROBINSON.

Miss D. A. MILLBANK.

Miss O. M. BOYES.

Miss S. E. O'BYRNE.

## Special Visitors :

### Dental :

Miss A. M. FOSTER.

Miss L. SHANNON.

### Cleanliness :

Miss H. LEADBETTER.

Mrs. L. M. SPINK.

## Clerical Staff :

W. H. NELSON, *Senior Clerk, School Medical Department.*

Miss M. M. HUNT.

Mr. P. BUCK.

Miss O. BAXTER.

Miss A. B. DRAKE.

Miss K. LITTLE.

Miss F. M. GROVE.

Miss A. M. ROBINSON.

Miss E. H. MARTIN.

Miss B. E. RICKWORD.

Miss M. C. HALL.

Miss E. LONCASTER.

Miss G. M. ROEDER.

Miss B. NICHOLSON.

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## SUMMARY OF WORK.

	1936.	1935.
<b>Medical Officers at Schools—</b>		
Routine inspections at Elementary and Special Schools ....	17,545	13,164
Routine inspections at Secondary Schools ....	3,625	3,292
Special inspections at Elementary and Special Schools ....	1,745	1,873
Special inspections at Secondary Schools ....	2	13
Re-inspections at Elementary and Special Schools ....	10,663	10,034
Re-inspections at Secondary Schools ....	101	188
<b>Medical Officers at Clinics—</b>		
Inspections at Clinics ....	21,009	21,679
Re-inspections at Clinics (including Specialist Clinics) ....	38,904	36,052
Inspections under Employment of Children Bye-laws ....	649	612
Miscellaneous ....	167	152
<b>Dental Officers—</b>		
Routine inspections at Schools ....	53,889	49,182
Special inspections ....	1,703	1,816
Attendances for treatment ....	32,016	30,902
<b>Nurses, Assistant Visitors, &amp;c.—</b>		
Visits to Schools ....	2,240	1,963
Examinations (including cleanliness inspections) in Schools ....	139,464	127,950
Visits to homes ....	16,401	17,128
Treatments of minor ailments in Clinics ....	178,295	168,197
Treatments of minor ailments at Special Schools ....	12,490	12,346
Treatments of orthopædic defects in Clinics ....	7,481	7,748
Treatments of orthopædic defects at Special Schools ....	27,058	25,118
<b>School Clinics—</b>		
Grand total of inspections and treatments, as detailed above ....	281,512	265,342

## CITY OF HULL.

## GENERAL INFORMATION.

	1936.	1935.
Population (estimated) ....	321,500	322,200
<b>Elementary Schools (including Special Schools)—</b>		
Number of Schools ....	82	82
Number of Departments ....	187	189
Number on Rolls ....	46,974	48,098
Average Attendance ....	42,449	43,789
<b>Schools for Higher Education—</b>		
Boys ....	4	4
Girls ....	3	3
Mixed ....	4	4
Number on Rolls ....	4,605	4,835
<b>Cost of School Medical Service—</b>	<b>1935-36.</b>	<b>1934-35.</b>
Total Cost ....	£18,177	£17,687
Government Grant ....	8,727	8,843
Cost to Rates ....	9,449	8,844
Cost in terms of a Penny Rate ....	1.443d.	1.383d.

*To the Chairman and Members  
of the Education Committee.*

MR. CHAIRMAN, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to present to you the report upon the work of the School Medical Department for the year ended 31st December, 1936.

The successful results, which have been achieved by the Department in its efforts to safeguard and supervise the health of our school population, and which are recorded in these pages, are the outcome of the wise progressive policy of the Education Committee carried into effect efficiently and sympathetically by the officers of the School Medical Department under the able supervision of Dr. J. Morrison. The scope of the work entrusted to the School Medical Officer and his staff is an ever widening one, but the department has met all calls made upon it during the year in a highly efficient manner.

During 1936, there has been an increase in the work undertaken by all sections of the department and the arrangements for medical and dental inspection and treatment of school children in Hull are of a very comprehensive character.

In view of the importance of nutrition, particularly during the periods of growth and development in childhood, the findings of the assessment of nutrition at routine medical inspection of Hull school children are of special interest. In approximately 82 per cent. of those examined the state of nutrition was assessed as excellent or normal, and in only 1.4 per cent. as bad. The results of this survey compare favourably with the findings for England and Wales. In interpreting the comparative figures in the report it is necessary to remember that there are many causes of subnormal nutrition which are not connected with the intake of food.

I have included as an appendix to the report a note on the work of the Rheumatism and Heart Clinic, and I would take this opportunity of congratulating Drs. D. C. Muir and J. W. Brown upon the successful results obtained at the special clinic referred to, and upon the handsome contribution they are making in the scientific investigation of rheumatism and cardiac disease.

My thanks are again tendered to the staff of the department for their able co-operation and devotion to duty ; to the Chairman and members of the Elementary Education Sub-Committee for their continued interest and valuable guidance in all matters appertaining to the work of the School Medical Department ; to the Director of Education and his staff for their helpful co-operation ; to the teachers for their willing response to every call for assistance, and to the parents of the children for their support.

I am,

Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

NICOLAS GEBBIE,

*School Medical Officer.*

Health Department,  
Guildhall, Hull.

April, 1937.

The arrangement of the subject matter of this Report is in accordance with the recommendations of the Board of Education.

### **I.—STAFF.**

1. Details of the staff employed in the School Medical Department are printed on page 253. It should be noted as regards " medical officers " that, although all are in the whole-time employment of the Corporation, they are not necessarily employed for the whole of their time in the School Medical Department. The equivalent in whole-time service varies slightly with the requirements of the different Health Services in the City ; at the end of the year the total number of medical officers' sessions was equivalent to the whole-time services of  $5\frac{3}{11}$  officers. It is important to note, however, that, owing to the very large amount of work undertaken by the School Medical Department for other classes of the population, all the work done by these medical officers is not in connection with school children.

Although various changes in the personnel of the staff occurred during the year, only one additional appointment—that of a junior clerk—was made.

### **II.—CO-ORDINATION.**

2. A very comprehensive scheme providing for the interavailability of clinic services has been in existence for some years. Very few of the general public appreciate the fact that the School Medical Department undertakes, in clinics and elsewhere, a considerable amount of medical and dental work in respect of several classes of the population other than school children. The age-range of patients varies from a few weeks to about 80 years ! The tendency is for the demand for services available for non-school cases to increase, as the existence of the facilities becomes more widely known.

Two tables are printed to show the extent to which certain facilities for co-ordination were utilised during the year.

# SERVICES PROVIDED BY THE SCHOOL MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

SERVICE.	Children under 5 years.		Nursing and Expectant Mothers.		Tuberculosis Dept. Patients.		Other Cases.		Totals.	
	Cases.	Attend.	Cases.	Attend.	Cases.	Attend.	Cases.	Attend.	Cases.	Attend.
Minor Ailments Treatment ...	911	9475	—	—	—	—	1	2	912	9477
Dental Treatment ...	365	189	686	3010	* 8	332	177	1500	1536	5061
Orthopædic Clinic ...	50	939	—	—	5	26	28	121	83	186
Ophthalmic Clinic ...	162	278	—	—	—	—	275	427	137	705
Aural Clinics ...	68	132	—	—	—	—	—	—	68	132
X-Ray Treatment ...	3	3	—	—	—	—	1	9	7	12
Rheumatism and Heart Clinic	10	37	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	37
Plaster Splints ...	3	3	—	—	7	10	—	—	10	13

\* At School Clinics only. In addition, treatments were carried out by Dental Officers at the Tuberculosis Sanatorium during 15 half days.



### Services provided for School Medical Department.

Service.	Cases.	Attendances.
Artificial Light Treatment :—		
(a) At West Hull Clinic (M. & C.W.) ... ..	21	513
(b) At East Hull Combined Clinic... ..	21	426
(c) At North Hull Combined Clinic ... ..	3	27
Orthopaedic Clinic (East Hull) ... ..	35	6415
do. (West Hull) ... ..	1	134
X-Ray Examinations ... ..	179	185
Treatment of Scabies ... ..	523	2870
Treatment of Uncleanliness ... ..	—	—
Examination of Throat Swabs ... ..	1072	1113

### III.—SCHOOL HYGIENE.

3. The systematic surveys by medical officers of the hygienic conditions of school premises, which were discontinued some years ago owing to circumstances connected with the economic situation, were not resumed during the year. It is hoped, however, to re-commence the surveys during 1937.

A list of improvements in school premises is printed below :—

Installation of Electric Heating Apparatus :—One Department.

Improvements to Natural Ventilation :—Two Departments.

Removal of Risers in Classrooms :—Five Departments.

Improvement of Gas Lighting :—Nine Departments.

Improvement of Electric Lighting :—Two Departments.

Entrance Doors altered to open outwards :—Four Departments.

Provision of Additional Cloakroom Accommodation :—One Department.

Provision of Indoor Lavatory for Staff :—One Department.

Provision of Indoor W.C. for Staff :—Two Departments.

### IV.—MEDICAL INSPECTION.

4. The arrangements for routine medical inspection remain as in previous years and 583 visits were made by medical officers to elementary schools for the purposes of carrying out such inspections. Figures relating to medical inspections are printed in Table I, page 288.

5. In last year's Report a short reference was made to the question of revising the general principles of school medical work in the direction of the discontinuance of routine medical inspections and their replacement, in part or in whole, by some system designed to select for examination such children as appear to be below the normal level of health. The views of School Medical Officers are widely divergent on this important matter, which is dealt with at some length in the Annual Report of the Chief Medical Officer of the Board of Education for 1935.

The efficiency of a school medical service in the direction of giving special attention to ailing children depends very greatly on the type of area. In a county or small urban area the facilities for inspection at clinics can obviously not be so efficient as in a large county borough. In a county area special inspections of selected children can take place only when the medical officer visits a school and, in order to obtain greater efficiency, it is obviously desirable to arrange visits of medical officers more frequently than is necessary if only routine inspections of age-groups is undertaken. The position in a City like Hull with a comprehensive clinic system is quite different. A child can be examined at a clinic at any time on the initiative of the parent, the teacher, the attendance officer, or any other interested party. In actual fact, these facilities, largely owing to the influence of the teacher, are utilised to a very considerable extent in the City. The type of case dealt with covers a very wide range—almost the entire range of children's diseases and defects. It should also be remembered that, with the introduction of milk schemes, many of the children who are below normal physically are inspected frequently in school. It is true that under the milk scheme in Hull the inspection can only be a somewhat perfunctory one, but nevertheless, an opportunity is afforded of referring the case for a fuller examination at a clinic. In addition, the cleanliness scheme presents many opportunities for nurses to refer children to clinics on account of various ailments. While it is true that many children inspected at routine ages do not show defects, it is equally true that many cases of disease are discovered which have not been suspected by the parents. Experience also shows that the parents appreciate very greatly the information that their children do not suffer from any disease or defect. On the whole, therefore, it is doubtful if a scheme based on reducing the number of routine inspections and substituting selection by teachers or nurses would be an advantage in a City like Hull.

6. As indicated already, many children suffering from various types of disease or defect are seen at clinics. It is none the less true that a large number of children are not brought to clinics even although they do suffer, more or less obviously, from ailments which are not receiving treatment. There are several reasons to account for this position. One reason is dependent on the fact that treatment in the shape of medicine supplied in bottles is not available at a school clinic. A child under five years of age who attends a Child Welfare Clinic can be supplied with tonics for home consumption, either free or at a reduced price. Owing to a regulation of the Board of Education, tonics can be administered at a clinic only (*i.e.*, not supplied for home consumption) and even then only as an adjunct to the treatment at the clinic of minor ailments, such as skin, ear and eye conditions. Now it is a well known but regrettable fact that there are many people who do not regard medical advice as of any value unless it is accompanied by a bottle of medicine. There is no doubt that this is a matter which affects the attendance at clinics of children who would benefit at least as much from

the advice given as from medicine. In stating this position, it should not be assumed that a case is being made out for the wholesale provision of medicines at school clinics. Indeed, if much less medicine were consumed and much more attention paid to the elementary rules of eugenics and hygiene, the result would be a great improvement in the health and physique of the nation. Education in health matters has proved in many respects a very slow business. One need only remark that one of the first principles of healthy living—that cleanliness is next to godliness—has been known to the world for many generations, and yet a high standard of cleanliness is still far from attainment.

## V.—FINDINGS OF MEDICAL INSPECTION.

7. Detailed figures relating to certain defects found during the year are printed in Table II, page 289.

The percentage of defects found in comparison with the percentages in the whole of the country and in London are shown below.

### Routine Medical Inspections.

Percentage of children examined found to have defects requiring treatment (excluding dental disease and uncleanliness):—

Prescribed Groups.	Hull.		England and Wales, including London. 1935.	London. 1935.
	1936.	1935.		
Entrants ....	13·8	16·9	16·6	13·8
Second Age Group ....	13·3	16·0	18·9	16·9
Third Age Group ....	10·6	12·4	17·6	17·4
All Groups ....	12·7	15·2	17·7	15·8

### Nutrition.

8. In last year's Report a special note was made on this subject. The Annual Report of the Board of Education, 1935, gives figures for the whole country, and it is of interest to quote these figures side by side with the Hull figures.

### Assessment of Nutrition at Routine Medical Inspection.

Nutrition.	England and Wales, 1935.		Hull, 1936.	
	Number.	Percentage.	Number.	Percentage.
Excellent ...	246,010	14·6	2,727	15·7
Normal ....	1,250,023	74·1	11,377	65·7
Slightly Subnormal	178,615	10·6	2,975	17·2
Bad ...	12,683	0·7	241	1·4

In interpreting these figures it is desirable to repeat the reminder contained in the Board's Report. As employed in the statistics, the word "nutrition" means "the nourishment of the child or the general well-being of the child. It is the process of normal growth and healthy maintenance of the child's body in function as well as in substance." It must not be inferred that all of those children classified as of slightly subnormal or bad nutrition are underfed or improperly fed. As has very frequently been pointed out, there are many causes of subnormal "nutrition" which are not connected with the intake of food. Direct conclusions based on comparison between the figures given cannot be made; the assessment of nutrition is not a matter of accurate measurement. The main difference between the Hull figures and the figures for the country lies in the apportionment to the "normal" and "slightly subnormal" groups and it is clear that there is no very wide distinction between these groups.

A table relating to the assessment of nutrition in connection with the Provision of Milk Scheme is printed on page 277.

### Uncleanliness.

9. Cleanliness inspections by nurses are undertaken in accordance with a definite scheme. Figures relating to these inspections are shown below. The standard adopted for marking a child unclean is a high one, but nevertheless it is disappointing to find so many cases of uncleanliness, especially in view of the increased provision of facilities for household and personal cleanliness which has resulted from the housing schemes of the past few years. A scrutiny of the records shows, however, that one of the chief difficulties is to be found in the persistent uncleanliness in certain families, undoubtedly due to lack of care on the part of the parents.

#### Cleanliness Inspections—Total—118,012.

Findings.				Individual Children.	Percentage of School Roll.
Nits present, but no vermin seen	....	....	....	5506	11·7
Vermin present	....	....	....	425	0·9
Dirty but no nits or vermin	....	....	....	185	0·4
Total				6116	13·0

### Tuberculosis.

10. In almost every instance the cases of Tuberculosis recorded in Table 11 have been diagnosed by the Tuberculosis Department.

The findings of the Tuberculosis Department in cases referred by the School Medical Department are shown below :—

Number of referred children who attended the Tuberculosis Clinics	76
Cases of definite Pulmonary Tuberculosis ....	2
Cases of definite Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis ....	4
Suspected cases to be kept under observation ....	2
Cases not suffering from Tuberculosis ....	68

### **Dental Defects.**

11. Statistical information relating to routine inspections by Dental Officers is printed in Table V, page 293.

### **VI.—FOLLOWING UP.**

12. The arrangements for following up remain unaltered.

13. The nursing staff made 12,479 visits to homes in connection with the following up of defects found at medical inspection.

14. Under the cleanliness scheme 118,012 examinations were made and homes were visited on 1,145 occasions.

15. During the year no legal proceedings were taken at the instance of the Education Authority in respect of uncleanness or neglect to provide medical aid. The assistance of the National Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children was enlisted in a number of cases and the intervention of the Society's Inspectors invariably resulted in a speedy amelioration of conditions.

### **VII.—ARRANGEMENTS FOR TREATMENT.**

16. In our school clinics inspection as well as treatment work is undertaken. It is convenient, however, to deal with all the work done in school clinics in this section of the Report.

Certain details of the work in connection with elementary school children are printed in Tables IV and V, pages 292 and 293 ; details relating to secondary school children are printed in Tables IV and V, page 295, and on page 286 ; details relating to special school children are given on pages 284 and 285.

17. Three important developments in relation to treatment occurred in 1936.

The new North Hull Clinic was opened in the summer. This clinic is a combined clinic providing certain services for the Maternity and Child Welfare and School Medical Departments. The district served comprises, as the greater part, a new housing estate. The school medical facilities include the inspection and treatment of minor ailments, treatment of dental defects (one dentist), treatment of orthopaedic defects and treatment of ophthalmic defects. There is no doubt that this clinic will perform most useful work. In particular, the clinic obviates the necessity of parents and children making long journeys (the expense of which could be ill afforded) to the older clinic where special forms of treatment, such as dental and orthopaedic, were available. With the opening of the new clinic the two temporary inspection-minor ailments clinics situated in the Hall Road and Endlike Lane West Schools were discontinued.

The other two developments do not concern elementary school children, and are only briefly mentioned in this section. Dental inspection and treatment were extended to certain secondary schools; the matter is further referred to in Section XVI. Facilities for certain forms of treatment were provided for juveniles in attendance at Junior Instruction Centres, but very little advantage has been taken of them. The whole matter of medical (including dental) inspection and treatment in these centres is undergoing revision at the moment of writing, and there is no doubt that 1937 will see a big advance in this section of the work. The work done during 1936, was as follows :—

	Cases.	Attendances.
General Inspections ....	2	3
Minor Ailments Treatment ....	1	2
Dental Treatment ....	5	9

18. Two tables printed below illustrate the amount of work done in respect of non-school as well as school cases. Reference should also be made to the tables on page 259.



## WORK DONE IN SCHOOL CLINICS, 1936.

WORK UNDERTAKEN.	CENTRAL CLINIC.		WEST CLINIC.		BLENKIN ST. CLINIC.		MORRILL ST. CLINIC.		NORTH HULL CLINIC.		TOTALS.					
	Cases.	Attend.	Cases.	Attend.	Cases.	Attend.	Cases.	Attend.	Cases.	Attend.	School Cases.		Non-School Cases.		All Cases.	
											Cases.	Attend.	Cases.	Attend.		
Inspection Work :—																
1. Minor Ailments and General ...	5245	13470	5620	12258	2869	8215	3827	10784	2652	6591	19270	48302	943	3016	20213	51318
2. Orthopaedic ...	173	868	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	21	92	537	83	352	175	889
3. Refractions ...	1051	1518	959	1321	—	—	983	1406	104	161	2660	3701	437	705	3097	4406
4. Aural ...	214	588	131	549	—	—	218	602	55	128	550	1735	68	132	618	1867
5. X-Rays ...	30	56	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	23	44	7	12	30	56
6. Rheumatism and Heart ...	141	394	—	—	—	—	51	158	—	—	182	515	10	37	192	552
7. Employment Cases ...	208	208	219	219	29	29	110	110	83	83	649	649	—	—	649	649
8. Mental Deficiency	35	76	21	51	—	—	25	50	3	7	84	184	—	—	84	184
9. Nutrition	582	689	517	625	328	416	290	368	312	423	2029	2521	—	—	2029	2521
10. Miscellaneous ...	113	138	10	10	4	4	9	10	5	5	25	29	116	138	141	167
Treatment Work :—																
1. Minor Ailments (including Aural)	3919	44322	3518	37312	2173	32141	3020	40887	2058	23633	14076	168818	912	9477	14988	178295
2. Dental ...	7668	12826	6374	8495	—	—	5700	9784	344	911	18580	26955	1506	5061	20086	32016
3. Orthopaedic ...	91	7085	—	—	—	—	—	—	23	396	94	6447	20	1034	114	7481
4. X-Rays ...	28	28	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	22	22	6	6	28	28



## School Clinics, 1932-1936.

### Number of Cases.

Work Undertaken	1932.	1933.	1934	1935.	1936.
Minor Ailments - Inspection Clinics					
1. Minor Ailments treated	15329	11358	14126	13890	11988
2. Defects inspected but not treated	1692	4597	1535	1182	5225
3. Examinations under Employment Byelaws	483	537	557	612	619
4. Miscellaneous Inspections	115	83	110	133	111
Refraction Clinics	1846	1921	2314	2701	3097
Dental Clinics - Treatment only	19103	18066	18394	18603	20686
Orthopedic Clinics	159	174	195	179	175
Normal Examinations for Mental Deficiency	138	156	153	94	81
Rural Clinic Inspections	608	583	852	666	618
X-Ray Treatment	19	32	31	41	30
Rheumatism and Heart Clinic	242	161	159	121	192
Nutrition Clinic	—	—	771	1630	2029

19. Notes on various activities of the clinics are appended.

#### a) Minor Ailments.

20. There is no special feature worthy of note except that cases of scabies continued to attend in large numbers.

#### b) Visual Defects.

21. The figures in Table IV, Group II, page 292, refer solely to children attending elementary schools. The total amount of work done at special ophthalmic clinics is shown below.

### Ophthalmic Clinic.

	Cases.	Attendances.	Spectacles Prescribed.
Elementary School Children	2340	3268	1763
Special School Children	78	129	53
Secondary School Pupils	242	304	188
Children's Homes cases	11	13	6
Children under 5 years	162	278	96
Blind Trainees	2	2	—
Out-Relief cases	262	112	239
Totals	3097	1106	2345

22. Attention is again drawn to the large number of attendances made by Out-Relief cases.

23. The types of case dealt with at the ophthalmic clinics are shown in the appended summary. To avoid confusion all adult cases are omitted.

### Summary of Conditions Found.

Condition.							Number of Examples.
Emmetropia	....	....	....	....	....	....	62
Hypermetropia	....	....	....	....	....	....	368
Anisometropia	....	....	....	....	....	....	24
Hypermetropic Astigmatism	....	....	....	....	....	....	623
Myopia	....	....	....	....	....	....	233
Myopic Astigmatism	....	....	....	....	....	....	262
Mixed Astigmatism	....	....	....	....	....	....	181
Convergent Strabismus	....	....	....	....	....	....	339
Divergent Strabismus	....	....	....	....	....	....	15
Corneal Nebulæ, Etc.	....	....	....	....	....	....	6
Cataracts	....	....	....	....	....	....	11
Retinitis	....	....	....	....	....	....	4
Nystagmus	....	....	....	....	....	....	13
Interstitial Keratitis	....	....	....	....	....	....	5
Optic Atrophy	....	....	....	....	....	....	2
Other Conditions	....	....	....	....	....	....	10
Total							2158

24. The scheme for the provision of spectacles continues to operate most successfully. Under this scheme—

1. One thousand nine hundred and fourteen pairs of spectacles were supplied on new prescriptions issued at our ophthalmic clinics.
2. Sixty-one pairs of spectacles were supplied on renewal of previous prescriptions.
3. Thirteen pairs of spectacles were supplied on prescriptions issued elsewhere than at school clinics.
4. One hundred and seventy-four minor repairs were undertaken.

In two cases only did the Education Committee pay any portion of the cost.

Three artificial eyes were prescribed and supplied.

(c) **Nose, Throat and Ear Defects.**

25. A table printed below shows the amount of work undertaken at the special aural clinics.

**Aural Clinic, 1936.**

Disease.	Cases.	Attendances.	Operation Required.	Operation Performed.
Otitis Media ... ..	180	746	96	54
Other Defects ... ..	370	989	274	168
Totals ... ..	550	1735	370	222

26. The Education Committee do not make any direct provision for operative treatment of tonsils and adenoids. The figures printed in Table IV, Group III, represent only a fraction of the total number of operations carried out in the City ; it is impossible to obtain accurate information relating to operations undertaken privately or at voluntary institutions.

(d) **Dental Defects.**

27. A scheme providing for the dental inspection and treatment of pupils attending various schools for higher education came into operation during the year ; reference is made to this in Section XVI of the Report.

28. Statistics relating to work done by dental officers in respect of elementary school children are printed in Table V, page 293 ; in respect of secondary school cases on page 295 ; and in respect of special school children on pages 284 and 285.

In addition to the work done in respect of these various classes of school children, a large amount of work is undertaken in connection with patients in different categories and of all ages referred by other departments of the Health Service. A summary of this work is appended.

**Dental Treatment of Non-School Cases.**

	Children under 5 years.	Expectant and Nursing Mothers.	Tuberculous Cases.*	Children's Homes Cases.	Out Relief Cases.
Number dealt with ... ..	365	686	8	74	376
Attendances ... ..	489	3010	32	91	1409
Extractions—					
(1) Temporary Teeth ... ..	817	—	3	77	—
(2) Permanent Teeth ... ..	—	1162	41	17	1537
Fillings—					
(1) Temporary Teeth ... ..	1	—	—	—	—
(2) Permanent Teeth ... ..	—	119	—	24	2
Other Operations ... ..	273	488	2	77	141
Administration of General Anæsthetics ... ..	154	563	2	1	100

\* Cases seen at Clinics only ; cases seen at Sanatorium not included

29. In order to illustrate the scope of activities under the dental scheme during the last ten years two further tables are given.

### Routine Dental Inspections.

Age Groups.	1927.	1930.	1933.	1936.
5 years and under ...	5106	4035	4752	5999
6 " ... ..	5589	4079	4601	5671
7 " ... ..	4018	4429	4491	5821
8 " ... ..	2248	5714	4843	5866
9 " ... ..	617	5768	4951	5945
10 " ... ..	92	6155	4816	5877
11 " ... ..	54	3903	5208	5719
12 " ... ..	50	3246	5194	5676
13 " ... ..	62	3195	4731	5888
14 " ... ..	16	231	205	1133
15 " ... ..	4	15	9	222
16 " and over ...	—	7	2	72
Totals ... ..	17856	40777	43893	53889
Average per session ...	99.7	121	127	128

### Dental Treatment.

	1927.	1930.		1933.		1936.	
		School Cases.	All Cases.	School Cases.	All Cases.	School Cases.	All Cases.
Cases treated ... ..	11476	15497	16132	16848	18066	18580	20086
Attendances ... ..	15137	23837	25658	23624	27103	26955	32016
Fillings ... ..	2733	4862	4982	5901	6109	5947	6096
Extractions ... ..	31972	38275	41713	27487	33148	30511	37495
Other Operations ... ..	1603	1240	1397	3179	3615	6367	7348
Average attendance per session	11.4	11.3	12.2	9.9	11.3	9.5	11.3

30. In addition to the work shown in the three tables above, a Dental Officer on the Education Committee's staff visited the Tuberculosis Sanatorium on 45 occasions during the year. The work done included 193 extractions, 71 fillings, and 163 other operations.

#### (e) Orthopædic and Postural Defects.

31. Certain particulars relating to the treatment of these defects will be found in Table IV, Group IV, page 292. The figures in the table do not give a comprehensive idea of the work and therefore additional details are given below. Work of a similar type is undertaken at the Park Avenue Special School, and is referred to on page 282.

It should be noted with regard to the appended tables that, as the Central and North Hull Orthopædic Clinics are under the administrative control of the Education Committee, statistics relating to all categories of patients are presented here. On the other hand, as the East Hull Orthopædic Clinic is administered by the Health and Public Assistance Committee, statistics relating to school children only are given.

# Central and North Hull Orthopædic Clinics, 1936.

## (A) Inspections and Re-inspections by Orthopædic Surgeons.

Type of Case.	COMMITTEE RESPONSIBLE.											
	Education.		M. & C.W.		Tuberculosis.		Health.		Children's Care.		Pub. Assistance.	
	New Cases.	Attend.	New Cases.	Attend.	New Cases.	Attend.	New Cases.	Attend.	New Cases.	Attend.	New Cases.	Attend.
Deformities—												
Rickets	6	53	1	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Spinal Curvature	6	13	1	12	—	—	4	4	—	—	—	—
Infantile Paralysis	6	121	—	26	—	—	2	27	—	—	—	—
Other Forms	72	301	45	168	3	9	2	13	—	—	15	54
Tuberculosis—												
Spine	—	4	1	2	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hip	2	6	—	—	—	3	1	2	—	—	—	—
Other Bones & Joints	—	9	—	—	2	11	—	4	—	—	—	3
Totals	92	537	50	215	5	26	9	48	—	—	19	63

Total new cases—175. Total attendances for inspection—889.

## (B) Treatments Given.

Form of Treatment.	COMMITTEE RESPONSIBLE.					
	Education.	M. & C.W.	Tuberculosis.	Health.	Children's Care.	Pub. Assistance.
Massage	2401	306	—	12	—	90
Electrical	264	3	—	—	—	90
Remedial Exercises	3465	306	—	12	—	90
Other	317	109	—	10	—	6
Totals	6447	724	—	34	—	276

Total number of treatments given—7,481.

# East Hull Orthopædic Clinic, 1936.

## (A) Inspections and Re-inspections by Orthopædic Surgeons.

Type of Case.	New Cases.	Attendances.
Deformities :—		
Rickets	—	—
Spinal Curvature	—	—
Infantile Paralysis	1	57
Other Forms	31	187
Tuberculosis :—		
Spine	—	—
Hip	—	—
Other Bones and Joints	—	—
Totals	35	244

## (B) Treatments Given.

Form of Treatment.	
Massage	1814
Electrical	1119
Remedial Exercises	2774
Other	134
Total	6171

During the year, surgical apparatus was supplied to 76 school children attending Orthopaedic Clinics.

(f) **Heart Disease and Rheumatism.**

32. The special clinic dealing with this group of diseases continues to do excellent work. The original research in connection with congenital heart defects (conducted by Drs. Muir and Brown at this clinic) has attracted widespread attention in this country and elsewhere.

Certain details relating to the clinic are printed below. A special report on work done at the clinic is printed in an Appendix, page 296.

Condition.	School Children.		Children under 5 years.		Totals.	
	Cases.	Attend.	Cases.	Attend.	Cases.	Attend.
1. Rheumatic Pains or Arthritis—						
(a) with heart affection ... ..	21	85	—	—	21	85
(b) without heart affection ... ..	35	87	—	1	35	88
2. Rheumatic Chorea—						
(a) with heart affection ... ..	—	5	—	—	—	5
(b) without heart affection ... ..	12	41	—	—	12	41
3. Rheumatic Carditis without (1) or (2) above ...	5	24	—	—	5	24
4. Congenital Heart Disease ... ..	14	124	4	27	18	151
5. Functional Heart Disorder ... ..	24	62	2	2	26	64
6. No Rheumatism or Heart Disease or Disorder...	71	87	4	7	75	94
Totals ... ..	182	515	10	37	192	552

(g) **Tuberculosis.**

33. Education for children undergoing residential treatment is provided at the Tuberculosis Sanatorium. Children suffering from quiescent bone or joint tuberculosis are admitted to the Park Avenue School, and the Open Air School makes provision for a number of quiescent pulmonary and other types of case. No infectious cases attend these special schools. Education is also provided at the Beverley Road Institution Hospital for cases of bone and joint tuberculosis, which are undergoing prolonged treatment there.

(h) **Treatment by Artificial Light.**

34. This type of treatment is provided under the interavailability scheme by the Maternity and Child Welfare Department.

Condition.	Number.	Lamp.	Result.
DeFility, Malnutrition, etc....	16	} Mercury Vapour.	Improved ... .. 15
Skin Diseases ... ..	4		Not improved ... .. 4
Other ... ..	8		Cancelled ... .. 9



The usual complete course involves twelve separate exposures. The number of exposures in completed cases varied from 12 to 160 ; in certain cases the treatment extended over a period of more than one year. In many cases the children during the period of light treatment received other forms of medical treatment.

### VIII. INFECTIOUS DISEASE.

35. The incidence of the more important infectious diseases is shown below.

#### Incidence of Infectious Diseases.

Disease.	1st Quarter.	2nd Quarter.	3rd Quarter.	4th Quarter.	Total 1936.	Total 1935.
Scarlet Fever ... ..	128	105	146	328	707	467
Diphtheria ... ..	194	127	158	179	657	568
Typhoid Fever ... ..	1	—	11	1	13	—
Polomyelitis ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cerebro-Spinal Fever ...	1	—	—	—	1	5
Encephalitis Lethargica	—	1	—	—	1	—
Smallpox ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chickenpox ... ..	438	365	137	258	1198	1486

Chickenpox remained notifiable in Hull during 1936, but compulsory notification was discontinued in January, 1937.

Figures for non-notifiable infectious diseases are not given because, although a great deal of information is available, it is neither complete nor reliable. There was no serious epidemic of non-notifiable diseases during the year.

36. In last year's Report it was stated that it was gratifying that the number of cases of diphtheria had fallen in comparison with 1934, and that the number of deaths of elementary school children from this disease had totalled only nine in 1935. Unfortunately, however, the number of deaths in the first few weeks of 1936 exceeded the total for the whole of 1935, and the total number of deaths in 1936 was 63.

The number of cases of diphtheria among school children in 1936 was 657, as compared with 568 in 1935. The problem in Hull is not so much the number of cases as the high death rate, which is due to a specially severe type of the disease. Efforts to deal with the problem by the provision of facilities for Schick testing and immunisation have been made for many years, but full advantage is not taken of the facilities. There is little doubt that failure on the part of many parents to take advantage of such facilities is attributable to a large extent to adverse propaganda by various bodies ; during the year hostile propaganda has been directed towards the head teachers of schools where immunisation treatment is being given. It seems unbelievable that such propaganda could influence parents of children in Hull where the death rate from diphtheria is so high.



Leaving aside altogether the arguments and statistics in favour of immunisation, it is well to remember that in Hull *among school children alone* the deaths from diphtheria totalled 63 in 1936, and 331 in the ten years 1927 to 1936.

Statistics relating to immunisation are given below.

	Schick Tested.			Immunised.	Re-Tested.			Re-Immunised.
	No.	Negative.	Positive.		No.	Negative.	Positive	
Clinics ... ..	397	129	227	252 (12 without test)	267	230	23	22
Schools ... ..	579	128	120	419 (27 do.)	332	231	67	57
Children's Homes ...	20	16	4	6 (2 do.)	6	6	—	—
	996	273	651	677 (31 do.)	605	467	90	79

37. Certificates in accordance with the Education Code were issued in respect of two school departments in which the abnormally low attendance (less than 60 per cent.) was reasonably attributable to the prevalence of infectious disease. The total number of weeks during which the low attendance prevailed in the two departments was three and the diseases concerned were whooping cough, mumps and influenza.

### Mortality Among School Children.

38. The table presented below shows the causes of death in children between the ages of 5 and 14 years, *i.e.*, children who were eligible by age at the date of death for attendance at an elementary school. Children aged 14 years but exempt by age from school attendance are not included.

### Causes of Death, 1936.

Disease or other Cause.		Number.	Percentage of Deaths from all Causes.	
Common	{ Measles ... ..	5	3.6	} 49.6
Infectious	{ Scarlet Fever ... ..	1	0.7	
Diseases.	{ Diphtheria ... ..	63	45.3	
Influenza	{ ... ..	1	0.7	} 0.7
Cerebro-Spinal	{ Fever ... ..	1	0.7	
Tuberculosis	{ Pulmonary Tuberculosis ... ..	4	2.9	} 10.1
	{ Tuberculous Meningitis ... ..	8	5.8	
	{ Other Tuberculous Diseases ... ..	2	1.4	
Heart Disease	{ ... ..	11	7.9	} 7.9
Respiratory	{ Broncho-Pneumonia ... ..	7	5.0	
	{ Pneumonia (Other forms) ... ..	4	2.9	} 8.6
	{ Other Respiratory Diseases ... ..	1	0.7	
Appendicitis	{ ... ..	3	2.2	} 2.2
Diseases of the Liver	{ ... ..	1	0.7	
Acute and Chronic Nephritis	{ ... ..	2	1.4	} 1.4
Violence.	{ Drowning ... ..	2	1.4	
Other Causes	{ Other Violence ... ..	10	7.2	} 8.6
	{ ... ..	13	9.4	
Total		139		

The most striking feature of the table—the number of deaths from diphtheria—has been referred to above. The total number of deaths from all causes in each year from 1929 to 1936 has been 155, 118, 140, 159, 141, 117, 89 and 139.

### IX.—OPEN AIR EDUCATION.

39. An important development in Open Air Education took place in 1936. In the 1935 Report reference was made to the Jubilee Holiday Camp during that year. This camp was made possible through the establishment of a specially subscribed voluntary fund. In 1936 the Education Committee assumed the responsibility for camp schools throughout the summer and for holiday camps during the summer vacation. The children were accommodated in camp buildings by arrangement with the owners. During the weeks when the elementary schools were not on holiday the routine of the children in camp included educational activities.

The following figures provide some interesting details. The selection of children was made by head teachers on the basis that the children appeared to require a holiday. The scheme provided for payment in accordance with an income scale. No charge, however, was made in the great majority of cases.

Camps.	Period Occupied.	Children in Residence.	Teaching-Staff in Charge.
Cowden ... ..	11 weeks	1792	106
Rolston ... ..	8 " "	536	41
Kilnsea ... ..	14 " "	1636	113
Totals ... ..	33 weeks	3964	260

40. Reference is made to the Open Air School on page 283.

### X.—PHYSICAL TRAINING.

41. A report on physical training activities is presented in an Appendix, page 299.

### XI. PROVISION OF MEALS.

42. The School Medical Department maintains a close interest in the general arrangements for the provision of meals, but plays no part in the selection of children for free meals. Selection for free milk is made by medical officers.

Meals cooked at the Municipal Kitchen are served in 26 centres. Some interesting information is given in the tables below.

### Provision of Meals, 1936.

Total meals supplied—Dinners, 1,023,970 ; Milk, 276,115.

Month.					Largest number of meals in one week.		Largest number of children fed in one week.	
					Dinners.	Milk.	Dinners.	Milk.
January	...	...	...	...	20277	5282	3716	968
February	...	...	...	...	21723	5641	3921	998
March	...	...	...	...	22030	6002	3935	1070
April	...	...	...	...	21931	6066	3955	1070
May	...	...	...	...	21932	5975	3944	1071
June	...	...	...	...	20990	5299	3881	1043
July	...	...	...	...	20543	5748	3772	1066
August	...	...	...	...	18966	5171	3599	1009
September	...	...	...	...	20270	5794	3653	1032
October	...	...	...	...	20949	5842	3715	1038
November	...	...	...	...	20683	5871	3766	1042
December	...	...	...	...	22278	6479	3975	1159

### Provision of Meals, 1927-1936.

Year.				Total Dinners supplied.
1927	...	...	...	645842
1928	...	...	...	751731
1929	...	...	...	694833
1930	...	...	...	651931
1931	...	...	...	584192
1932	...	...	...	866195
1933	...	...	...	982268
1934	...	...	...	955766
1935	...	...	...	1011689
1936	...	...	...	1023970

The following tables give information relative to the scheme for the provision of milk.

### Milk on payment. Elementary Schools.

Date.			No. on Roll.	Number receiving Milk on payment.	Percentage of roll.
31st March, 1936	...	...	47,738	27,485	57.6
1st October, 1936	...	...	46,172	25,296	54.6

### Milk Free of Cost. Results of Inspections.

FIRST INSPECTIONS.		OTHER INSPECTIONS.				
Recommended.	Not Recommended.	Recommended for first time.	Continued.	Not Recommended.	Discontinued.	Recommended after Discontinuance.
1191	2511	321	1617	3592	595	71

## Nutrition of Children inspected in Reference to the Provision of Free Milk.

### (A) Original Inspections.

Age.	No. Inspected.	Excellent.	Normal.	Slightly abnormal.	Bad.
Under 5	30	2	21	1	—
5	595	8	389	197	1
6	629	12	395	222	—
7	445	3	270	171	1
8	416	7	276	132	1
9	415	9	260	145	1
10	369	10	253	96	1
11	354	9	238	107	—
12	270	6	197	67	—
13	161	6	119	11	—
14	21	1	16	1	—
15	3	—	2	1	—
Totals	3702	73	2434	1190	5
Percentage	100	2.0	65.7	32.4	0.1

### (B) Subsequent Inspections.

Age.	No. Inspected.	Excellent.	Normal.	Slightly subnormal.	Bad.
Under 5	19	—	17	2	—
5	343	7	223	112	1
6	757	14	431	310	2
7	763	6	413	284	—
8	802	15	503	280	4
9	781	11	477	285	8
10	691	21	445	222	3
11	677	20	434	219	4
12	653	31	464	154	4
13	555	33	394	127	1
14	108	4	80	24	—
15	20	1	10	9	—
Totals	6109	163	3891	2028	27
Percentage	100	2.7	63.7	33.2	0.4

## XII.—CO-OPERATION OF PARENTS, TEACHERS, SCHOOL ATTENDANCE OFFICERS AND VOLUNTARY BODIES.

43. The co-operation of parents is subject to much variation, but on the whole is reasonably satisfactory.

44. It is a pleasure to acknowledge the willing co-operation of teachers in the work of the school medical department.

45. The Superintendent School Officer and his staff have rendered assistance in many directions.

46. The table printed below summarises (at 31st December, 1936, by way of example) the reasons for absences extending over a period of three months or more. The table omits notified cases of mental deficiency and also children resident in institutions, such as the Tuberculosis Sanatorium, where education is provided.

## Absence for 3 months or more (December, 1936).

	Children who have attended school.		Children who have not commenced attendance or are permanently excluded.	
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.
Heart Disease ... ..	4	5	—	2
Acute Rheumatism ... ..	7	10	—	1
Chorea ... ..	7	7	—	—
Active Tuberculosis (Pulmonary) ... ..	1	3	—	—
Active Tuberculosis (Bones and Joints) ... ..	5	4	2	1
Other Active Tuberculosis ... ..	—	2	—	—
Osteomyelitis ... ..	3	3	1	—
Eye Diseases ... ..	3	2	—	—
Respiratory Diseases ... ..	6	19	—	2
Ear Diseases ... ..	5	4	—	—
Infectious Diseases ... ..	8	13	—	—
Skin Diseases ... ..	3	3	—	1
Epilepsy ... ..	3	4	1	1
Anæmia and Debility ... ..	—	4	—	1
Accident ... ..	4	—	—	—
Orthopædic Crippling ... ..	1	2	2	4
Mental Deficiency ... ..	—	—	11	7
Blindness ... ..	—	—	—	1
Other Diseases ... ..	6	13	4	4
Totals ... ..	66	98	21	25

47. Several voluntary bodies continue to render most valuable aid directly or indirectly in connection with the activities of the School Medical Department.

48. During 1936, the Hull Children's Clothing Fund distributed 2,263 pairs of boots and 2,263 pairs of stockings to children. In addition, the Fund provided 26 children with various other articles of clothing. The parents of 180 other children were persuaded to provide suitable clothing.

49. The National Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children again rendered most valuable assistance in connection with cases of neglect, uncleanness and failure to provide adequate medical treatment.

50. The working of the orthopædic scheme has been greatly aided by the financial assistance provided to parents in respect of the purchase of surgical apparatus such as special boots and irons. This assistance amounts in the case of individual children to sums as high as several pounds. The following voluntary bodies assisted in this work :—

Poor Bairns' Fund	....	....	83 cases.
Guild of Brave Poor Things	....	....	3 cases.
Great War Trust	....	....	1 case.

51. The Trustees of the W. W. Tasker Fund once again placed at the entire discretion of the School Medical Department a considerable sum of money to be utilised in sending selected children for holidays in the country. Many crippled, deaf and partially sighted children were given a holiday and in all 146 children were sent away for periods ranging from two to four weeks.

### XIII. BLIND, DEAF AND EPILEPTIC CHILDREN.

52. The methods of ascertainment and disposal of children who are defective within the meaning of Part V of the Education Act, 1921, have been referred to at length in previous reports.

Figures relating to special groups of children are printed in Table III, pages 290 and 291. The children in this table are resident in the City, or are maintained at the expense of the Education Committee at special schools outside the City or are patients in institutions belonging to the Corporation.

#### (a) Ascertainment and Disposal.

##### *Mentally Defective Children.*

53. Formal examinations in connection with the possibility of mental defect were undertaken in 138 cases and the findings are set out below.

#### MENTAL DEFICIENCY EXAMINATIONS.

Idiots—Notified to Local Control Authority	....	....	7
Imbeciles—Notified to Local Control Authority	....	....	4
Feeble-Minded—Suitable for Special School	....	....	46
Dull (including borderline cases)	....	....	61
Backward	....	....	20
Total	....	....	138

In addition, 46 certified feeble-minded cases who had not been admitted to the Special School were re-examined.

54. The attitude of head teachers as regards reporting cases for formal examination varies a great deal. In some instances the head teacher reports every possible case, but in other instances the teacher over a period of years never reports a single child. This means that the ascertainment is uneven. The attitude of the head teachers who do not report cases is based on several considerations, one of which is that the insufficiency of special school accommodation means that the certified child is not always removed from the ordinary school. It should not be forgotten that failure to report children results in incomplete ascertainment. An ineffective case is thus made out for the provision of additional special school accommodation. Further, the uneven reporting of cases involves some measure of injustice. One child is certified as defective and another of lower intelligence escapes certification. One child receives the benefit of the special school, another, who might derive more benefit from attendance at a special school, is left in an ordinary school. Lastly, from the social point of view, a child who is not reported, and therefore not certified, cannot be notified to the Local Control Authority on leaving the elementary school and does not receive the benefits of such notification. It is to be feared that public opinion is far from educated on the subject of mental



defect. No honest and intelligent person engaged in social or medical work relating to children can deny that many of the difficulties experienced in regard to children—for example, persistent uncleanness, failure to provide medical treatment, delinquency, neglect, and even in some cases physical unfitness itself—are frequently related to the mental incapacity of the parents. It is too often forgotten that mental dullness or defect very frequently expresses itself in other directions than low scholastic attainment. It is associated, for example, with bad habits, lack of initiative and concentration, failure to co-operate with others, and temperamental instability—all qualities of importance as regards the future citizen or parent. The individual lacking in such qualities is the last person likely to realise the fact. Anything that can be done to build up character in the defective child is therefore of much importance. Many parents, and not a few other people, are inclined to consider legislation in regard to mental defectives as designed to penalise the defective child in some way or other. This is an entirely erroneous conception. The legislation is specifically designed to help and protect the defective. The results of special education are often regarded as disappointing and not justifying the expense, but this judgment is too often based solely on consideration of the attainment reached in ordinary educational subjects, such as reading and arithmetic. It is not implied here that the results of special education as judged from the character-building aspect are uniformly good. They frequently are not nearly so good as could be wished. The point, however, to remember is that it appears worth while to do anything possible to make high grade defective children into reasonably satisfactory citizens. Whether a day special school as at present constituted is the best method of securing this aim raises a question too big for discussion here. In a comprehensive scheme a day special school would be only one link in the chain, which would certainly include more residential school accommodation. The fact remains that for educable defective children the only practical alternative to attendance at a special day school is attendance at an elementary school. While in theory the new grading system in ordinary schools provides for children of different grades of intelligence, there is little doubt that in practice the child of certifiable grade is often left to his own meagre resources.

55. The figures printed in Table III relating to mental defectives do not, of course, represent the number of mentally defective children in the area. The table omits the large number of children of school age who, on account of ineducability, have been notified to the Local Control Authority under the Mental Deficiency Acts. It omits the majority of defective children under seven years of age. While children up to 16 years of age at the special school are included in the table, all certified feeble-minded children now between the ages of 14 and 16 years who did not attend a special school are omitted.

56. The total number of children notified to the Local Control Authority during 1936 was 42, of whom 31 had been in attendance at the special school. The total included three idiots, 12 imbeciles and 27 feeble-minded cases.



### *Tuberculous Children.*

57. The cases included in Table III as tuberculosis have been under the supervision of the Tuberculosis Department.

### *Children with Multiple Defects.*

58. To avoid misunderstanding, it should be noted that the figures in Table III under this heading do not include all children suffering from a combination of serious defects, but only children suffering from combinations of defects specified by the Board of Education.

### *(b) Special Schools.*

#### *School for the Deaf.*

59. A summary of the position at this school which provides for day-scholars only is shown below.

	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Number on Registers at 31st December, 1936 ...	18	20	38
Number admitted during 1936 ... ..	1	3	4
Number who left at 16 years ... ..	2	1	3
Number permitted to leave before age 16 years ...	—	1	1

60. At the end of 1936, the school, which for many years was accommodated in Osborne Street, was transferred to the outskirts of the City at Sutton, where excellent accommodation was provided in what had been an elementary school. There is a very great and welcome contrast between the rural surroundings of the new school and the congested area in the centre of the City from which the school was transferred. The children now require to be transported, but this has given rise to no difficulty.

#### *Malton Street School for Mentally Defective Children.*

61. The appended summary shows the position at the end of the year.

	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Number on Registers at 31st December, 1936 ...	75	71	146
Number admitted during 1936 ... ..	25	15	40
Number permitted to leave before age 16 years ...	9	7	16
Number discharged at age 16 years ... ..	9	4	13
Number discharged as ineducable ... ..	3	4	7
Number left the City ... ..	—	2	2
Number left to ordinary school ... ..	2	—	2
Number left for other reasons ... ..	1	3	4

62. Developments have taken place in the provision of better facilities on the premises for woodwork instruction and for domestic training. The teaching of boot repairing has been discontinued; in the following-up of boys who had attended the school, it was found that none of the boys ever obtained work in the boot-making or repairing industry.

63. During 1937, it is likely that the number of available places at this school will be increased by taking over completely the adjacent Blenkin Street School premises.

*Park Avenue School for Physically Defective Children.*

64. This school provides accommodation for day scholars only. Special transport is provided.

Certain details relating to the work are printed below.

No. on Register, December, 1936      132      ....      Boys 74      ....      Girls 58

Disease	No. in Dec., 1935.	Admitted.	Discharged.	No. in Dec., 1936.
Infantile Paralysis (sequelae) ... ..	59	10	8	61
Talipes Equino-Varus and Valgus ... ..	5	—	2	3
Rachitic Deformities ... ..	3	—	1	2
Tuberculosis of Spine, quiescent ... ..	9	2	2	9
Tuberculosis of Hip, do. ... ..	13	1	3	14
Tuberculosis of Knee, do. ... ..	6	2	2	6
Tuberculosis of Femur, do. ... ..	1	—	1	—
Tuberculosis of Ankle, do. ... ..	1	—	—	1
Tuberculosis of Sacro Iliac Joint, quiescent ... ..	—	1	—	1
Multiple Tuberculosis, quiescent ... ..	—	1	—	1
Ataxia ... ..	2	—	—	2
Congenital Hydrocephalus ... ..	2	—	—	2
Hemiplegia				
Spastic Paralysis } ... ..	13	3	3	13
Birth Palsy				
Congenital Dislocation of Hip ... ..	1	2	1	2
Accidental Dislocation of Hip ... ..	1	—	—	1
Chronic Osteo-myelitis ... ..	4	—	1	3
Amputation—Foot ... ..	1	—	1	—
Perthe's Disease ... ..	—	3	—	3
Myeloma—Hip ... ..	1	—	1	—
Amyotonia Congenita ... ..	1	—	1	—
Haemophilia ... ..	1	—	—	1
Spina Bifida ... ..	1	—	—	1
Congenital Deformities of Hands ... ..	1	—	—	1
Paralysis—Arm ... ..	1	—	—	1
Separated Femoral Epiphysis ... ..	1	—	—	1
Infective Arthritis Knee Joint ... ..	1	—	1	—
Bilateral Coxa Valga ... ..	—	1	—	1
Pseudo Hypertrophic Muscular Dystrophy	—	1	—	1
Malunited Fracture Tibia... ..	—	1	—	1
Total ... ..	129	31	28	132

Surgical Apparatus supplied ... ..	111
Operations ... ..	21
Medical Inspections at the School ... ..	574
Treatments at the School:—	
Massage ... ..	5841
Electrical ... ..	6205
Remedial Exercises ... ..	14369
Plaster of Paris Splints and Jackets ... ..	103
Minor Ailments ... ..	2986
Plaster of Paris Splints made for Cottingham Sanatorium patients... ..	10
Plaster of Paris Splints made for children not on the School Register ... ..	11

DISCHARGES DURING THE YEAR.

Left on attaining 16 years ... ..	7
Left to Ordinary School ... ..	7
Left to other Institution ... ..	2
Allowed to leave on obtaining employment ... ..	5
Discharged—unable to derive further benefit ... ..	1
Deceased ... ..	6

65. It is pleasing to report that during the year new facilities for training of a vocational nature were provided—boot-repairing, dressmaking, typing and shorthand.

*Classes for Partially Sighted Children.*

66. The two classes continue to do excellent work. The third class which has been included in the programme for several years has not been provided. The needs of the City could be reasonably well met if three classes situated in the North, East and West districts of the City were available. These classes should be situated in the large new schools on the outskirts of the City. This would allow of the healthy surroundings necessary for this type of case, and also for the non-segregation of the children so desirable from the educational point of view. One of the present classes is situated in unsatisfactory surroundings in the centre of the City. It is becoming increasingly difficult to persuade parents living on the outskirts of the City to consent to the handicapped child returning to a special class in a congested district.

*Open Air School.*

67. This school continues to do excellent work. On 31st December, 1936, the number of children on the registers was 303, and the conditions accounting for admission were as follow:—

Delicate (malnutrition, debility, etc.)	....	....	....	287
Pulmonary Tuberculosis (quiescent)	....	....	....	5
Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis (quiescent)	....	....	....	7
Crippling	....	...	...	4
				—
Total	....			303
				—

During the year 125 children were discharged from the school—the great majority on account of their having recovered.

A nurse is employed full-time at the school and as seen from the details below, she is kept fully occupied.

**Open Air School, 1936.**

General re-inspections by medical officers	....	....	945
Inspections and re-inspections by Aural Surgeon	....	....	58
Baths	....	....	10656
Cleanliness inspections	....	....	6347
Weighing and measuring	....	....	5744
Number of treatments of minor ailments	....	....	8504
Number of treatments of orthopaedic defects	....	....	635

(c) **The After Careers of Defective Children.**

68. The table below is of some general interest. It should be clearly appreciated that it refers solely to such persons in the various categories as actually attended a special school in the City or were maintained by the Education Committee at special schools outside the City and are still under 21 years of age. Thus, for example, mentally defective persons who were, as children, of too low a grade to attend a special school are not included.

	Physically Defective Children.			Mentally Defective Children.			Blind Children.			Deaf Children.		
	B.	G.	T.	B.	G.	T.	B.	G.	T.	B.	G.	T.
1. Number who have left ... ..	79	84	163	128	118	246	5	4	9	14	6	20
2. Number who—												
(a) Have since died ... ..	1	2	3	1	4	5	1	—	1	—	—	—
(b) Are known to be incapable by reason of mental or physical defect of undertaking employment ... ..	8	12	20	49	42	91	1	—	1	2	—	2
(c) Are in attendance at an Institution for further education ... ..	2	1	3	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
(d) Are in any other Institution ... ..	2	6	8	15	19	34	—	1	1	—	—	—
(e) Are unemployed ... ..	12	12	24	10	12	22	—	1	1	2	1	3
(f) Are attending ordinary schools... ..	13	8	21	3	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
3. Number who are employed in—												
(a) Industrial or manual occupations ... ..	17	11	28	30	1	31	3	2	5	9	4	13
(b) Agricultural or rural occupations ... ..	—	—	—	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
(c) Domestic occupations, including those who are helping in the domestic work at home ... ..	—	18	18	—	29	29	—	—	—	—	1	1
(d) Commercial, professional or clerical work ... ..	3	5	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(e) Blind alley or other precarious occupations ... ..	3	—	3	10	1	11	—	—	—	—	—	—
4. Number who have left the neighbourhood, or whose after careers have not been traced ... ..	18	9	27	7	10	17	—	—	—	1	—	1
5. Earnings—												
(a) Unpaid ... ..	—	9	9	1	10	11	—	—	—	—	—	—
(b) Under 10s. per week ... ..	6	4	10	13	15	28	—	—	—	—	1	1
(c) Between 10s. and £1 per week ... ..	10	12	22	19	3	22	2	1	3	4	3	7
(d) Between £1 and £2 per week ... ..	5	—	5	3	3	6	1	1	2	5	1	6
(e) Over £2 per week ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(f) Unknown ... ..	2	9	11	6	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—

(d) **Inspection and Treatment of Children Attending Special Schools.**

69. A summary of the work done in this connection is given below.

**Inspections.**

*At Schools—*

Routine Medical Inspections	....	....	....	225
Routine Dental Inspections	....	....	....	969
Aural Surgeon's Inspections	....	....	....	95

*At Clinics—*

			Cases.	Attendances.
General	....	....	300	743
Ophthalmic	....	....	78	129
Aural	....	....	16	30
Rheumatism and Heart	....	....	2	11
Orthopaedic	....	....	—	13
Dental	....	....	7	7

Treatments.						
Minor Ailments	....	....	....	....	....	2580
Orthopaedic	....	....	....	....	....	75
Dental	....	....	....	....	....	399

The above figures do not include inspections and treatments undertaken at the Park Avenue School and the Open Air School as detailed in the sections relating to these schools.

In 53 cases spectacles were prescribed and in 50 cases spectacles were obtained during the year.

#### **XIV. FULL TIME COURSES OF HIGHER EDUCATION FOR BLIND, DEAF, DEFECTIVE AND EPILEPTIC STUDENTS.**

##### **Methods Adopted.**

70. Each case suggested as being in need of, and likely to profit by, a course of further training is carefully considered as to suitability and prospects of employment after completion of training, and, if satisfactory, a decision is obtained from the Education Committee and the matter is submitted to the Board of Education for approval.

No courses are maintained by the Authority.

##### **Training Provided.**

###### *(1) Blind Cases.*

71. Twenty-four cases have been under training during the year. In one case, a man twenty-four years of age was recommended as suitable for training as a shorthand typist and is now taking a three years' course at the Royal Normal College for the Blind, London. All the remaining cases (23) were, in accordance with the scheme approved by the Board of Education, undertaking courses of training in the following occupations at the Hull and East Riding Institute for the Blind: basket-making (6), brush-making (10), cane furniture making (2), mat-making (3), machine knitting (1), re-seating chairs (1).

###### *(2) Cases Suffering from Other Defects.*

72. During the year arrangements were made for a youth 18 years of age, whose knee had been injured in a cycle accident, to receive instruction in boot repairing at the Hull Municipal Technical College.

No other case was provided for during the year.

### After Careers.

73. Of the twenty-three persons under training at the Hull and East Riding Institute, ten completed their training during the year, and were at once transferred to the workshops of the Institute as journeymen.

### XV.—NURSERY SCHOOLS.

74. The first Nursery School to be established in the City will be provided during 1937. Eleven classes officially described as "classes for children under five years of age" are in existence and the number of children on the registers of these classes was 322 in December, 1936. These classes are situated in elementary school premises.

### XVI.—SECONDARY SCHOOLS AND OTHER INSTITUTIONS OF HIGHER EDUCATION.

75. An important development took place during 1936—the introduction of routine dental inspection and treatment in respect of the seven schools which are entirely provided by the Education Committee. The scheme is on the same basis as that for elementary schools. There is already evidence that this scheme meets a real need and that it is likely to be appreciated by the majority of parents.

76. Medical officers visited the schools to carry out routine medical inspection on 164 occasions; dental officers made nine visits for the purpose of routine dental inspection. Figures relating to medical and dental inspection and to dental treatment are printed on pages 293 to 295.

77. The following summary shows the extent to which clinic facilities were utilised by pupils attending these schools.

Inspections.					Cases.	Attendances
General	....	....	....	....	15	116
Ophthalmic	....	....	....	....	242	304
Aural	....	....	....	....	5	12
Rheumatism and Heart	....	....	....	....	10	15
Orthopaedic	....	....	....	....	8	33
Treatments.						
Minor Ailments	....	....	....	....	....	116
Orthopaedic	....	....	....	....	....	650
Dental	....	....	....	....	....	370

In 188 cases spectacles were prescribed and in 178 cases spectacles were obtained on ophthalmic clinic prescriptions during the year.

### XVII. PARENTS' PAYMENTS.

78. Inspection and treatment are provided free of charge to pupils attending elementary schools, except in the case of dental treatment, for which small fixed charges are made in accordance with the family income. In the case of pupils attending secondary schools, inspection is provided free; dental treatment is provided as in the case of elementary school pupils; other treatment is provided only in cases where parents prove their financial inability to procure treatment from private agencies. Voluntary payments by means of contribution boxes are accepted on behalf of any patient. In addition, every non-school case inspected or treated at a school clinic is the subject of payment by the appropriate Committee to the Education Committee. The table printed below shows the amounts received under two headings; the amount paid by other Committees is not included.

	1933.			1934.			1935.			1936.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Fixed dental charges ....	374	17	6	384	1	0	381	12	6	399	19	0
Voluntary payments ....	10	17	2	9	15	9	8	8	7	7	12	4
Totals ....	£385	14	8	393	16	9	390	1	1	407	11	4

### XVIII.—HEALTH EDUCATION.

79. The Director of Education reports that there has been no important change in the teaching and practice of hygiene in schools during the year.

80. As in former years students attending the centres for the training of teachers in the city have visited clinics and special schools under the guidance of members of the medical staff.

### XIX. SPECIAL ENQUIRIES.

81. A note on work at the Rheumatism and Heart Clinic is printed in an Appendix, page 296.



**XX.—MISCELLANEOUS.**

82. The following miscellaneous examinations were carried out by the medical staff:—

Children, employed out of school hours	649
Children, in connection with theatrical employment	17
Children, under the provisions of the Children and Young Persons Act, 1933	52
Teachers, mostly in connection with absence from duty	44
Student Teachers	8
Officials, in connection with the Local Government Officers' Superannuation Act	26
Adult Students, School for Fishermen, First Aid	95

**XXI.—STATISTICAL TABLES.****ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS.**

TABLE 1.

RETURN OF MEDICAL INSPECTIONS, 1ST JANUARY, 1936, TO 31ST DECEMBER, 1936.

**A.—ROUTINE MEDICAL INSPECTIONS.**

Number of Inspections in the prescribed Groups:—

Entrants	6,816
Second Age Group	5,566
Third Age Group	4,958
<b>Total</b>	<b>17,320</b>

Number of other Routine Inspections ... None.

Grand Total ... 17,320

**B.—OTHER INSPECTIONS.**

Number of Special Inspections	20,138
Number of Re-inspections	38,232
<b>Total</b>	<b>58,370</b>

Figures in Table 1b. and Table 11a. do not include Special Inspections and Re-inspections in connection with the scheme for the supply of free milk.

**C.—CHILDREN FOUND TO REQUIRE TREATMENT.**

NUMBER OF INDIVIDUAL CHILDREN FOUND AT ROUTINE MEDICAL INSPECTION TO REQUIRE TREATMENT (INCLUDING DEFECTS OF NUTRITION, UNCLEANLINESS AND DENTAL DISEASE).

Group. (1)	For Defective Vision (excluding Squint). (2)	For All Other Conditions Recorded in Table 11a. (3)	Total. (4)
Entrants	20	925	940
Second Age Group	364	383	743
Third Age Group	310	212	521
Total (Prescribed Groups)	694	1520	2204
Other Routine Inspections	—	—	—
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>694</b>	<b>1520</b>	<b>2204</b>

TABLE II.

A. RETURN OF DEFECTS FOUND BY MEDICAL INSPECTION IN THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 1936.

Defect or Disease		Routine Inspections.		Special Inspection.	
		No. of Defects.		No. of Defects.	
	(1)	Requiring treatment.	Requiring to be kept under observation but not requiring treatment.	Requiring treatment.	Requiring to be kept under observation but not requiring treatment.
	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	
Skin	(1) Ringworm Scalp	3	—	24	—
	(2) " Body	1	—	131	—
	(3) Scabies	7	—	661	—
	(4) Impetigo	10	1	2838	—
	(5) Other Diseases (Non-Tuberculous)	12	—	3302	8
	Total (Heads 1 to 5)	33	1	6959	8
Eye	(6) Blepharitis	21	3	203	—
	(7) Conjunctivitis	7	—	411	—
	(8) Keratitis	—	—	30	—
	(9) Corneal Opacities	2	—	18	—
	(10) Other Conditions (excluding Defective Vision and Squint)	1	1	604	14
	Total (Heads 6 to 10)	31	4	1356	14
	(11) Defective Vision (excluding Squint)	694	51	617	14
	(12) Squint	91	13	136	2
Ear	(13) Defective Hearing	12	3	33	1
	(14) Otitis Media	28	8	584	—
	(15) Other Ear Diseases	9	3	402	—
Nose and Throat	(16) Chronic Tonsillitis only	81	86	147	2
	(17) Adenoids only	37	14	18	—
	(18) Chronic Tonsillitis and Adenoids	986	138	96	—
	(19) Other Conditions	18	2	819	11
	(20) Enlarged Cervical Glands (Non-Tuberculous)	1	11	128	—
	(21) Defective Speech	—	4	3	1
Heart and Circulation	Heart Disease :				
	(22) Organic	15	4	12	—
	(23) Functional	14	14	8	—
	(24) Anaemia	10	24	6	—
Lungs	(25) Bronchitis	6	178	94	2
	(26) Other Non-Tuberculous Diseases	—	—	52	3
Tuberculosis	Pulmonary :—				
	(27) Definite	—	—	1	—
	(28) Suspected	—	18	6	52
	Non-Pulmonary :—				
	(29) Glands	2	—	2	—
	(30) Bones and Joints	—	—	1	—
	(31) Skin	1	—	—	—
	(32) Other Forms	—	1	2	—
	Total (Heads 29 to 32)	3	1	5	—
Nervous System	(33) Epilepsy	1	1	5	3
	(34) Chorea	3	2	19	—
	(35) Other Conditions	1	7	7	6
Deformities	(36) Rickets	8	2	—	—
	(37) Spinal Curvature	5	1	1	—
	(38) Other Forms	57	6	65	3
	(39) Other Defects and Diseases (excluding Uncleanliness and Dental Diseases)	34	67	6132	185
	Total	2211	663	17741	310

B.—CLASSIFICATION OF THE NUTRITION OF CHILDREN INSPECTED DURING THE YEAR IN THE ROUTINE AGE GROUPS.

Age Groups.	Number of Children Inspected	A (Excellent)		B (Normal)		C (Slightly subnormal)		D (Bad)	
		No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Entrants	6816	986	14.5	4870	71.4	968	13.3	52	0.8
Second Age Group	5566	579	10.4	3663	65.8	1225	22.0	99	1.8
Third Age Group	1938	1162	23.5	2811	57.6	812	17.4	90	1.8
Other Routine Inspections	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	17320	2727	15.7	11377	65.7	2975	17.2	241	1.4

TABLE III.

RETURN OF ALL EXCEPTIONAL CHILDREN IN THE AREA AT 31ST DECEMBER, 1936.

## BLIND CHILDREN.

At Certified Schools for the Blind.	At Public Elementary Schools.	At Other Institutions.	At no School or Institution.	Total.
15	—	1	1	17

## PARTIALLY SIGHTED CHILDREN.

At Certified Schools for the Blind.	At Certified Schools for the Partially Sighted.	At Public Elementary Schools.	At Other Institutions.	At no School or Institution.	Total.
1	14	53	1	1	100

## DEAF CHILDREN.

At Certified Schools for the Deaf.	At Public Elementary Schools.	At Other Institutions.	At no School or Institution.	Total.
37	—	—	—	37

## PARTIALLY DEAF CHILDREN.

At Certified Schools for the Deaf.	At Certified Schools for the Partially Deaf.	At Public Elementary Schools.	At Other Institutions.	At no School or Institution.	Total.
—	—	17	—	—	17

## MENTALLY DEFECTIVE CHILDREN.

## FEEBLE-MINDED CHILDREN.

At Certified Schools for Mentally Defective Children.	At Public Elementary Schools.	At Private Schools.	At Other Institutions.	At no School or Institution.	Total.
143	82*	4	1	16	246

\*All these children have been certified as suitable for a Special School, but had not been admitted at 31st December, 1936.

## EPILEPTIC CHILDREN.

## CHILDREN SUFFERING FROM SEVERE EPILEPSY.

At Certified Special Schools.	At Public Elementary Schools.	At Other Institutions.	At no School or Institution.	Total.
6	—	—	9	15

TABLE III. *Continued.*

RETURN OF ALL EXCEPTIONAL CHILDREN IN THE AREA AT 31st DECEMBER, 1936.

## PHYSICALLY DEFECTIVE CHILDREN.

## A.—TUBERCULOUS CHILDREN.

*I.—Children Suffering from Pulmonary Tuberculosis (including pleura and intra thoracic glands).*

At Certified Special Schools.	At Public Elementary Schools.	At Other Institutions.	At no School or Institution.	Total.
22	12		5	39

*II.—Children Suffering from Non Pulmonary Tuberculosis (Tuberculosis of all sites other than those shown in (I) above).*

At Certified Special Schools.	At Public Elementary Schools.	At Other Institutions.	At no School or Institution.	Total.
55	52	7	7	121

## B.—DELICATE CHILDREN.

Children (except those included in other groups) whose general health renders it desirable that they should be specially selected for admission to an Open Air School.

At Certified Special Schools.	At Public Elementary Schools.	At Other Institutions.	At no School or Institution.	Total.
288	854	2	5	1149

## C.—CRIPPLED CHILDREN.

Children (other than those diagnosed as tuberculous and in need of treatment for that disease) who are suffering from a degree of crippling sufficiently severe to interfere materially with a child's normal mode of life.

At Certified Special Schools.	At Public Elementary Schools.	At Other Institutions.	At no School or Institution.	Total.
110	125	3	10	248

## D.—CHILDREN WITH HEART DISEASE.

Children who are incapable by reason of such physical defect of receiving proper benefit from the instruction in the ordinary Public Elementary Schools.

At Certified Special Schools.	At Public Elementary Schools.	At Other Institutions.	At no School or Institution.	Total.
—	50	—	9	59

## CHILDREN SUFFERING FROM MULTIPLE DEFECTS.

Children suffering from any combination of the following types of defect—Blindness (excluding partially sighted children), Deafness (excluding partially deaf children), Mental Defect (Feeble minded), Epilepsy, Active Tuberculosis, Crippling (as defined in the penultimate category of the Table), Heart Disease.

Combination of Defect.	At Certified Special Schools.	At Public Elementary Schools.	At other Institutions.	At no School or Institution	Total.
Blind and Feeble-minded ... ..	—	—	—	1	1
Feeble-minded and Crippled ... ..	2	—	1	1	4
Feeble-minded and Heart ... ..	1	—	—	1	2
Epileptic and Crippled ... ..	1	—	—	—	1
Tuberculosis and Heart ... ..	1	—	—	—	1
Crippled and Heart ... ..	—	—	—	1	1

TABLE IV.  
TREATMENT TABLES.

*Group I.—Minor Ailments (excluding Uncleanliness).*

Disease or Defect (1)	Number of Defects treated, or under treatment during the year.		
	Under the Authority's Scheme. (2)	Otherwise. (3)	Total. (4)
<i>Skin—</i>			
Ringworm—Scalp			
(i) X-Ray Treatment ... ..	22	—	22
(ii) Other ... ..	7	1	8
Ringworm—Body ... ..	132	—	132
Scabies ... ..	657	7	664
Impetigo ... ..	2933	2	2935
Other Skin Disease ... ..	3262	—	3262
<i>Minor Eye Defects—</i> (External and other, but excluding cases falling in Group II) ... ..	1108	3	1111
<i>Minor Ear Defects—</i> ... ..	1060	2	1062
<i>Miscellaneous—</i> (e.g., minor injuries, bruises, sores, chilblains, etc.) ...	5165	—	5165
Total ... ..	14316	15	14331

*Group II.—Defective Vision and Squint (excluding Minor Eye Defects treated as  
Minor Ailments—Group I.).*

	Number of Defects dealt with.		
	Under the Authority's Scheme.	Otherwise.	Total.
Errors of Refraction (including Squint) ... ..	2289	21	2310
Other Defect or Disease of the Eyes (excluding those recorded in Group I.) ... ..	51	—	51
Total ... ..	2340	21	2361
Number of children for whom spectacles were—			
(a) Prescribed ... ..	1763	21	1784
(b) Obtained ... ..	1681	22	1703

*Group III.—Treatment of Defects of Nose and Throat.*

Number of Defects.													
Received Operative Treatment.												Received other forms of Treatment. (4)	Total number treated. (5)
Under the Authority's Scheme, in Clinic or Hospital. (1)				By Private Practitioner or Hospital apart from the Authority's Scheme. (2)				Total. (3)					
(i)	(ii)	(iii)	(iv)	(i)	(ii)	(iii)	(iv)	(i)	(ii)	(iii)	(iv)		
—	—	—	—	67	16	550	31	67	16	550	31	831	1195

(i) Tonsils only. (ii) Adenoids only. (iii) Tonsils and Adenoids. (iv) Other defects of the nose and throat.

*Group IV.—Orthopaedic and Postural Defects.*

	Under the Authority's Scheme. (1)			Otherwise. (2)			Total number treated.
	Residential treatment with education. (i)	Residential treatment without education. (ii)	Non- residential treatment at an orthopaedic clinic. (iii)	Residential treatment with education. (i)	Residential treatment without education. (ii)	Non- residential treatment at an orthopaedic clinic. (iii)	
Number of children treated	Nil.	Nil.	258	Nil.	28	Nil.	279

TABLE V.  
DENTAL INSPECTION AND TREATMENT.

(1) Number of Children inspected by the Dentists :—

		Age :												
(a) Routine Age Groups.	3	...	...	...	...	...	45	Total	...	...	...	...	...	51712
	4	...	...	...	...	...	257							
	5	...	...	...	...	...	5688							
	6	...	...	...	...	...	5657							
	7	...	...	...	...	...	5781							
	8	...	...	...	...	...	5786							
	9	...	...	...	...	...	5819							
	10	...	...	...	...	...	5685							
	11	...	...	...	...	...	5331							
	12	...	...	...	...	...	5315							
	13	...	...	...	...	...	5501							
	14	...	...	...	...	...	826							
15	...	...	...	...	...	18								
(b) Specials		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22
(c) Total (Routine and Specials)		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	51734
(2)	Number found to require treatment		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32516
(3)	Number actually treated		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18087
(4)	Attendances made by children for treatment		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26197
(5)	Half-days devoted to Inspection	406	} Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3256	
	Treatment	*2850												
(6)	Fillings	Permanent Teeth	5763	} Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5805	
		Temporary Teeth	42											
(7)	Extractions	Permanent Teeth	5901	} Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29778	
		Temporary Teeth	23877											
(8)	Administrations of general anaesthetics for extractions		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1328	
(9)	Other operations	Permanent Teeth	3212	} Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6230	
		Temporary Teeth	3018											

\* Includes 34 half-days devoted to administration of general anaesthetics.

The above figures refer to elementary school children only.

Details of other dental work are printed in Section VII, page 269.

TABLE VI.  
UNCLEANLINESS AND VERMINOUS CONDITIONS.

(i) Average number of visits per School made during the year by the School Nurses and Assistant Visitors	...	17
(ii) Total number of examinations of children in Schools by School Nurses and Assistant Visitors....	...	110973
(iii) Number of individual children found unclean	...	5946
(iv) Number of children cleansed under Section 87 (2) and (3) of the Education Act, 1921	...	None.
(v) Number of cases in which legal proceedings were taken :—		
(a) Under the Education Act, 1921	...	None.
(b) Under School Attendance Bye-laws	...	None.

## SECONDARY SCHOOLS.

TABLE I.

RETURN OF MEDICAL INSPECTIONS IN SECONDARY SCHOOLS, 1ST JANUARY, 1936, TO 31ST DECEMBER, 1936.

### A.—ROUTINE MEDICAL INSPECTIONS.

Age	...	...	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18+	Total.
Number inspected	2	10	6	6	26	32	105	518	527	801	743	565	210	51	20			3625

### B.—OTHER INSPECTIONS.

Number of Special Inspections	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11
Number of Re-inspections	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	498
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	512

### C. PUPILS FOUND TO REQUIRE TREATMENT.

NUMBER OF INDIVIDUAL PUPILS FOUND AT ROUTINE MEDICAL INSPECTION TO REQUIRE TREATMENT.  
(EXCLUDING UNCLEANLINESS AND DENTAL DISEASE).

Detailed Inspections ... .. 236



TABLE II.

A.—RETURN OF DEFECTS FOUND BY MEDICAL INSPECTION IN SECONDARY SCHOOLS IN THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 1936.

Defect or Disease.		Routine Inspections.		Special Inspections.	
		No. of Defects.		No. of Defects.	
		Requiring treatment.	Requiring to be kept under observation but not requiring treatment.	Requiring treatment.	Requiring to be kept under observation but not requiring treatment.
(1)		(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Skin	{ (1) Ringworm—Scalp ... ..	—	—	—	—
	{ (2) „ „ Body ... ..	—	—	—	—
	{ (3) Scabies ... ..	1	—	2	—
	{ (4) Impetigo ... ..	—	—	3	—
	{ (5) Other Diseases (Non-Tuberculous)	—	1	—	—
	Total (Heads 1 to 5)	1	1	5	—
Eye	{ (6) Blepharitis ... ..	—	—	1	1
	{ (7) Conjunctivitis ... ..	1	—	2	—
	{ (8) Keratitis ... ..	—	—	—	—
	{ (9) Corneal Opacities ... ..	—	—	1	—
	{ (10) Other Conditions (excluding Defective Vision and Squint) ...	—	—	2	—
	Total (Heads 6 to 10)...	1	—	6	1
	{ (11) Defective Vision (excluding Squint)	179	3	7	—
	{ (12) Squint ... ..	2	—	—	—
Ear	{ (13) Defective Hearing ... ..	1	—	—	—
	{ (14) Otitis Media ... ..	1	—	1	—
	{ (15) Other Ear Diseases ... ..	—	—	—	—
Nose and Throat	{ (16) Chronic Tonsillitis only ... ..	5	4	—	—
	{ (17) Adenoids only ... ..	—	—	—	—
	{ (18) Chronic Tonsillitis and Adenoids	12	—	—	—
	{ (19) Other Conditions... ..	1	—	1	—
	(20) Enlarged Cervical Glands (Non-Tuberculous)	—	1	—	—
	(21) Defective Speech ... ..	—	—	—	—
Heart and Circulation	Heart Disease :				
	{ (22) Organic ... ..	10	—	—	—
	{ (23) Functional ... ..	2	1	—	—
	{ (24) Anaemia ... ..	5	2	—	—
Lungs	{ (25) Bronchitis... ..	1	5	—	—
	{ (26) Other Non-Tuberculous Diseases	—	—	—	—
Tuberculosis	{ Pulmonary :—				
	{ (27) Definite... ..	—	—	—	—
	{ (28) Suspected ... ..	—	—	—	—
	{ Non-Pulmonary :—				
	{ (29) Glands ... ..	—	—	—	—
	{ (30) Bones and Joints ... ..	—	—	—	—
	{ (31) Skin ... ..	—	—	—	—
	{ (32) Other Forms ... ..	—	—	—	—
	Total (Heads 29 to 32) ... ..	—	—	—	—
Nervous System	{ (33) Epilepsy ... ..	—	—	—	—
	{ (34) Chorea ... ..	—	—	1	—
	{ (35) Other Conditions ... ..	—	—	—	—
Deformities	{ (36) Rickets ... ..	—	—	—	—
	{ (37) Spinal Curvature ... ..	2	—	—	—
	{ (38) Other Forms ... ..	8	3	1	—
	(39) Other Defects and Diseases (excluding Uncleanliness and Dental Diseases) ...	5	4	6	1
	Total ... ..	236	24	28	2



TABLE II. *Continued.*

B.—CLASSIFICATION OF THE NUTRITION OF SECONDARY SCHOOL PUPILS INSPECTED DURING THE YEAR.

Age.	Number Inspected.	A. (Excellent)		B. (Normal)		C. (Slightly Subnormal)		D. (Bad)	
		No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
4	2			2	100				
5	10			9	90.0	1	10.0		
6	6			5	83.3	1	16.7		
7	6			4	66.7	2	33.3		
8	26			21	92.3	2	7.7		
9	32	2	6.3	29	90.6	1	3.1		
10	105	11	13.3	72	68.6	18	17.1	1	0.9
11	518	113	27.6	288	55.6	82	15.0	5	0.9
12	527	146	27.7	296	56.2	80	15.1	5	1.0
13	801	222	27.7	485	60.6	89	11.1	5	0.6
14	743	192	25.8	472	63.5	76	10.2	3	0.4
15	565	170	30.1	365	64.6	27	4.8	3	0.5
16	210	67	31.9	140	66.7	3	1.4		
17	54	22	40.7	29	53.7	3	5.6		
18	20	10	50.0	7	35.0	3	15.0		
Total	3625	988	27.3	2227	61.4	388	10.7	22	0.6

TABLE IV.—SECONDARY.

TREATMENT TABLES.

*Group II.—Defective Vision and Squint (excluding Minor Eye Defects.)*

	Number of Defects dealt with.		
	Under the Authority's Scheme.	Otherwise.	Total.
Errors of Refraction (including Squint) ... ..	242	4	246
Number of pupils for whom spectacles were—			
(a) Prescribed ... ..	188	4	192
(b) Obtained ... ..	178	4	182

TABLE V. SECONDARY.

DENTAL INSPECTION AND TREATMENT.

(1) Number of pupils inspected by the Dentists:—

Age							
(a) Routine Age Groups.	10	...	...	...	...	18	Total
	11	...	...	...	...	221	
	12	...	...	...	...	218	
	13	...	...	...	...	252	
	14	...	...	...	...	256	
	15	...	...	...	...	177	
	16	...	...	...	...	53	
	17	...	...	...	...	12	
	18	...	...	...	...	1	
(b) Specials	...	...	...	...	...	...	16
(c) Total (Routine and Specials)	...	...	...	...	...	...	1224
(2) Number found to require treatment	...	...	...	...	...	...	805
(3) Number actually treated	...	...	...	...	...	...	210
(4) Attendances made by pupils for treatment	...	...	...	...	...	...	350
(5) Half-days devoted to Inspection	9	Total	...	...	...	...	25
Treatment	16		...	...	...	...	
(6) Fillings	Permanent Teeth 126	Total	...	...	...	...	126
Temporary Teeth	...		...	...	...	...	
(7) Extractions	Permanent Teeth 185	Total	...	...	...	...	240
Temporary Teeth	55		...	...	...	...	
(8) Administrations of general anaesthetics for extractions	...	...	...	...	...	...	29
(9) Other operations	Permanent Teeth 92	Total	...	...	...	...	93
Temporary Teeth	1		...	...	...	...	

## APPENDIX A.

**From the Rheumatism and Heart Clinic** (D. C. MUIR, M.D., F.R.C.P., and J. W. BROWN, M.D., M.R.C.P.).

### Chorea.

Children with chorea are very frequently referred to the clinic and we have been impressed with the apparent chronicity of some of these cases. Collating our observations over some years we find that where chorea occurs as the sole manifestation of disease, *i.e.*, without accompanying arthritis or rheumatic pains, the incidence of carditis is so small as to be almost negligible. Conversely, chorea accompanied by arthritis or arthritic pains is almost inevitably associated with carditis. Our investigations have been carried a stage further in the hospitals of the Corporation and elsewhere. We find that uncomplicated chorea does not give rise to a raised sedimentation rate of the blood or to a leucocytosis. A raised sedimentation rate is the constant pathological finding in active rheumatism. Further, a quiescent rheumatic patient with a fixed valvular lesion of the heart, does not have a raised sedimentation rate with an attack of chorea unless there is a coincident recurrent acute carditis or arthritis. We have been teaching for some years that pure uncomplicated chorea is not necessarily a manifestation of rheumatism, but that it may in some way prepare or sensitise the patient for rheumatism. Similarly an attack of rheumatism may prepare the soil for the development of chorea at a later date. We feel that there is a type of child that is prone to chorea, but it is, in the present state of our knowledge, difficult to identify the type with any certainty. These same children are particularly liable to have their purposeless movements perpetuated in the form of habit spasm after recovery from the active stage of their disease. The treatment of chorea still remains unsatisfactory, and much valuable school time is lost by treatment carried out in the milieu in which the disease has developed. On the whole we think that the best treatment is that provided under hospital conditions, with the proviso that it is a mistake to place them behind screens. The choreic patient is a sensitive child and craves for human contacts. The incidence of chorea appears to be greatest amongst the tonsillectomised.

### TONSILLECTOMY.

With the years our views have changed in regard to tonsillectomy. In the early years of the work of this clinic we frequently advised tonsillectomy because it was felt that the tonsils might be a nidus of infection which might give rise either to a relapse or to an infective endocarditis. We have since found that the incidence of relapse is as great amongst the operated as amongst the unoperated. We have found also that the operation itself may cause a relapse. The tonsils are a first line of defence against those organisms which may provoke rheumatism, and we now only advise operation in those cases where the tonsils are so infected as to be useless for this purpose. These remarks do not apply to the cases of

congenital heart disease. In this latter condition the abnormal tissues or structures are peculiarly vulnerable to streptococcal infection, and, in order to avoid a possible infective endocarditis, we advise the removal of any suspect tonsils.

### THE ELECTROCARDIOGRAM IN CONGENITAL HEART DISEASE.

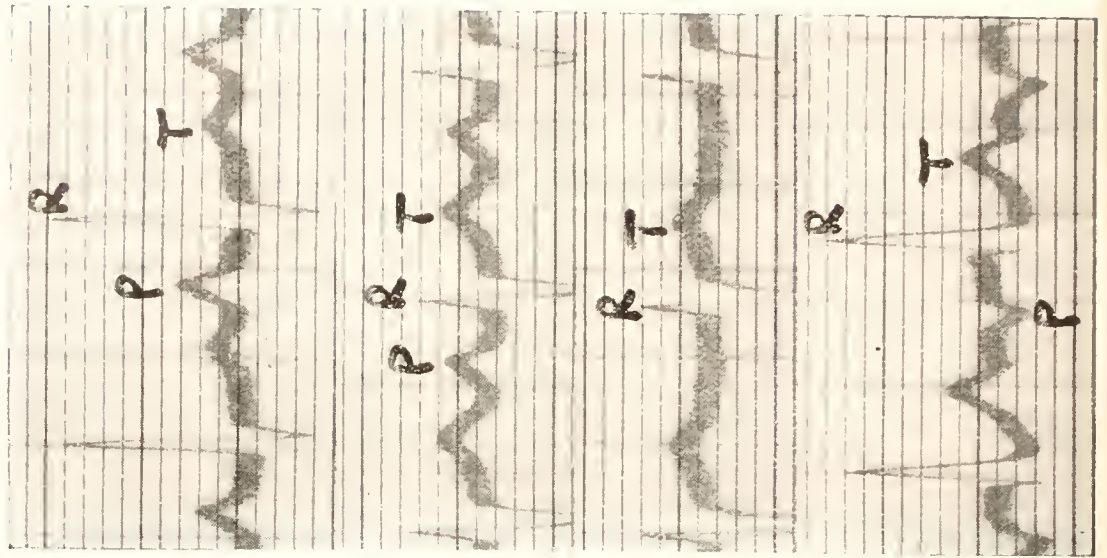
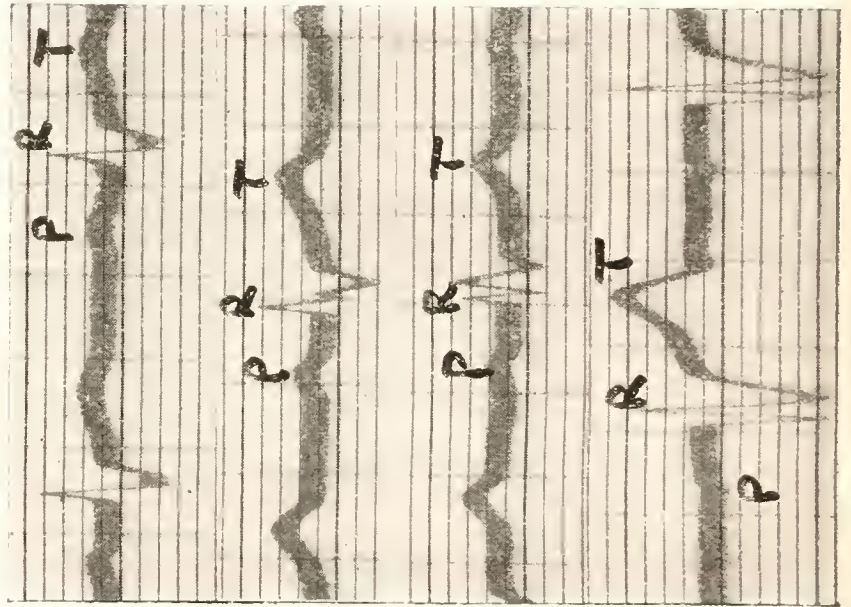
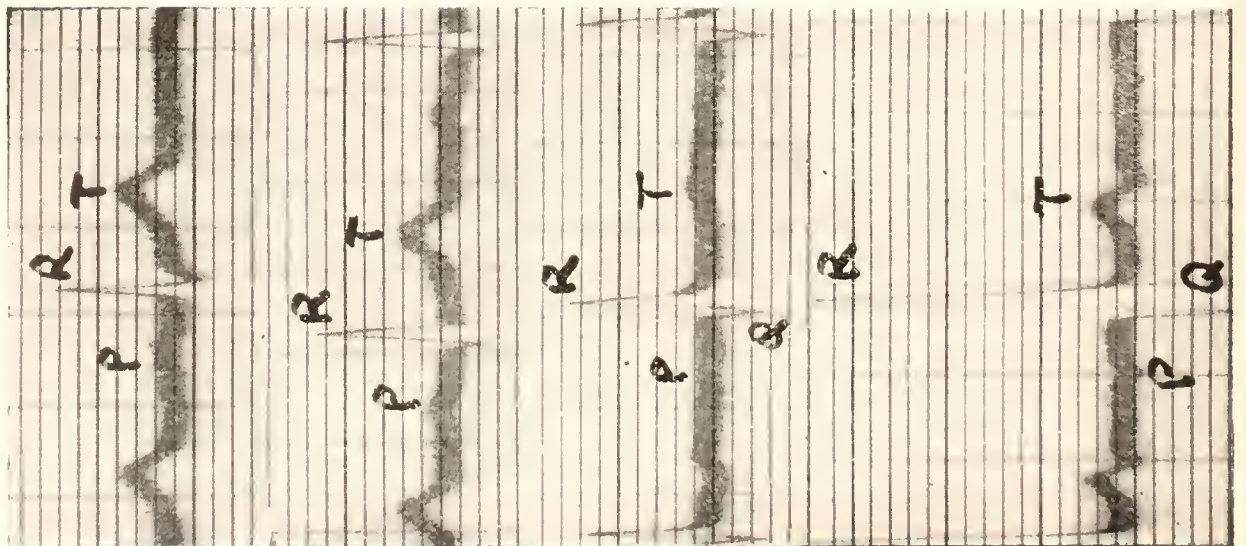
The impression gained from the examination of a large number of electrocardiograms of congenital heart cases was that diphasic ventricular complexes (Q.R.S.) occurred with great frequency. Diphasic complexes are quite common in children, but are neither so marked nor so frequent as in the congenital heart case. The electrocardiograms of 190 cases of congenital disease have been examined. The criteria of Katz and Wachtel have been followed and the term diphasic has been restricted to those cases in which the smaller phase has an amplitude of one-fourth or more of the larger phase. The diphasic complexes have been further separated into two types, the plus-minus where the first phase is upright, and the minus-plus where the first phase is negative. If these diphasic complexes were found in more than one lead, they were classed as isocyclic if the phases were in the same order in the several leads, or heterocyclic if they were not. Out of a possible 570, there were 283 diphasic complexes that satisfied the criteria. They were found in one lead only in 33 cases, in two leads in 66 cases, and in all three leads in 38 cases. They were isocyclic in 57 and heterocyclic in 47. In only 8 cases were the complexes in excess of 18mm. This was a rather unexpected finding as tall complexes are considered to be so characteristic of congenital heart disease. Notching or slurring of the complexes was present in 70 per cent. of the cases. This, perhaps, may be due to the abnormal structure of the heart.

The further results of this investigation are tabulated for convenience.

Normal axis deviation	....	....	....	....	113
Right axis deviation	....	....	....	....	44
Left axis deviation	....	....	....	....	33
P waves negative.	Lead 1*	....	....	....	3
	Lead 2	....	....	....	1
	Lead 3	....	....	....	7
P waves abnormally large.	Lead 1	....	....	....	2
	Lead 2	....	....	....	20
T waves negative or diphasic.	Lead 1*	....	....	....	9
	Lead 2	....	....	....	7
	Lead 3	....	....	....	50
Auricular fibrillation	....	....	....	....	1
Heart block	....	....	....	....	2
Bundle branch block	....	....	....	....	2

\* Dextrocardia 3 cases.

There are also other small but significant changes which are not discussed here. The conclusion reached is that diphasic complexes, especially when they are of equal amplitude and occur in more than one lead have a certain value as additional evidence of congenital heart disease.





## APPENDIX B.

### REPORT ON PHYSICAL TRAINING, 1936.

(By K. MILADEN BAKER, Organiser of Physical Training.)

#### General.

During the year, I have visited 84 departments and have seen 365 teachers conducting lessons in Physical Training. The use of two further gymnasia was obtained this year, and classes commenced attendance at them in June. These were visited 31 times. The baths were visited 54 times during the swimming season, and 48 times during the winter season, when the baths are covered and utilised for physical training lessons. Fifty-two visits were paid to the playing fields, 24 to play centres, and 27 to evening institutes.

#### Playing Fields.

The playing fields are steadily responding to the treatment by the Parks Department for their surface improvement. There has been an attempt in many boys' departments to teach additional games and athletic practices in addition to football and cricket. The analysis of the needs of each phase of a game, and a conscientious application to the mastering of the details by actual practice is characteristic of many lessons.

The fields were well used after school hours and 42 departments organised their own sports day.

#### Swimming.

The needs of the school children who are eligible to attend the baths are met in three districts, but provision in East Hull is inadequate. The certificates awarded this year are :—

Boys, 2,614 ; Girls, 2,036.

The boys show a decrease of 177, and the girls a decrease of 173.

#### Classes for Teachers.

One short course, for Teachers of Standards III. and IV., was arranged this year.

Four demonstrations were arranged for teachers and one for the Hull Training College students.

### **Play Centres.**

The seven winter play centres are as popular as ever. Open three nights a week, the nightly average was 348. The students from the Hull Municipal Training College again gave their services, which were greatly appreciated. Gifts from many sources help to keep down the cost of maintenance. Three summer play centres were open. The average number of boys attending was 118 and girls 193.

### **Sports Days.**

The outstanding feature of this year's sports days was the classification of the schools on what was considered to be a much fairer basis, making the competition amongst the schools more equal. It was a distinct success and gave great satisfaction to all concerned.

At the Yorkshire Schools' Sports the contingents of boys and girls from Hull were again the Yorkshire Champions.

### **Voluntary Games Associations.**

The following associations continue their very useful work :—

1. The Hull Schools' Football Association—Boys.
2. The Hull Schools' Rugby Association—Boys.
3. The Hull Schools' Cricket Association—Boys.
4. The Hull Schools' Sports Association—Boys and Girls.
5. The Hull Schools' Swimming Association—Boys and Girls.
6. The Hull Schools' Girls' Games Association—Girls.